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Memorial Encyclopedia

of the

State of New Hampshire

Under the Editorial Supervision of

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Assisted by

A Staff of Experienced Genealogical and Biographical Writers

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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Foreword

EACH one of us is "the heir of all the ages, in the foremost files of time." We build upon the solid foundations laid by the strenuous efforts of the fathers who have gone before us. Nothing is more fitting, and indeed more important, than that we should familiarize ourselves with their work and personality; for it is they who have lifted us up to the lofty positions from which we are working out our separate careers. "Lest we forget," it is important that we gather up the fleeting memories of the past and give them permanent record in well-chosen words of biography, and in such reproduction of the long lost faces as modern science makes possible.

Col. James A. Ellis.

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Foreword

THE historic spirit faithful to the record; the discerning judgment, unmoved by prejudice and uncolored by undue enthusiasm, are as essential in giving the life of the individual person as in writing the history of a people. The world to-day is what the leading men of the last generation have made it. From the past has come the legacy of the present. Art, science, statesmanship, government, as well as advanced industrial and commercial prosperity, are accumulations. They constitute an inheritance upon which the present generation has entered, and the advantages secured from so vast a bequeathment depend entirely upon the fidelity with which is conducted the study of the lives of those who have transmitted the legacy.

In every community there have been found men who were leaders in thought and action, and who have marked the passing years with large and worthy achievement. They have left definite impress in public, professional, industrial, commercial, and other lines of endeavor that touch the general welfare. They have wrought well and have left a valuable heritage to posterity.

The State of New Hampshire affords a peculiarly interesting field for such research. Her soil has been the scene of events of importance and the home of some of the most illustrious men of the nation. Her sons have shed luster upon her name in every profession, and wherever they have dispersed they have been a power for ideal citizenship and good government. The province of the present publication is that of according due recognition to such leading and representative citizens, who have thus honored their State or community. Such a work cannot but have a large and intrinsic value, both in its historic utility and in the interest attaching to its subject-matter.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER

Hon. William E. Chandler

IN THE active national affairs of the country in the latter part of the nineteenth century, William E. Chandler was identified and participated in all of the important legislations of that period. He was born in Concord, New Hampshire, December 28, 1835, son of Nathan S. and Mary A. Chandler. He was educated at the Academy of Thetford, Vermont, and Pembroke, New Hampshire, and was graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1854. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar and began practice in Concord, identifying himself with the Republican party, which was organized that year. He was appointed law reporter of the New Hampshire Supreme Court in 1859, and published five volumes of the reports.

He was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1862, and was Speaker of the House in 1864-65. He was engaged by the Navy Department in the latter part of 1864 as special counsel in the Navy Yard frauds, and his conduct in the matter led to his appointment by President Lincoln as First Solicitor and Judge Advocate-General of the Navy Department. From June 17, 1865, to November 30, 1867, he was first assistant to Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury. After his resignation he practiced law in New Hampshire and Washington, D. C.

He was elected a delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention in 1868, and was subsequently chosen secretary of the national committee, holding the position during President Grant's administration. Meanwhile he had become part owner of the largest interest in the "Statesman," a weekly, and the "Monitor," a daily Republican paper of New Hampshire. In 1876 he was a member of the New Hampshire convention which met to revise the State Constitution. In 1880 he was elected a delegate to the Chicago National Convention. He was nominated by President Garfield as Solicitor-General in the Department of Justice, but on account of his radical views on the southern question his confirmation was opposed by Attorney-General McVeagh and by all the Democratic Senators, and was rejected on May 20 by a majority of five votes. He was elected a member of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1880, and served during 1881. On April 7, 1882, he was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Arthur, and served until March 7, 1885, making many notable improvements in that department. He almost entirely reconstructed the complex and expensive systems of conducting the navy, and brought about the beginning of a modern navy by building four new cruisers. In 1884 he organized the Greely Relief Expedition. He was elected to the United States Senate on June 14, 1887, to fill the unexpired term of Austin F. Pike, which ended March 3, 1889, and was reëlected in 1889, 1895, and 1901. He was president of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission.

William E. Chandler was a man of national prominence; his senatorial career was marked with a strict application to business, he always having at heart the interests of his State. As a cabinet official, the Navy received in him a head fully competent to manage all the details of that trying position. His genial disposition, his courteous manner, and ever-willing help to assist others in their difficulties, won him the friendship and love of his subordinates. It was, however, as president of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission that he became an international figure; his astute business training, his conception of details and his industry, were all qualifications that fitted him for this important position.

Senator Chandler's home life was ideal; he ever had the respect and confidence of the citizens of his native city, and enjoyed every minute spent in their midst when seeking recreation from the arduous duties of his national positions. His death occurred at Concord, New Hampshire, November 30, 1917. Many were the condolences of sympathy received by his surviving relatives. To the citizens of his State it was not a national personality that had passed away, but that a dear friend and neighbor was no longer to greet them with the everready hand of friendship and a smile of welcome. Though a national figure was forevermore silent, it was those who were deprived of his daily intercourse and associations who realized the void thus created.

Hon. Jacob H. Gallinger

THE Hon. Jacob H. Gallinger, late United States Senator from New Hampshire, was born near Cornwall, Ontario, Canada, March 28, 1837, the son of Jacob and Catherine (Cook) Gallinger. He received an academic education, after which he first learned the trade of printer, and then took a course at a medical institute in Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in 1858. After studying abroad two years, he returned to the United States, locating at Concord, New Hampshire, where he engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. He soon gained a large and lucrative practice that extended beyond the limits of his residential State.

A Republican in politics, he was elected to the House of Representatives of New Hampshire in 1872, 1873 and 1891, and was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1876. In the latter he distinguished himself by advocating and securing the submission of important amendments to the State Constitution, which were ratified by the people. He served in the State Senate from 1878 to 1880, being president of that body in the two latter years. He was Surgeon-General with the rank of Brigadier-General of the National Guard of New Hampshire in 1879-1880. As chairman of the Republican State Committee from 1882 to 1890, he stamped himself by his services a political manager of great ability and shrewdness. He resigned this position in 1890, but served again in that capacity from 1900 to 1908, when he again tendered his resignation. He was chairman of the New Hampshire delegation in the Republican National Convention, in 1888, held at Chicago, Illinois, and seconded by speech the nomination of General Benjamin Harrison for president. He attended the Republican National Conventions of 1900, 1904 and 1908, and was a member of the Republican National Committee from 1902 to 1904. He was chairman of the Merchant Marine Commission of 1904-05.

Senator Gallinger's career as a national legislator commenced when he was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress, and he was reëlected to the succeeding Congress. He took a leading part in debate, served on important committees, but declined a renomination in 1888. The term of Henry W. Blair as United States Senator expired March 3, 1891, and Mr. Gallinger was elected to succeed him, taking his seat March 4, 1891. He was reëlected to the United States Senate, and was serving his sixth consecutive term at the time of his death. He was a prominent member of the committees on appropriations, finance, rules, printing, besides many others.

Mr. Gallinger received the degree of M. D. from the Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1858, also from the New York Homoeopathic Medical College in 1868, and that of A. M. from Dartmouth College in 1885.

He married, in August, 1860, Mary Anna Bailey, of Salisbury, New Hampshire. His death occurred at his summer home, Franklin, New Hampshire, August 17, 1918.

Senator Gallinger was a ready and graceful writer, and a speaker of much power and influence, being one of the most popular and successful campaign orators in New England. His high talents and affable and engaging address won him exceptional popularity in his adopted State, and procured him success in the broad field of national politics.

As a parliamentarian, Senator Gallinger was recognized by his colleagues as an authority. His senatorial career was marked by diligent industry; his work on the various committees to which he was assigned was faithfully attended to in every detail. A staunch political partisan, his voice was ever raised in support of the doctrines and principles of the Republican party. Though of foreign birth, he was an ideal patriot; he was ever, in thought and action, for the furtherance of his adopted country's interests not only at home but abroad. Senator Gallinger was a strong supporter of President Wilson when it became necessary to take war measures against Germany. He was always at the aid of the President in the various measures for the creation of a war force and the country preparedness for the event that was to place the country in the first place among the nations of the world.

The death of Senator Gallinger removes a familiar figure from the walks of Washington. For over a quarter of a century he made his home at the National Capital, spending but a few months in the summer season at his country home in his adopted State. In his death the country lost a faithful official, and his resident State one of her most worthy and useful citizens.

Herbert Fremont Thayer

Herbert Fremont Thayer

HERBERT FREMONT THAYER long held distinctive prestige in a calling that requires for its basis sound mentality, supplemented by a good, thorough professional training, without which one cannot hope to rise above the mediocre. The life of this gentleman affords a striking example of a well defined purpose, with the ability to make that purpose subserve not only his own ends but the good of his fellowmen as well. In addition to his creditable career, he proved himself an honorable member of those energetic men of affairs, whose united labors have built up the wonderful structure of New England's commercial development. His honor and integrity were unimpeached, while his sense of justice was sure and broad. The entire life of Mr. Thayer was an active one, and yet however actively he pushed his business operations it was never at the expense of the precepts of the stern New England morality or dictates of conscience. In all respects he was a model man, and his death, which occurred at his home in Manchester, New Hampshire, July 4, 1901, was universally regarded as the greatest personal loss his city could experience. In his passing away, Manchester lost a man of spotless integrity, fair and candid in all his judgments, and generous and charitable to all. Joined with strong intellectual powers were rare courage and tremendous energy, and nothing seemed to dishearten him. He trod the path of life manly in all his ways, with an ever enlarging circle of friends, whose respect and deep esteem for himself increased with their intimacy and their knowledge of his achievements. The man who achieves success by well directed efforts of his own natural abilities and strength of character is a type which has from time immemorial ever appealed with peculiar force to us all. The New England States have acquired a well deserved reputation for the large number of keen, progressive men which she has sent out in all directions, and the subject of this memoir may justly be placed in this class of men, and he was a fine instance of the man who can be trusted at all times and with whom it was a satisfaction to transact business. The personality of Mr. Thayer is one that will not be forgotten by the great host of those who called him friend, and his manner was frank and open, and he instantly won the confidence of those with whom he came in contact.

The birth of Herbert Fremont Thayer occurred in Manchester, New Hampshire, September 13, 1854, the son of David and Sarah (Durgin) Thayer, who were the parents of two sons: Charles S., who died in May, 1910, and Edgar A., of Manchester. His father, David Thayer, was a native of Boston. Herbert Fremont Thayer received his education in the public schools of Manchester, and upon the completion of his schooling engaged in the tailoring business in his native city. He became associated with J. B. Handy, under the firm name of Handy & Thayer, and this partnership

extended over a long period of years. Later in life Mr. Thayer formed a partnership with Edwin Adams, under the name of Adams & Thayer, the business being located in the Shaw Block. In all his business relations, Mr. Thayer maintained that high standard of justice and fair dealing which his name ever stood for. The moral principles which he held he strove to translate into the terms of common every-day conduct that they might become a practical guide in life. His code of ethics was high and strict, but no one could call it harsh or puritanic as applied to anyone but himself. For other men and their shortcomings he had the readiest charity and tolerance, a tolerance which won for him not only the respect but the affection of all those who entered into even the most casual relations with him. He was a man of large heart and a wide familiarity with life and the world-at-large. His thought and consideration for others extended beyond the boundaries of his own home and embraced all who were associated with him. This example of personal good will and good cheer was without doubt a far more valuable one than any he could have exerted in the capacity of a consistent business man or even as a faithful public servant, and it is this above all things that should be preserved in the records for those who come after him to note with admiration.

In his political belief Mr. Thayer was a Republican, but a voter only, as he never aspired to hold public office. It was in the realm of fraternal orders that he was perhaps better know, as he was affiliated with several lodges, holding membership in Wildey Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Washington Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Mt. Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Adoniram Council, Royal and Select Masters, and Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar. Mr. Thayer's wholesome love of human fellowship was a dominant characteristic, and he always rejoiced to feel that others were enjoying themselves about him, and his rejoicing was as spontaneous and free as that of childhood. He was a man whom it was a pleasure to know, and whose pleasing manner always impressed all those with whom he came in contact.

On December 25, 1879, Herbert Fremont Thayer was united in marriage with Minnie Frances Hoyt, a daughter of William G. and Ellen O. (Paul) Hoyt, of Manchester, New Hampshire. Mr. Thayer was a man of domestic tastes, devoted to his wife, and finding in the precincts of his home his greatest pleasure and contentment. The traditions of good citizenship and the reputation of substantial, honorable business dealings established by Mr. Thayer are being well maintained by those who have come after him. It is fitting to close this memoir with the beautiful tribute rendered to Mr. Thayer by his fellow-members of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, which reads as follows:

Again an alarm has sounded at the door of our Asylum and the visitor is the grim messenger, "Death," whose approach was almost unheralded, and whose departure left desolation and woe in his path.

Scarcely three moons have waxed and waned since Herbert Fremont Thayer sat among us, a most pleasing personality, of most honorable birth, with a heart beating high with hope and purpose for the future, wherein achievement richly won should fill up the measure of a useful and honorable life,—to-day, cut down in the fullness of middle

life, his body rests in the Valley of the City of his birth, and though the tender grass is carpeting the mound above him, where loving hands, in tender memory, place beautiful flowers, whose breath goes up as the incense of love, yet he revives not at these manifestations of beauty and of love. "The silver cord is loosed, the golden bowl is broken, and the Spirit has returned to God who gave it."

How mysterious are the councils of Death! How strange that through this mysterious portal all must pass who would gain the realms of light and blessedness and peace. The passing beyond of our beloved Sir Knight was like the lying down to sleep and pleasant dreams, surrounded by those that he loved best of all on earth, and for whose sweet love he fain would stay. Yet he responded to the call of his Commander like a valiant Knight, true and with fortitude undaunted as he had lived, so he died with his armor on.

"His work was not done, yet his Column is broken,
Mourn ye and weep, for ye cherish his worth;
Let every teardrop be sympathy's token,
Lost to the Brotherhood, lost to the Earth."

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has removed from our midst our beloved Sir Knight, Herbert Fremont Thayer; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Sir Knight Thayer, Capitular Masonry and the Fraternity generally has lost a courteous, valiant, and accomplished member of this magnanimous Order, and the social and business circles of our city a just, genial, upright and much respected citizen.

William G. Hoyt

THE memory of William G. Hoyt is cherished by the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, as one of those whom she delights to honor. He was one of the "old-time residents" of that city, who moved there when it was but a village, and he lived to see one of the most prosperous and thriving communities the sun shines upon spring up, as it were, and grow more and more fair and beautiful. The death of Mr. Hoyt, which occurred at his home, at No. 96 Walnut street, Manchester, New Hampshire, January 29, 1893, was deeply mourned in the community, for his attractive personality had gained for him many friends from the various walks of life. He was a true citizen, interested in all those enterprises which meditated the moral improvement and social culture of the community. His leading characteristics might perhaps be stated as indomitable perseverance, an unusual capacity for judging the motives and merits of men, strict integrity and an unswerving loyalty. He was fortunate to surround himself with faithful friends, whose admiration for his abilities was surpassed only by their deep respect for his sterling qualities and by the affection which his many lovable traits of character never failed to inspire. Mr. Hoyt became one of the best known residents of Manchester, New Hampshire, enjoying the respect and confidence of the business world, and the friendship of those whom he met socially. He made for himself an enviable reputation as a man of business, straightforward and reliable under all circumstances, and he was always endeavoring to please his patrons. Mr. Hoyt stands to-day in the memory of his associates as one of the most highly esteemed figures in the generation just passed, a man who consistently stood for the best and most worthy things in the community. Men of his calibre never compromise with the evil that is to be found in all communities, but may be counted upon to foster and support all such movements as tend to the advancement of the common weal, whether materially or in the realm of ethics, education and general enlightenment.

The birth of William G. Hoyt occurred in Sanbornton, New Hampshire, April 8, 1821, and he was therefore at the time of his death almost seventy-two years of age. His boyhood days were passed upon a farm, and his education was obtained in the country schools of that locality. Mr. Hoyt left the farm at an early age and took up his residence in Concord, New Hampshire, where for a number of years he drove a stage between Concord and Nashua, New Hampshire, making his stopping place in Manchester, New Hampshire, at Shepard's Old Tavern. In the latter years of his life, Mr. Hoyt had many an interesting experience to relate of those early stage-coach days. Like others engaged in a similar capacity, Mr. Hoyt soon found that upon the advent of the railroads the glory of staging speedily departed. About this time, which was in 1845, he removed to

William G. Hoyt

Manchester, and became connected with his father, who had opened the famous old Amoskeag Hotel in that city. Mr. Hoyt's business relations dated from the infancy of Manchester as a city. At that time all the mill interests were located on the west side of the river, in the vicinity of Amoskeag. After some experience in the Amoskeag Hotel, Mr. Hoyt started in the livery stable business, which he soon after relinquished to engage in the furniture business. He opened a large furniture warehouse in the old Arcade Building, which in the olden times was located at the corner of Amherst and Elm streets, and later admitted A. O. Parker into the business as a partner, the firm name becoming Hoyt & Parker. During the year 1865, Mr. Hoyt sold out his interest to his partner, Mr. Parker, and in 1866 took charge of the City Hall Stables. In 1868 he resumed the furniture business in the Central Block and followed that occupation for several years, during which time he met with success, and retired in 1872. His career from start to finish was characterized by much hard work and persistent expenditure of energy, and the substantial position that he came to occupy in the life of the community, which he had adopted, was the obvious and appropriate reward of application and mental qualifications of a high order. Mr. Hoyt had always been of a frugal nature, and his success in life was well deserved, while the uniform happiness of his family relations and his life in general were the result of his strong and fine personality.

Mr. Hoyt took a considerable part in the general life of the community, and was keenly interested in all public affairs. From 1878 to 1880, he served in the Common Council, and represented Ward Three in the State Legislature, in 1883, serving in both capacities with marked ability, also upon important committees. He belonged to no fraternities and no clubs and his time was well apportioned between his office and his home. He was nevertheless a conspicuous figure in Manchester, and always ready to do what he might to advance the interests of the community in general. For many years he was a member of the Amoskeag Veterans, and in his religious belief was a Universalist, being an attendant of the church of that denomination in Manchester, to which he was a liberal contributor.

Mr. Hoyt was a business man of discerning judgment and keen foresight, and although his dealings extended over a long period of years, and touched hundreds of persons, nothing but adherence to the strictest principles of honor and integrity were ever attributed to him. The friends that he made in business channels were among the best that lightened his life, for even when greed frayed the moral fibre of those about him, he remained as firm in his honorable course as though temptation had not come near, and indeed it had not, for to such a character as his unfairness was incomprehensible. Mr. Hoyt retired from active business life in 1872, and thereafter was engaged in looking after his property interests, which from time to time he had accumulated.

Mr. Hoyt was a steady-going man of excellent judgment, and had applied closeness of application to his work in life. He succeeded in business and acquired a large property in legitimate ways. He seemed to command the respect of those who had known him, and he was highly regarded

by his neighbors. He never sought public honors, nor thrust himself forward in public gatherings. He formed his own opinions, spoke and voted them freely, frankly and fearlessly, held himself in readiness to assume any place or trust to which his fellow-citizens assigned him, and to do his share in anything that promised to promote the interests of his party, the Republican party, his city, his State or his country. He lived sensibly and well, and he passed away at a ripe age, leaving to his family and friends the record of a useful, successful and well-rounded life.

Mr. Hoyt's family was one of the most distinguished in the State of New Hampshire, he being a direct descendant of Meschech Weare, the first President of New Hampshire. In those days the governor was called the president. The name of Hoyt has many variations, all coming from the spelling Hoit. The members of this family are to be found in all the walks of life, many in the learned professions, divinity, law and medicine. Military titles are common among them, and in New Hampshire there were at one time three generals named Hoyt. In the French, Indian and the Revolutionary wars, the family took an active part, a large number serving as soldiers and many thereby losing their lives. Mr. Hoyt's brother, Daniel J. Hoyt, was a prominent physician, died young, aged twenty-eight.

William G. Hoyt married (first) Ellen O. Paul, of Concord, New Hampshire, with whom he was united at the Amoskeag Hotel, January 1, 1846. She died April 28, 1869, after bearing him two children, as follows: 1. Clara Ellen, who died December 20, 1908, and was the wife of William H. Richmond, of Manchester. 2. Minnie Frances, who became the wife of Herbert Fremont Thayer, of Manchester, whose memoir precedes this in this volume. Mr. Hoyt married (second) Sarah F. Colby, April 6, 1871, and she passed away October 21, 1873. One child was born to them, Mabel Colby, who died September 24, 1878. Mr. Hoyt married (third) Sarah A. Colby, November 5, 1874, and she died October 18, 1892. Mr. Hoyt's first wife traced her lineage to noted Revolutionary stock, she being the daughter of Captain Amos Paul, of Concord, who served in the patriotic army during the War of 1812.

The integrity and honor of William G. Hoyt was never impeached and this fact, combined with his genial manner, his courtesy and consideration of all men, and a certain intrinsic manliness which showed in every action and word, made him an extremely popular figure and won for him a great host of friends, whose devotion he prized most highly. There was no relation of life in which Mr. Hoyt did not play his part most worthily, and in which he might not well serve as a model for any ambitious youth.

James Rutledge

THE mind and character of James Rutledge were cast in such a mould as to inspire confidence and trust in those who came in contact with him, and his personality was strong, positive and independent. To do his duty as he saw it was his constant aspiration and determination. His many friends learned to prize him for his unassumed worth, and such were the qualities and forces of his character that in any calling or even under adverse conditions he would have occupied a commanding position. The record of his achievements both in the time of war and in general business was extended and honorable. He was a gentleman in the highest and loftiest meaning of that term, and his life has shown what honesty combined with brains and hard work can accomplish. If one were called upon to select a career that might serve as a model for the youth of the coming generations, he could do no better than to take that of Mr. Rutledge, whose entire life, presenting as it did characteristics of a more gracious time, now alas passing, might well serve to leaven the somewhat thoughtless and careless customs of our own day. His death, which occurred at his home in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, April 28, 1903, left a gap in the life of the community which, despite the years which have elapsed, is still unfilled. It is undeniably true that every one of us shudders at the idea of war and prays to be delivered from it, and yet it is equally the fact that there is scarcely any one who does not feel a thrill awakened by the courageous, firm, self-sacrificing figures of those men who heard their country's call, and who showed themselves worthy of command during the turmoil of national emergency. The death of Mr. Rutledge marked the passing away of such a figure, a man well known and well beloved in his community, one who had dealt in the things of both war and peace, and was not found wanting in either.

The birth of James Rutledge occurred in Newcastle, England, March 19, 1840, the son of Arthur and Nancy (Hunter) Rutledge, both of whom were highly respected natives of England. It is a well known fact that the city of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, is greatly indebted to men of foreign birth, who have at various times of her eventful history settled there, and whose industry and ability, through a succession of years, have added materially to gain for the community wealth and importance, and to this class of men Mr. Rutledge most naturally took his place. Upon leaving his country to come to America he chose Portsmouth as his place of destination, and shortly after his arrival, he obtained employment in the cloth mills there. When his adopted country called for volunteers in the Civil War, Mr. Rutledge's enthusiasm was aroused, and he answered the call for arms by enlisting in Company K, Second Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers. He proved to be a gallant and fearless soldier, and served during three years of the war. At the second battle of Bull Run he suffered a sunstroke, which

greatly undermined his health. On December 1, 1868, Mr. Rutledge had a stroke of paralysis, caused from this sunstroke, and this greatly handicapped him during the remainder of his life.

After being mustered out of the service and honorably discharged, Mr. Rutledge decided to return to his adopted city of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to enter into the business world. Accordingly he engaged in the café business on Bridge street, which he conducted for a period of about twenty-five years, until illness, which was due to his experiences in the Civil War, compelled him to retire from all active business affairs. During the years of his business activities in Portsmouth, Mr. Rutledge stood high among the business men of the city, and was always considered a man of sterling integrity, whose word was as good as his bond. Surely this is one of the highest compliments that can be paid a business man, and Mr. Rutledge rightly deserved it. His café on Bridge street became well known throughout that region for its unusually fine table, which was always amply provided with viands excellently cooked. Many prominent men were habitues of the place, and those who once became his customers rarely left him and never unless obliged to do so for the most cogent reasons.

The progressive business man, if he be at the same time a citizen of large and public spirit, remains even after his withdrawal from the activities of the business world a power in the community, lending aid and force to all that pertains to advancement and betterment. Mr. Rutledge was such a man, and although he never participated in any way in active political affairs, he was always ready to promote the best interests of Portsmouth, his adopted city. In his political opinions he was a Republican, and ever willing to assist with his advice, but preferred to give his time and attention to the business interests which he had originated. By diligent application of his powers, and the practice of the essential principles of commercial integrity, Mr. Rutledge advanced steadily until he became one of the representative business men of Portsmouth. He had many friends, and had the remarkable faculty of keeping and retaining the friends that he made. He was indeed a man of more than ordinary merit, and it is no wonder that he possessed in a special manner the confidence of his fellow-men. For the many years that he remained in Portsmouth, Mr. Rutledge was ever building up a large trade, winning the friendship of every one who dealt with him, and retaining many of his customers throughout the entire period of his business transactions there. He built up his own career, and the success he attained came solely from his own efforts and ability.

Mr. Rutledge was a member of the General Gilman Marston Command, U. V. U., of Portsmouth. His record in military life was a most honorable and praiseworthy one. Many were the experiences he was enabled to relate in connection with the terrible conflict between the North and South.

On June 19, 1867, James Rutledge was united in marriage with Annie M. Lynch, of Boston, a daughter of John and Margaret (Coffield) Lynch. Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge became the parents of nine children, as follows: 1. William H., deceased. 2. James H., was united in marriage with Myra Sias, of East Boston, and they are the parents of two children, Arthur and

Harold R. Rutledge. 3. Arthur J., married Georgia Rose, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and they are the parents of one child, Bradley G. Rutledge. 4. Mabel A., became the wife of Edward L. Butler, of Portsmouth, and to them was born one child, Theodore R. Butler. 5. Hugh Edward. 6. Carrie M., became the wife of Alfred M. Barton, of Chester, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of two children, Virginia R. and Ruth M. Barton. 7. Lettie E., became the wife of Donald McDougall, of Springfield, Illinois; Mr. and Mrs. McDougall are the parents of three children, namely: Helen, Donald R. and Laura. 8. Annie M., became the wife of William Grover, of Dover, New Hampshire, and they are the parents of two children, Muriel R. and William Sherman Grover. 9. Laura J., became the wife of Thurston A. Smart, of Portsmouth, and to them was born one child, Kennard R. Smart. James Rutledge was devoted to his family, and was one of those men to whom the ties of home and family are held as sacred.

For about six years previous to his death, Mr. Rutledge's health rapidly failed, and for quite a while he required constant care and attention. This was hard for him to bear, as he was of a temperament which craved to be active, but he did not complain nor bemoan his fate. One of his aims in life was to see that his wife and family had the best of everything, and it was only natural that around his home he shed a benign influence which acted as a ray of sunshine. He was never high-handed in his methods nor unjust in his treatment of others. The rights of others he considered as sacred, even more so than his own, and in all his dealings with his fellow-men he was first and last a gentleman in the best sense of that splendid term. He combined in very happy proportions the qualities of a practical business man with those of the public-spirited one, whose thoughts are with the good of the community. Throughout his long and worthy career Mr. Rutledge never conducted his business so that it was anything but a benefit to all his associates and to the community as well. These qualities gave him a host of friends from every rank and class in society.

Alonzo Elliott

PROBABLY the greatest compliment that can be paid a man is that he has made himself an honor to his nation in the commercial, financial and manufacturing world, as well as to the mercantile community in which he lived. Such a man was Alonzo Elliott, who by his own honorable exertions gained for himself all that a man could desire, namely, friends, affluence and position. In presenting to the public the representative men of the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, who have by a superior force of character and energy, together with a combination of ripe qualities of ability and intelligence, made themselves conspicuous and commanding in public and private life, we have no better example to present and none more worthy of a place in this volume than Mr. Elliott, whose death, which occurred in Manchester, New Hampshire, August 20, 1909, at the age of sixty years, was felt as a severe loss by his very large circle of friends and business associates. He was a man honored in life and blessed in memory. Courteous and friendly, he had won many friends whom he valued highly, and he was the very soul of uprightness. The winning of success for himself was not, however, incompatible with the valuable services rendered to the community-at-large, whose deep esteem he cherished, and certainly that is the greatest height that a man can reach, to win and retain the respect and admiration of his fellow-men. He was a high-minded gentleman, keenly alive to all the varied requirements of life, and one of those capable of conducting operations of the most extended and weighty character and influence. In the proud list of her citizens, known and honored throughout the business world for stability, integrity and fair dealing, Manchester has no cause to be other than satisfied with the record of Alonzo Elliott, financier, manufacturer, and president of the Manchester Board of Trade. It is always interesting to us to find the achievements of such men set down, as we still hope to find in the details of their careers some of the secrets of success.

Alonzo Elliott was born in Augusta, Maine, July 25, 1849, the only son and second and youngest child of Albert and Adeline Waterman (Blackburn) Elliott. The line of Elliott of this article is of the country about New Bedford, Massachusetts, where for generations it has furnished hardy seafarers to both the merchant marine and the government service. The absence of authentic records has prevented the tracing of any of the earlier members of the Elliott family.

Albert Elliott, son of Joshua and Mercy (Gifford) Elliott, was born January 26, 1813, and died in Tilton, New Hampshire, January 13, 1891. He followed the sea in his younger days, sailing from New Bedford, Massachusetts, upon long whaling voyages to the Arctic Ocean, and gradually rising from a position as a man "before the mast" to mate. He lived in

various places, among which were New Bedford, Massachusetts; Augusta, Maine, where both of his children were born; and Tilton, New Hampshire, to which he removed in 1856, and where he was engaged in the provision business for fifteen years and where his latter years were spent retired from all active business life. He and his wife were attendants at the Episcopal church. He married in Sidney, Maine, October 6, 1842, Adeline Waterman Blackburn, who was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, March 3, 1823, a daughter of John Carter and Hepsibah Chase (Baker) Blackburn. She died in Tilton, New Hampshire, October 29, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Elliott were the parents of two children, namely: 1. Horatio Anna, who married (first) Levi W. Hill, by whom she had one child, who is now the wife of William King, of Tilton, and they have one daughter, Alice Gertrude King. She married (second) Harley A. Brown, deceased, by whom she had one daughter, Hallie. Mrs. Brown resides in Tilton, New Hampshire. 2. Alonzo, in whose memory we are writing.

Mrs. Elliott traced her ancestry to a very ancient family. Francis Baker, son of Sir John Baker, was born in 1611, in St. Albans, Herfordshire county, England; he came to America in the ship "Planter" in 1635. He married Isabel Twining, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Dean) Twining. Francis Baker died in 1696, and his wife, May 16, 1706. Stephen Dean, the father of Elizabeth (Dean) Twining, came to America in the ship "Fortune" in 1621. He came of a very strong ancestry, which can be traced to the year 600. Daniel Baker, the son of Francis and Isabel (Twining) Baker, was born September 2, 1650. He married, May 2, 1674, Elizabeth Chase, a daughter of William Chase, Jr. Shubal Baker, the son of David and Elizabeth (Chase) Baker, was born in 1676. His wife's name was Patience. Shubal (2) Baker, the second son of Shubal (1) and Patience Baker, was born March 24, 1710, and married, in 1733, Lydia Stuart. Shubal (3) Baker, the third son of Shubal (2) and Lydia (Stuart) Baker, was born November 11, 1741, and married (first) November 15, 1764, Rebecca Chase, married (second) in 1787, Elizabeth Chase. Shubal (4) Baker, the son of Shubal (3) and Rebecca (Chase) Baker, was born July 10, 1772, and married, March 13, 1795, Mercy Smalley. Their daughter, Hepsibah Chase Baker, born March 3, 1801, died September 10, 1878, having become the wife of John Carter Blackburn, July 16, 1820, who was born in England, February 1, 1797, and died in Augusta, Maine, March 12, 1827, and she was the mother of Mrs. Albert Elliott.

Alonzo Elliott was taken by his parents at the age of eight years to Sanbornton Bridge (as the town of Tilton, New Hampshire, was then known) and received his education in the common schools there, and later at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary. When but fourteen years of age, Mr. Elliott accepted a position as clerk in a country store at Tilton, and later worked in a similar capacity at Colebrook, Coos county, far up in the "North Country." From there he changed to Wentworth, where he continued in the same line of business until September, 1869. At this time, having previously gained a knowledge of telegraphy at Tilton, New Hampshire, he removed to Manchester, in acceptance of the position of ticket

seller and telegrapher at the passenger depot, and in the employ of the Concord, Manchester and Lawrence railroads. He was one of the very first to read dispatches by sound. He succeeded to the position of ticket agent in 1870, and soon acquired the reputation of being the most expert ticket seller and telegrapher in the employ of those two railroads. Mr. Elliott continued in this line of employment until 1893, when he relinquished his work for the railroads to engage in the insurance and banking business on his own account. His insurance business became very extensive, his agency representing some twenty-five leading fire, life and accident insurance companies. He gave his energies to this business until 1896, during the winter of which year he was thrown from a sleigh and so seriously injured that he was unable to attend to business affairs for a year. It was while suffering from the injuries caused by this accident that Mr. Elliott disposed of his insurance business, and so far as possible relieved himself of all business cares.

Mr. Elliott was one of the incorporators and organizers of the Granite State Trust Company, subsequently known as the Bank of New England, of which he was treasurer, and which went out of business in 1898. He was president of the Manchester Electric Light Company, and a trustee and one of the organizers of the Guaranty Savings Bank. He held the position of vice-president, director and clerk of the People's Gaslight Company, was secretary of the Citizen's Building and Loan Association, and a director of the Garvin's Falls Power Company. It was Mr. Elliott who secured the necessary funds to build the first electric light plant in Manchester, New Hampshire, and he organized the Elliott Manufacturing Company, which bears his name, and which is engaged in the manufacture of knit goods, employing over six hundred operatives, and was its first vice-president and its first treasurer.

For forty years Mr. Elliott had been an active factor in the progress and development of the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, and no individual did more for its expansion. He was a "Booster" always, this being a favorite term of his, and he was ever found ready to contribute more than his full share to every cause which promised to enhance the prosperity of his adopted city. Many of the city's enterprises, which to-day give employment to thousands of wage-earners, owe their inception to his tireless energy, and in his death the city lost an energetic factor in its development. He was an enthusiastic optimist, and possessed a vision which penetrated the future and foretold the prosperity of the country, even in its darkest days of business stagnation. He believed in the future of this country, and of his home city, and there was not room in his make-up for even an ounce of pessimism. He was truly a herald of the future and better days, and possessed the faculty of imparting his resolute and buoyant enthusiasm to others. Mr. Elliott was intimately acquainted with the subject of finance, and it is recalled that when the municipality was hard pressed for funds, during the panic of 1893, to even meet the pay-roll of the street laborers, because of money being hoarded, he was enabled to procure a temporary loan for the city of Manchester, in Boston, when all other agencies had failed.

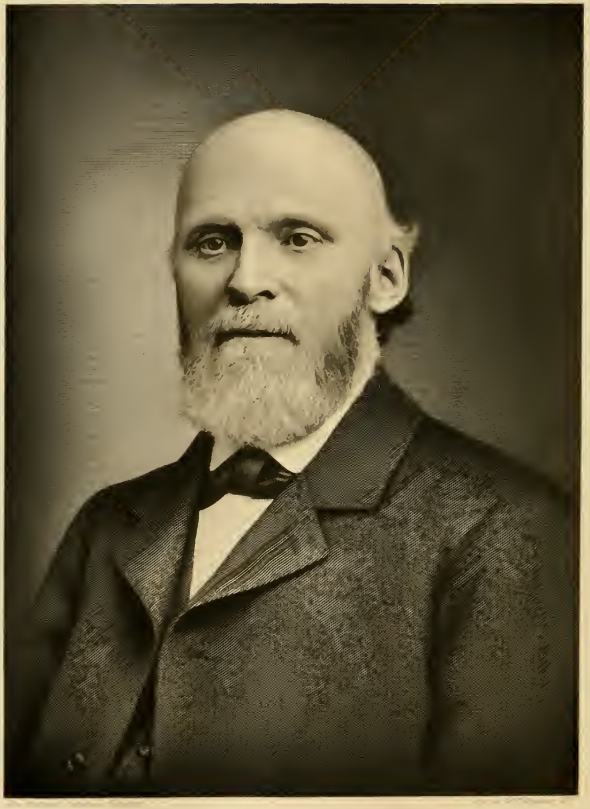
Mr. Elliott was actively interested in numerous other business organizations, and through his ability to secure capital was instrumental in bringing to Manchester several of its most important industries and enterprises, including the F. M. Hoyt, Eureka, Cohas, East Side, of which he was president, and West Side Shoe companies, and the Kimball Carriage Company. He was treasurer and director of the Pacific Coal and Transportation Company, which owns large coal deposits at Cape Lisbon, Alaska, and gold mines at Nome, Alaska. In company with the late ex-Governor Weston and John B. Varick, Mr. Elliott owned the valuable hotel property known as the Manchester House, and gave to the city the new hotel by that name, in place of the old hostelry which stood there in days past. He was a tireless and persistent worker, and his labors and influence contributed materially in making Manchester, New Hampshire, the business center which it is at the present time.

Politically, Mr. Elliott was originally a Democrat, but during the free silver campaign in 1896 he showed his independence by voting for McKinley and against Bryan, who was the nominee of the Democratic party. In 1902 Mr. Elliott was nominated as an independent candidate for governor, and was a staunch advocate of the liquor license law, in preference to that of prohibition. Mr. Elliott was also a prominent figure in the fraternal circles of Manchester, becoming a member of Washington Lodge, No. 61, in 1870, and in turn took up membership in the higher branches of Masonry, including Mount Horeb Chapter, No. 11, Royal Arch Masons; Adoniram Council, Royal and Select Masters; Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar; Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and charter member of the Derryfield Club. In his religious belief, Mr. Elliott was a Unitarian and a faithful attendant of the church of that denomination in Manchester. His beautiful and modern residence, known as "Brookhurst," was erected in 1893, and is situated on the North River Road. The estate surrounding the house includes a part of the original historic Stark farm, which belonged to General John Stark, of Revolutionary fame.

Alonzo Elliott married (first) in 1873, Ella R. Weston, a daughter of Amos Weston, Jr., and Rebecca J. (Richards) Weston, and niece of the late ex-Governor James A. Weston. Mrs. Elliott passed away in 1876, at the age of twenty-three years. Mr. Elliott married (second) in 1878, Medora Weeks, a daughter of George W. and Sarah (Mead) Weeks, and a direct descendant of Governor Thomas Dudley. She is also descended from Leonard Weeks, who was born in Somersetshire, England, and who built the first brick house in the State of New Hampshire at Greenland. Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Elliott became the parents of four children, as follows: 1. Lucille Weeks, died December 29, 1909, and was the wife of Harry Gilman Clough, of Manchester. 2. Laura Medora, who became the wife of Albert H. White, of Manchester. 3. Mildred Weeks, who became the wife of Harold A. Smith, also of Manchester, and they are the parents of one child, Lucille Elliott Smith. 4. Alonzo, Jr., graduated from Yale University, with the class of 1913, having been a pupil at St. Paul's School, Concord, New

Hampshire. He is a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, England, and is a gifted musician and composer of music, the famous and popular song entitled, "The Long, Long Trail," being one of his compositions. The domestic life of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott was an ideal one, and Mr. Elliott was one of those men who cherished his home as the dearest spot on earth.

Mr. Elliott was president of the Manchester Board of Trade, and took an active and influential part in all of its activities. Thus was his career rounded out, as promoter, manufacturer, financier, and his death at the age of sixty years and twenty-six days dealt the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, a hard blow, from which she has never recovered. The memory of this exemplary gentleman will linger in the minds and hearts of all those who had been so privileged as to have been associated with him in any manner, while his many achievements will stand as a monument to his exceptional capability and energy.



Jeremiah Hedges

Jeremiah Hodge

IN presenting to the public a review of the lives of such men as have deserved well of their fellow-men and citizens, who although unobtrusive in their everyday life, by their individuality and force of character mould the commercial destinies and give tone to the community in which they live, we have no example more fit to present and certainly none more worthy of a place in this volume than that of the late Jeremiah Hodge, of Manchester, New Hampshire, whose death, which occurred at his home in that city, July 16, 1916, brought genuine sorrow and deep regret to the hearts of all who had been so privileged as to have known him intimately, and recognized in him the qualities of a true man. Not only did he rise above the standard of his line of business, but he was also the possessor in a high degree of those excellencies of human nature that never fail to make men worthy of regard among their fellow-men. He was not only high-minded, but liberal as well, keenly alive to all the varied requirements of life, and one of those capable of conducting operations of the most extended and weighty character and influence. By his most honorable exertions, Mr. Hodge carved out for himself friends, position and honor. By the strength and force of his character he overcame obstacles which to others less hopeful and less courageous would have seemed insurmountable. Through all the varied responsibilities of life, he acquitted himself with dignity, fidelity and honor, and his manners were those of the genuine gentleman, frank, kindly and courteous. The setting down of the personal records of the men who, by dint of worthy and tireless effort, have raised themselves to a high position upon the ladder of success and secured themselves in the respect of their fellow-citizens must always be a work of great value. Self-made men, who have accomplished much by reason of their personal qualities and left the impress of their individuality upon the business and general life of the communities where they have lived and worked, men who have affected for good such customs and institutions as have come within the sphere of their influence, have unwittingly, perhaps, but none the less truly, reared for themselves monuments more enduring than those of stone or brass. Such distinction may well be claimed for Jeremiah Hodge, who was never weary of working for the benefit of the community and identified himself with many movements undertaken for the general good. He was an unusual combination of the conservative and of the progressive, ever seeking to find the good in both the old and the new. Mr. Hodge was a gentleman of the old school, and all that phrase implies of grace and courtliness, yet he kept well abreast of the time in all practical affairs. He was indeed a rare and admirable character in every way, and one of those of whom it may be said that the world is better for his having lived in it.

The birth of Jeremiah Hodge occurred on a farm near Concord, New Hampshire; he was the son of John and Sarah Hodge, the year of his birth

being 1830. He passed his early years in the same manner as did most of the farmer boys of those days, and in the spring of 1849, having a desire to start out in life for himself, he secured a place at the State Asylum in Concord, which was then under the charge of the late Dr. McFarland. Mr. Hodge was a strong, rugged country boy, and stood this disagreeable work for about fourteen months. From 1847 to 1850 he made his home in Andover, Massachusetts, for which town he had a fondness. After leaving his position at the State Asylum, Mr. Hodge gained his introduction into the business world when he entered the employ of a contractor by the name of Dow at Concord, and there he learned the carpenter trade. At that time the highest wages paid a carpenter was one dollar and fifty cents a day, and Mr. Hodge received fifty dollars a year, and had to purchase his own tools while learning. Upon leaving Mr. Dow, Mr. Hodge entered the employ of Henry M. Moore, who thought so well of the young man that he paid him one dollar and thirty-three cents a day and his board. The public in general take but little note of the beginning or the ending of a man's business career, and this is absolutely wrong, as close attention should be given to the life records of our most substantial and successful business men such as Mr. Hodge.

In 1853 Mr. Hodge was placed in charge of some buildings at Dunbarton, New Hampshire, which Governor Gilmore was having erected, and he carried this work through in a most satisfactory manner. In the fall of that same year Mr. Hodge came to the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, and engaged himself to a man named Belknap, who was at that time building the old freight and passenger depots, and on these Mr. Hodge performed his first work in Manchester. This was the passenger depot which stood where the Amoskeag play-grounds now are, and the freight house was on the site of the present Union Station. For a few years after this, Mr. Hodge followed the carpentry trade, and then entered that of jobbing. One of his earliest jobs was the Martin block, which stood where the Western building now stands, and this was so satisfactory in every way that B. F. Martin engaged him to build the Martin House at the North End. This house called for much fancy work and at that time there was no machinery to make this, so Mr. Hodge hired a shop on Mechanics' Row on the Amoskeag and there set up a small shop, which was the first of that kind in Manchester, and here he was enabled to supply material for his own constructions, and later the material for other jobs. This was about the year 1864, and previous to that, in 1857, Mr. Hodge had built the house where he died, at the corner of Hall and Amherst streets, and had spent over half the years of his life there.

The shop on the Amoskeag soon became too small for the demands on his business, and Mr. Hodge built an enlargement, which also became in time too small to adequately handle all his business. In 1873 he obtained the land at Auburn and Elm streets, and as he had often declared that he had his eye on this as a desirable place for some time, his wisdom was seen when one looked out of the office windows into the freight yard. Later Mr. Hodge built a large brick shop and as his business increased so also did this

brick shop, as he kept adding to it from time to time. The first buildings of his new plant were erected in time for him to begin operations of the plant on the first day of April, 1874, when he started to manipulate it every day, and up to the time of his death it was continuously operated. Mr. Hodge was the pioneer wood worker in the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, and was respected by all for his rugged honesty and business ability.

He was of that type of business man of whom there are never too many, and his career had not only been one of great and ceaseless activity for himself alone, but for the welfare of the entire city in which he had ever taken a deep and vital interest. Mr. Hodge had been engaged in business on Elm street, Manchester, for over forty years, and his office was one of the best known spots in the town, where many a weighty matter of interest to Manchester and her citizens was discussed. During the three years prior to his death, he had been failing in health, and for the past few months before his passing away he was restricted to his home for weeks at a time. It may be said that Mr. Hodge was never a really well man since the death of his son, Charles R. Hodge, a blow which shook him tremendously and from which he never fully recovered.

In his political belief, Mr. Hodge was an active, ardent and consistent Republican, and took a deep interest in all political affairs, always ready and willing to assist with his advice. He was a member of the city government in 1871 and 1872, and at the time when the city acquired the water works, Mr. Hodge took an active part in this important transaction. He was also a member of the State Convention which nominated Governor Ezekiel Straw. Although Mr. Hodge had not hunted nor fished much in recent years, in his day he had been an ardent sportsman and still retained the sportsman's spirit. He delighted in relating the story of a visit he once made to a Boston specialist, and seemed to regard the conversation with him relative to hunting and fishing as of much more value than the man's prescription. He had at his own expense re-stocked many a trout brook in the section where he lived. Mr. Hodge was a member of Hillsborough Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He was a staunch friend always of the firemen, although he never actively became connected with the department, and was ever ready to do what he could for the betterment of the service and the assistance of its members. It may be truly said that Mr. Hodge was never half-hearted in anything in which he was engaged, and to this characteristic was traced much of his well earned success. Those who differed with him could not do otherwise than to respect his opinions. for his sterling honesty and declared beliefs were known to be founded upon conscientious convictions.

For almost half a century Mr. Hodge was a business man of Manchester, New Hampshire, and in his own business used nearly four million feet of lumber every year, and in addition to this he turned out a large quantity for corporations and other concerns. He employed a large force of men, and took pride in the quality of the work which he sent out, having always maintained a reputation for first-class work by employing skillful men and modern machinery. Besides house builders' supplies, Mr. Hodge

manufactured packing-boxes, and like the other departments of his mills this shop was not only a hive of industry but one of the leading shops in the city.

On October 6, 1854, Jeremiah Hodge was united in marriage with Judith A. Colby, a daughter of Abner and Deborah (Gunnerson) Colby, of Goshen, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Hodge were the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Charles R., who died January 3, 1910; he was united in marriage with Mary Frances Moore, of New Boston, and their union was blessed with two children, namely: Frederick Moore Hodge, and Mae Bertha Hodge. 2. Lucy Emma, who resides in Manchester, New Hampshire. Mrs. Hodge has lived at the home at No. 574 Hall street, Manchester, since 1857.

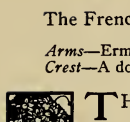
Mr. Hodge's integrity and business ability were recognized by the city wherein he lived for so many years. He was an ardent sympathizer with every movement making for the uplift of humanity, and his heart was ever in sympathy with the sorrows of the unfortunate, his hand being ready to contribute to the alleviation of those in distress. He was greatly beloved because of his kindliness towards all humanity, and for his generosity and unselfishness. The community will long remember him, while his memory will be cherished most highly.

Leonard Melville French, M.D.

Leonard Melville French, M. D.

The French coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Ermine, a chevron sable, a crescent for difference.
Crest—A dolphin embowed proper.



THE late Dr. Leonard Melville French, a prominent physician of Manchester, New Hampshire, achieved a reputation of which any man might well be proud. The profession of medicine is one which, if it be conscientiously followed, involves an enormous amount of self-sacrifice, and it is a source of the greatest blessing to others. So heavily should these considerations weigh, that it would be difficult to imagine a return from the community to its physicians that would make or balance the debt it owes them for all the good received. Hard work, loss of sleep, and a constant demand upon one's powers of sympathy are the physician's offerings to humanity. All these are the essential things that a true and worthy physician brings with him, a true and worthy physician such as the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this tribute, and whose death at his beautiful residence on the River Road, in the North End of Manchester, New Hampshire, December 22, 1914, in the sixty-fifth year of his life, left a vacant place in so many hearts. Few if any of the many brilliant men who have added to the lustre of the medical profession of Manchester have exercised a wider influence for the good of the institution of medical learning than Dr. French. Being a man of great sagacity, quick perceptions, sound judgment, noble impulses and remarkable force and determination of character, he commanded the respect and confidence of all who knew him. It is unnecessary to add that as a physician he was held in the highest estimation by his fellow-citizens, and the record of his daily life was filled with evidences of this fact. In all professions, but more especially the medical, there are exalted heights to which genius itself dares scarcely soar, and which can only be gained after long years of patient, arduous and unremitting toil and inflexible and unfaltering courage. To this proud eminence we may safely state that Dr. French rose. He devoted his life to his chosen profession, and was deservedly crowned with its choicest rewards.

The birth of Leonard Melville French occurred at Ashby, Massachusetts, July 26, 1849; he was the son of Dr. Leonard French, who was a famous medical practitioner in Manchester, New Hampshire. His mother was Mrs. Sarah (Melville) French, and he was christened for both parents with the name of Leonard Melville French. Dr. French obtained his education at the University of New York and also at Dartmouth College, receiving his medical degree from the latter college. Being the son of so successful a physician, it was but natural that the son would turn to the profession of medicine as his course through life. And as his father had met with

success in the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, so the younger Dr. French located in that city. He began the practice of medicine there in 1873, soon after his graduation, and kept it up actively for about thirty years. During the latter part of his life, Dr. French had retired from active practice. although he had attended many cases among his personal friends and in those families for whom he had formerly held the place of family physician. He was loved and admired by all, so that it was but a natural outcome that his death brought genuine sorrow to all who had come in contact with him, even in the most casual way.

Politically, Dr. French was a staunch Republican, but was not active in politics, and never allowed his name to be used for a candidacy for public office. He was religiously inclined, and in his religious belief was a member of the Hanover Street Congregational Church in Manchester, and had been the president of the First Congregational Society since the year 1906. Dr. French was a member of various clubs and college fraternities. He belonged to the American Medical Association and the New Hampshire Medical Society. He had offices for the practice of medicine in the Kennard Building, Manchester. Both Dr. French and his wife were known all over the State of New Hampshire for their charities and their interest in all philanthropic work in various directions. Hardly a movement for the relief of the unfortunate and those in distress has been carried on in years in the "Granite State" but Dr. French and his wife contributed to it and worked in its behalf, although always in a most modest and inconspicuous manner.

On June 1, 1887, Dr. Leonard Melville French was united in marriage with Emma Blood, of Manchester, a daughter of Aretas and Lavinia K. (Kendall) Blood. Dr. and Mrs. French became the parents of one child, Margaret Lavinia French, who married Carl Spencer Fuller, the son of Spencer H. Fuller, of Lewiston, Maine. They are the parents of two children, namely: Mary Spencer and Henry Melville Fuller. The home life of Dr. French was delightfully happy, and his residence the scene of many social gatherings. Being an active and busy man, he had not as much time as his fellowmen in other walks of life to devote to his own fireside, but every spare moment that was his found him in the home circle surrounded by the family to whom he was always the affectionate husband and the good, kind father.

There is something admirable in the profession of medicine that illumines by reflected light all those who practice it. Something, that is, concerned with the prime object, the alleviation of human suffering, something about the self-sacrifice that it must necessarily involve that makes us regard, and rightly so, all those who choose to follow its difficult way and devote themselves to its great aims, with a certain amount of respect and reverence.

In closing this brief biography it is proper that there be here recorded a splendid tribute to his memory written by his professional colleagues of the New Hampshire Medical Society, which is as follows:

Dr. French was educated at the Manchester Public Schools, and at Dartmouth College, where he received his degree. Later he went to New York City, where he

attended Bellevue Hospital and studied with the noted Dr. Loomis. He began to practice medicine in 1873, occupying the office with his father, in Manchester, where he was in active practice for thirty years. He had been president of the First Congregational Society since 1906, and a trustee of the Amoskeag Savings Bank. He was on the Medical Staff of the Elliot Hospital from the founding, April the fourth, 1890, until January the fifth, 1904, when he resigned, which resignation was reluctantly accepted by his fellow members. The onward and upward march of his profession he regarded with impressive loyalty. The marvelous changes from the early seventies to 1914, he accepted with a conviction, devotion and comradeship that was true and noble and divorced from puritanical prejudices. Progressive surgery and medicine he delighted in, and watched with interest and pleasure the strides made in both, welcoming and accepting the researches, discoveries, and phenomena in an enthusiastic and up-to-date spirit, satisfied and gratified that the profession to which he and his family had devoted their lives and been so efficiently helpful in, should constantly grow in healing power. His was a life of righteousness, a good Christian life, with nothing in it to suggest the worldly or the vain. One cannot say he held this or that important public office, but all his friends and acquaintances will agree he was a good man. To be able to say that of a man is better than all others.

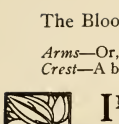
In his sick-room ministrations he was tender, cheery and helpful, leaving comfort, courage and healing in his wake. How valuable a legacy a successful physician of his temperament bequeaths to his patients is inestimable, but it is very large. Dr. French was unassuming, approachable, genial to meet as a friend, happy in his companionable relations, unwavering in his allegiance to the best things in life, always dependable upon in any hour of stress of deserving causes, and led a spotless life, clean and Christ-like. He was a good citizen and a likeable man.

As a further tribute in memory to Dr. French, Mrs. French has just completed a children's ward at the Elliot Hospital in Manchester.

Aretas Blood

The Blood coat-of-arms is as follows:

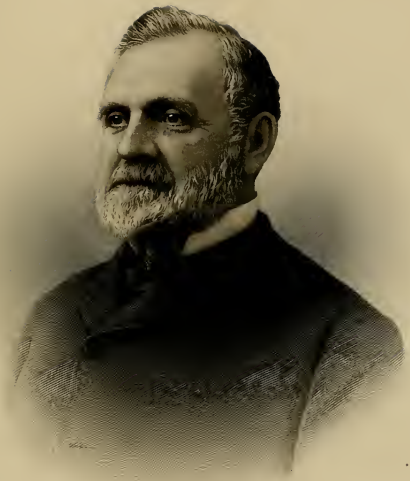
Arms—Or, three bucks lodged proper.
Crest—A buck's head erased proper, attired or, holding in the mouth an arrow gold.



IN THE death of the late Aretas Blood, in November, 1897, the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, lost one of its most substantial citizens. He was a man who was most widely known, highly respected by all who knew him, and whose influence was felt in many, many ways. Mr. Blood moved to Manchester when it was yet in its infancy, and his advancement was largely connected with the advancement of the city itself. No one did more to make the city what it is to-day, and no one was more looked up to in the community than he. In business he was prominent in many directions, the peer of his associates, and in charity and benevolence his name was widely known. He helped to found and maintain many public charities, while his generosity as a private giver was most marked.

Mr. Blood was a self-made man in every sense of that term, which is so familiar with Americans. He started out in life a poor boy, with but a meager education, but by industry and ability he pushed his way forward and gained emoluments and honor; by his skill and ability, great enterprises were started and successfully carried on, and his labors were appreciated and rewarded. His name will ever be inseparably connected with the development of the massive locomotive in use to-day, with the inception and growth of the railroad systems of the United States, and as the builder of the finest steam fire engines the world has seen. If he had done nothing else to cause his name to be cherished and remembered, Mr. Blood would have a lasting monument in the Amoskeag fire engines and the Manchester locomotives. The life of Aretas Blood and the history of the Manchester Locomotive Works are largely synonymous, and the story of the one cannot well be told separate from the other. The death of Mr. Blood occurred on November 24, 1897, at his residence in Manchester, New Hampshire, and caused general sorrow in the community in which he was so well beloved and admired.

Aretas Blood was the son of Nathaniel and Roxellana (Proctor) Blood. His father, Nathaniel Blood, was the great-great-great-great-grandson, in direct descent, of James Blood. The family was prominent in the early history of Groton and Pepperell, Massachusetts. Nathaniel Blood's father, Sewall Blood, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Nathaniel Blood married Roxellana Proctor, a daughter of Isaac Proctor, also a soldier in the Revolution, and settled in Windsor, Vermont. He died in Waltham, Massachusetts, in 1876, having reached the advanced age of eighty-eight



Aretas Blood

years. His wife passed away in 1865. Both were active members of the Congregational church.

Aretas Blood, their son, was born in Weathersfield, Vermont, October 8, 1816. From his ancestors he inherited many sterling qualities, good judgment, sound common sense, executive ability of a high order, courage to undertake almost herculean tasks, the perseverance to conduct them to a successful termination, and the requisite caution to keep him from embarking in any unsafe enterprises. His early life was that of all boys born and reared in the rural districts of the New England of the day. The home life was simple, frugal, and there was a goodly portion of work to be performed by all the members of the family. An active life upon his father's farm, the winters being spent in taking advantage of such meager educational advantages as the common schools of the countryside afforded, gave him a sound body, a clear mind, a knowledge of the common English branches and a little more. His religious training was of the kind common in that day, when life was simple and customs stricter than they are to-day. When he was three years of age, Aretas Blood's parents removed to Windsor, Vermont, and it was there that he obtained his early literary education in the common schools of the time, which were of brief terms and generally taught by indifferently educated teachers. At the age of seventeen years, Mr. Blood was apprenticed to a blacksmith to learn the trade. He worked at the forge for about two years and a half, mastering the various details of this sturdy calling, and then turned to something a little broader, which gave him more opportunity for the use of his mechanical and inventive mind, and became a machinist. In 1840 he went to Evansville, Indiana, where he remained, following his trade until June, of the next year, when he came East again, in search of employment. On his return to New England he said that he had looked the West over and that "Yankee land was good enough" for him. He said that if a man could not get rich in New England he could not get rich anywhere. It was not until he reached North Chelmsford, Massachusetts, that he found work for his ready and willing hands. He remained there for a short time, and then went to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he became employed in the Lowell Machine Shop. Seven years of labor here passed with but little to break their monotony. At the end of that time, Mr. Blood moved to Lawrence, Massachusetts, where he had a chance to advance his interests, being given charge of the manufacture for the large machine shop then in course of erection at that city. Here he took still another leap in his upward career. Working as a machinist in the shops, the character of the man began to assert itself. His ability demanded greater scope, and before long he was enabled to assume the management of the establishment, devoting his attention to the manufacture, under contract, of tools, turbine-wheels, locomotives, stationary engines and other machinery. His untiring energy and devotion to his work found therein reward; he was master of the business. From that time on, his rise was a comparatively rapid one.

In September, 1853, Mr. Blood came to Manchester, New Hampshire, where, associated with Oliver W. Bailey, he established the Vulcan Works, under the firm name of Bailey, Blood & Company, the business being

devoted to the manufacture of locomotives. The work was at first carried on in Mechanics' Row, but in the spring of 1854, buildings were erected on the site now occupied, and in the same year the company was incorporated as the Manchester Locomotive Works, with Oliver Bailey as its first agent. Three years later, Mr. Blood succeeded Mr. Bailey in the active management of the business, and from then until his death resided in Manchester, and personally superintended the operations of the works. From a moderate beginning the business grew and a great many engines were turned out for the various railroads of the country. The works now cover a number of acres of ground. The Blood Locomotive Works have acquired an enviable name and reputation, which is largely due to the personality of the man who was at the head. Mr. Blood proved one of the most successful locomotive builders in the country, and many hundreds of locomotives were turned out at his works. The business had a capacity for giving employment to upwards of one hundred workmen, and of turning out upwards of one hundred and fifty locomotives a year. In addition to this, the works turned out the finest steam engines the world has produced, which are known and valued everywhere. The fire-engine business of the Amoskeag Company was purchased by Mr. Blood in 1872, together with the patents and good will. The machine was remodelled and is now the old engine only in name. Mr. Blood built the first horseless fire engine used in this country. A thorough machinist, one capable of handling large forces of men and conducting large business enterprises, Mr. Blood commanded a large measure of success, and the Manchester Locomotive Works are regarded as a representative manufacturing institution of New England.

While Mr. Blood was devoting his attention to the upbuilding of the locomotive and fire engine business, he in no ways lost sight of the many other business opportunities lying around him, and invested in many lines of manufacture and trade. There are few who had more varied or extensive business holdings than had Mr. Blood. Whenever he saw a chance for a sound paying investment he placed his capital. He was conservative and careful, and to his sound judgment is due much of his success. He was a director in the Second National Bank, and at the time of his death was its president. He was president and director of the Ames Manufacturing Company of Chicopee, Massachusetts, manufacturers of bicycles and other things: president of the Globe Nail Company of Boston; president of the Manchester Print Works; treasurer of the Nashua Iron and Steel Company; president of the Amoskeag Paper Mills; treasurer of the Manchester Hardware Company; president of the Manchester Sash and Blind Company, and was interested in many other concerns.

The advancement of years did not impair Mr. Blood's business ability and he continued as an active business man long past the age when most men feel as if there were no more work for them to perform. His life in this direction was characterized by great executive ability, indomitable energy, industry, foresight, good judgment, and common sense. When Mr. Blood took up his abode in Manchester, he was a great accession to that city, and up to the time of his death he was foremost among those whose transactions

tended towards the city's success. His own experience when in search of work made Mr. Blood considerate to those under similar circumstances. If he seemed entirely absorbed in his business, it must be remembered that he carried on his shoulders a great responsibility, and had the welfare of a great many people in his charge dependent upon his good judgment. He evinced no small amount of inventive ingenuity, and many valuable improvements in the products of the works in which he was interested were due to him. He was quick to see the value of new ideas, yet conservative and careful in adopting them. Mr. Blood attributed whatever success he achieved in life to the early training he received from his mother. When he left the parental roof his mother cautioned him to shun bad company and try to please his employers. This he tried to do, and the result shows that he succeeded. When he was working for others he was devoted to their successes, and put in his spare time in improving his mind as best he could. He won the confidence and esteem of his employers in this way, his honesty, faithfulness and industry being marked. He stuck to the small things as carefully as to the greater ones. This, in his later years, he always demanded of those employed by him. Probably his largest and most daring investment after he had passed his seventieth year was when he started the Columbia Cotton Mills at Columbia, South Carolina. He became president of the Columbia Cotton Mills and also of the Columbia Water Power Company, and devoted a large portion of his time and money in building and perfecting these huge undertakings. The mills at that time were the only cotton mills in the world run entirely by electricity.

On September 4, 1845, Aretas Blood was united in marriage with Lavinia K. Kendall. Two daughters were born to this union, namely: 1. Nora, who became the wife of Frank P. Carpenter. 2. Emma, who became the wife of Dr. Leonard Melville French, of Manchester. Mr. Blood's home life was a quiet one. He enjoyed the pleasures of home and was very fond of his family. The family attended the Franklin Street Congregational Church, and this institution Mr. Blood aided in supporting.

Up to within two years of his death, Mr. Blood always enjoyed rugged health, scarcely knowing a day's sickness. After that period his health was considerably broken. Had he been willing to give up his business career, his life might have been further prolonged. In his political views, Mr. Blood was a staunch Republican, he having voted with that party since its inception. He cast his first vote for General William Henry Harrison. While never very active in politics, his endorsement always carried weight, and he served in a number of offices of trust and preferment. He was twice alderman for his ward, and was an elector in the college which voted Garfield and Arthur into office.

Mr. Blood was an ardent horseman, and there have been but few in Manchester who could better or quicker judge of the qualities of horses. During his long and active life he took much pleasure in owning and driving horses, and at various times possessed some fine ones. He displayed the same keenness for his business as he did in the management of finances, and as a result the locomotive works and other concerns in which he was interested were always supplied with fine draught animals. A sample of his free-

handed generosity was his gift to the Woman's Aid and Relief Society of the twenty-five thousand dollars which made it possible for it to acquire the building now used for the home on Pearl street, Manchester. For twenty years Mr. and Mrs. Blood had taken a great interest in this Home, and Mrs. Blood practically devoted her entire time to its management. It is said that there was not a day in those twenty years when they have not done something for the Home, either carrying food and supplies to it, or furnishing more substantial help. In 1891, Mrs. Blood started out to raise by subscription enough money to buy the present location for the Home. Mr. Blood headed the paper with ten thousand dollars, and later handed Mrs. Blood a check for twenty-five thousand dollars, enough to purchase the Home and assist in remodeling it. They had always been the mainstay of the Home, and although assistance had been received from other sources the Home would not have weathered the storms but for the liberal patronage of Mr. and Mrs. Blood. It is rarely that the metropolitan press of the country write editorials dedicated to the memory of women, but when Mrs. Blood passed away the following tribute to her memory appeared in one of the daily papers of Manchester:

> Mrs. Aretas Blood went about doing good. With great wealth, with social position, with a wide circle of accomplished friends, with a devoted family, with everything to tempt her to confine her cares and activities to the fields in which the prosperous and the happy live, and to enable her to command for herself luxury and ease, she turned aside to the unfortunate, and without neglecting her duties to her family or society made it her mission to heal the sick, comfort the distressed, clothe the naked, feed the hungry, and provide homes for the homeless. And year in and year out, until at a great age she was called to her reward, she gave herself to this work unreservedly, bounteously, quietly, industriously, successfully. She was the good angel of Manchester. To her we are mainly indebted for one of our noblest charities. To her hundreds of our deserving poor and sick have been indebted for all the comfort and relief that human aid could secure for them. Above all we are indebted to her for an example which was a constant inspiration to others who were able to give and to do, and a promise to those who were dependent upon the more fortunate. She was a good woman and a great woman. Good in every relation of life; great in her purposes, her methods and her achievements. She was respected and loved, almost revered, while she lived, and her memory will be tenderly and gratefully cherished.

The career of Aretas Blood strikingly illustrates the possibilities of the typical, sturdy New England character. Mr. Blood did not inherit great wealth from his ancestors, but he did inherit that which cannot be expressed in definite terms of value, because it is beyond value. He had the inheritance of generations of right living. He possessed character, he had by inheritance correct ideas of life. The lesson of his successful and useful life is that he had prepared himself, fitted himself, for such opportunities as should come to him, and the opportunities came. Later in life he could in a measure shape his opportunities, create them, almost, but the great principle, the important fact, was that he had made himself ready in the first instance by the development of a splendid character. He was faithful in small things, and came to be master of great things. And dying, at a ripe old age, he leaves an example that should be of more value to the young throughout the New England States, of which he was so proud, than all the wealth that he left to those to whom it rightfully descends.

Hon. John Chase Kay

Hon. John Chase Ray

BOTH the public and private life of John Chase Ray was a continuous stream of fine endeavor, which never, however, was wasted upon useless tasks. Among those who have deservedly achieved prominence and position in public life, this distinguished gentleman stood in the foremost rank. His personality and efforts were of more than ordinary influence in keeping the public affairs of the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, from dishonesty and corruption, conditions which have stained the fair name of many cities and nations. In his endeavor to promote the welfare and integrity in that most important function of civilization, self-government, he never allowed his enthusiasm to over-balance his sound judgment, as was the case with many others. No State in the Union has maintained a longer or more unbroken record of efficient service on the part of its highest officials than the State of New Hampshire, and no one has more worthily contributed to this record than John Chase Ray, whose death, which occurred January 23, 1898, closed a career of great usefulness. After an honorable life of seventy-three years, Mr. Ray passed over the Great Divide into the Beyond, a man honored in life and blessed in memory. Courteous, friendly, and the very soul of uprightness, he had many friends, all of whom he valued very highly. Faithfulness to duty and a strict adherence to a fixed purpose in life will do more to advance a man's interests than wealth or advantageous circumstances, and the successful men of the day are they who planned their own advancement and have accomplished it in spite of many obstacles, and with a certainty that could have been obtained only through their own efforts. Mr. Ray was a member of this class of men, and at the same time he belonged to that class of representative Americans whose labors resulted not alone to their individual prosperity, but were far-reaching in their valuable influence and public aid. For many years the dignified figure of Mr. Ray, with businesslike mien, was a familiar sight to the residents of Manchester, New Hampshire, and it was only natural that when he passed away from earthly view, deep regret was everywhere expressed. In his death, the State of New Hampshire lost one of its most valuable and trusted officials, and the city of Manchester one of its best and truest citizens. At the time of his death, which came upon him suddenly, in a corridor of the State Industrial School Building, Mr. Ray was the superintendent of that institution, a position he had filled with consummate, all-around ability, rare tact, and to the entire satisfaction of every board of trustees who had officiated during his superintendency, covering the period from July 2, 1874, when he was first appointed, until the date of his death, or nearly a quarter of a century.

The coat-of-arms of the Ray family, of which Hon. John Chase Ray was a representative member, was as follows:

Argent, a fesse azure between two mullets in chief and a lion rampant in base gules.

Crest—A naked dexter arm erect, holding in the hand a short sword, all proper.

Motto—Fortitudine. (By fortitude).

The birth of John Chase Ray occurred in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, during the year 1825. When he was seven years old, in 1832, his parents removed to Dunbarton, New Hampshire, and it was there that he received his early education in the public schools. His youthful ambition leaned toward teaching, and accordingly, upon the completion of his schooling, he taught school for a short time. Later Mr. Ray entered the lumber business, in which capacity he displayed unusual business ability, and much credit must be awarded him for the rapid strides he made in that business and his quick intelligence in learning a line of business so totally different to that which he had chosen as his calling in life. He was the possessor of a great deal of that quality described in this country as "Push," and in every enterprise undertaken by him he made his way to success through all the obstacles. When Mr. Ray had barely attained his majority, the town of Dunbarton elected him to the Legislature, and so favorable was the impression he made there that he was reëlected a second and third time. With one exception, he was the youngest member of the Legislature during the sessions in which he served. Such was the reputation that he established in that town that his fellow-townsmen later elected him chairman of the Board of Selectmen and Superintendent of Schools, and those offices he ably and acceptably filled.

When called to the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, by his selection as superintendent of the State Industrial School, the town of Dunbarton lost one of its most useful citizens, and his departure was universally deplored by the town-people of all classes, to whom Mr. Ray had so endeared himself. From the very beginning of his work in the State Institution, Mr. Ray never had a vote cast against him at the annual election, and his choice by the trustees was always unanimous. The State Industrial School rapidly grew and expanded wonderfully under the management of Mr. Ray and his delightful and capable wife, who in her capacity of matron achieved a success fully equal to that of her honored husband. It was an ideal combination and brought to the institution a reputation second to none in the United States. The position of superintendent of an institution like the State Industrial School requires exceptional qualities of head and heart. It demands constant care and labor, business ability of a high order, strict integrity, and the judgment and tact necessary to not only constantly control but to reform, educate and train one hundred and fifty inmates, who have, for one reason or another, fallen into evil habits, become unmanageable at their homes, and a menace to society. It was a hard place to fill, but Mr. Ray filled it, filled it so thoroughly that during the many years he was at the head of the school public confidence in him never once wavered.

He was most loyal to the institution, and to the State of New Hampshire, even to the last year, when shattered health made it almost impossible for him to discharge his many duties. For a long time prior to his death,

RAY

Mr. Ray had felt that the burden he was carrying was too great, and he repeatedly proposed to resign. There was no lack of candidates to succeed him, but the trustees would not and could not consent to have him go, because, weak and broken in health as he was, in their candid judgment he was more useful than anyone else could be. Eulogy need not go much further than this, for if he had not been a good husband and father, a good citizen, a strong, honest and loyal man, he could not have made such a life record.

After becoming an official of the State of New Hampshire, Mr. Ray ceased from political activities, but in 1881 the voters of Ward Two sent him to the Legislature. Again, in 1893, he was nominated by acclamation for State Councilor by the Second District Republican Convention, and was elected by a large majority. Upon taking his seat in the Governor's Council, Mr. Ray resigned his position as Superintendent of the Industrial School, but again its trustees, with full recognition of the high value of his services, steadfastly declined to accept his resignation.

Mr. Ray was greatly interested in stock raising, and the cattle of the Industrial School always attracted attention wherever exhibited. He was also an ardent lover of a good horse, and his knowledge of them was keen and practical. Some of the best road horses of past years in Manchester were his property, and one of the sights of the city was Mr. Ray when he appeared in the streets driving an eight-horse hitch, drawing a heavily loaded barge of Industrial School boys.

In social circles, Mr. Ray was a conspicuous figure, although other than the Grange he was never affiliated with any secret organization. He belonged to the Amoskeag Veterans, and was a trustee of the Manchester Savings Bank and of the Merrimack River Savings Bank. He had never engaged extensively in industrial and financial ventures aside from the lumber business, and in his later years in some real estate investments. Yet he accumulated a large property, paying taxes the year before his death in fourteen different towns. In his early life he was associated in the lumber business with the late John M. and David A. Parker, of Goffstown, and came to be regarded as one of the best authorities on wood and timber land in the State of New Hampshire.

On December 30, 1857, John Chase Ray was united in marriage with Sarah A. Humphreys, of Chicopee, Massachusetts, who died December 30, 1913. Womanly gentleness, fervency of spirit, religious life and undaunted courage distinguished Mrs. Ray, and she will long be remembered. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Ray was blessed with two children, a son, Harry P., who was ex-State Senator, and died January 9, 1916, and Mary E., who became the wife of Theodore McEwen Hyde, who died October 8, 1913. Mrs. Hyde resides in Manchester, New Hampshire, at No. 198 Pearl street.

If the public life of Mr. Ray was so commendable, not less was his more intimate intercourse with family and friends. Even though the affairs of the community were ever uppermost in his mind, at the same time he was most devoted to his family and in all ways proved to be a faithful husband

and a wise and kind father. Mr. Ray made an ideal citizen, and one that any community might hold up as a type for its youth to imitate and honor.

Few men have ever passed away in the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, more beloved than John Chase Ray. Of the many tributes to his memory, none conveyed a deeper significance than that manifested in the heartfelt grief of the hundreds of boys and girls that he and Mrs. Ray had reclaimed from idleness and vice, and sent out equipped to become useful and successful men and women. Among all who mourned, apart from his devoted family, these were the best witnesses to his ability and worth. Mr. Ray was indeed a man among men, and his memory will long be cherished.

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Hon. George Allen Ramsdell

OF ALL distinguished men who have shed lustre upon the State of New Hampshire, none has a better record or a stronger hold upon the affections of the people in general than the late George Allen Ramsdell, of Nashua, New Hampshire, who made his way up to the responsible position which he held most earnestly and manfully, and having become a leader remained one of the people, and thus he was one of the best examples of the self-made man of our times. No State in the Union has maintained a longer or more unbroken record of efficient service on the part of its highest officials, both in its internal affairs and its representation in the National Government, than the State of New Hampshire, and certainly no one has more worthily contributed to this record than the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this memoir. Governor Ramsdell was altogether a most remarkable man, a man among men, and as such was instinctively accorded their high esteem and deep regard. He was, if humanity can ever attain perfection, an absolutely just man in all his dealings, and beyond the severe demands of justice he was always kind and even generous to his fellow-men. The world around him had little knowledge of the constant flow of his charity, of the numberless good deeds which adorned his daily life. New Hampshire, throughout her Colonial and National history, has been exceptionally fortunate in her chief magistrates, and during the last century many men of conspicuous worth and efficiency have occupied the government chair. By none, however, was it filled with greater honor than by George Allen Ramsdell, whose administration was marked by executive ability of a high order and by strict adherence to the loftiest principles of integrity. Governor Ramsdell brought to the discharge of his official duties the fruits of an experience notably broad and comprehensive. His fellow-citizens had on several occasions placed him in positions of public responsibility, and in the fulfillment of these trusts he had developed the statesmanlike qualities which so eminently fitted him for the high office of governor of New Hampshire. The death of this noble man, which occurred in Nashua, New Hampshire, November 16, 1900, was a real loss to the community, not alone because it cut short all the valuable activities in which he had been long engaged, but also because it removed from among his fellow-men a strong and winning personality. The city of Nashua, in his death, lost one of her best known citizens, and the State of New Hampshire one of her most highly respected former governors.

George Allen Ramsdell was born in Milford, New Hampshire, March 11, 1834. He obtained his primary education in his native town, and was fitted for college at Appleton Academy, now known as the McCollum Institute at Mount Vernon. He completed a year at Amherst College, but was compelled by reason of delicate health to retire at the end of his sopho-

more year. His ambition, however, to fit himself for a useful career did not end there, for after a season of rest he entered the office of Bainbridge Wadleigh, at Milford, where he read law. He completed his preparation for the profession in the office of Daniel Clark and Isaac W. Smith, of Manchester, New Hampshire, and in 1857 was admitted to the Hillsboro bar. Soon after, Governor Ramsdell located in Peterboro, where he remained for six years in active practice. In 1864 he was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court of Hillsboro county, and removed to Amherst, where he resided until 1866, when the records were moved to Nashua, New Hampshire, and he became a resident of that city, and for nearly thirty-five years Mr. Ramsdell had been intimately identified and connected with business and professional circles in that city. Going there while clerk of the Hillsboro County Court, he continued thereafter to hold that position for many years, until he resigned in order to devote himself to law office interests, making a specialty of probate practice. Later Mr. Ramsdell formed a co-partnership with Lyman D. Cook, under the firm name of Ramsdell & Cook. This firm continued in business for three or four years, when banking responsibilities made such a demand upon Mr. Ramsdell's time that he gave up his court business and became directly identified with the City Guaranty Savings Bank, of Nashua, as its treasurer, one of the most reliable of the banking institutions of the State of New Hampshire, which was due to the business ability and sound judgment of its late treasurer. At the same time Mr. Ramsdell continued as president of the First National Bank, which office he held at the time of his death.

The duties of clerk of the court took Mr. Ramsdell out of active practice, and therefore he was not known as an advocate before juries. His legal acumen, however, was recognized by the bar, and every justice of the Supreme Court for twenty-eight years previous to his death appointed him referee and auditor in a large number of important and perplexing civil actions. In this judicial capacity, Mr. Ramsdell visited every county and all the large cities and towns in the State of New Hampshire. His ability and impartiality in weighing evidence was never called in question, and although he determined many causes, often involving large pecuniary interests, in which it frequently happened that bitter feelings were engendered, there were but few appeals from his judgment and no aspersions relative to motive. This honorable record was recognized by Governor John B. Smith, who, upon the death of Judge Allen, in 1893, tendered Mr. Ramsdell a seat on the Supreme Court, which was refused reluctantly, and in the meantime he was honored by Dartmouth College with the degree of A. M. Governor Ramsdell did not devote his time and attention wholly to the intricate problems and science of the law. He administered upon a large number of private cases and carried many responsibilities in connection with personal and corporation investments, the wisdom of his judgment being apparent in the fact that those who relied upon his sagacity never had cause to regret it. He was identified in the temperance movement, and responsive in everything incepted to promote the well-being of society and guard the home.

Mr. Ramsdell was a staunch member of the Republican party, and did splendid service in its ranks. He took a deep interest in all political subjects, and ever advocated that which he considered best for his City, his State or the Nation. He was intensely loyal to New Hampshire interests, and he was a worthy son of a noble State. In 1870, 1871 and 1872, he was a member of the State Legislature. He served upon the judiciary and other important committees, and won an enviable reputation as a careful and painstaking law-maker, a luminous and convincing debater, and a man whom no influence could swerve from the path of duty. In the performance of his legislative duties, as in the performance of duty as a citizen, he was always a leader of the people, and a fearless advocator of what he believed to be right. Mr. Ramsdell was a working member of the Constitutional Convention of 1876, and represented the Third District in the Governor's Council, in 1891 and 1892.

Selected by the members of his own party in his adopted city as their choice to win gubernatorial honors, he was elected by the largest plurality ever given a candidate for governor in the Granite State. He enjoyed the distinction of being the chief executive of his State at one of the most important periods of her history. It became his duty when President McKinley called for volunteers from that State to raise and equip New Hampshire's quota in the volunteer army, and in a most patriotic and business-like manner was that duty performed, and under the wise guidance of Governor Ramsdell, New Hampshire was able to place her regiment in the field well equipped, splendidly disciplined, among the first of the States to respond. Under his care one of the best regiments in the entire volunteer army was sent South to await wherever the call of duty might send them. The splendid achievements of the American forces having brought the war to a close before the New Hampshire regiment was needed at the front, that regiment returned to the State and was disbanded, minus the brave boys who fell victims to disease. During all the time that the regiment was in the hot climate of the South, Governor Ramsdell never once lost his interest in it and did all that came within his province to minister to the comfort of our brave lads while they were in the service of their country. When the demand for the return of the regiment was heard, Governor Ramsdell was prompt to recognize the call, and he respectfully requested President McKinley to allow the New Hampshire regiment to return home. The request was granted and the care and sympathetic ministrations showered upon the returning soldiers, and especially upon those who were ill and suffering, is a matter of history. In those attentions, Governor Ramsdell took no small part, meeting many of the invalid soldiers at Worcester, Massachusetts, and accompanying them back to Manchester and Concord, where everything that was possible was done for them at the expense of the State or of the Relief Association in which Governor Ramsdell was so actively interested.

The exemplary life, the straightforward business dealings, and the loyal citizenship of this noble gentleman, was well known and highly honored in the city of Nashua, New Hampshire. In all undertakings for the good of the

city, his advice was sought and judgment relied upon to a marked degree. In many of the most important business undertakings of his native city, he took a prominent part and his opinions were deferred to to a remarkable extent. He was reserved in his tastes, conservative in his methods, and was a man who brought to his aid the experience of a long legal career in forming a judgment on the matter under consideration. It was characteristic of Mr. Ramsdell to give a subject careful consideration before announcing an opinion, and his business and professional sagacity were never questioned and rarely found at fault. He was ever looked up to as one of Nashua's most honored citizens, due to the esteem in which he was held, and his hold upon his fellow-citizens was not surpassed by any other resident of Nashua, New Hampshire.

Among the minor, yet equally important positions, in which Mr. Ramsdell served the people of the State may be mentioned that of president for several years of the State Industrial School, and trustee of the Orphans Home at Franklin, being at the time of his decease a member of the last named board. He was many times solicited to stand as the Republican candidate for mayor of the city of Nashua, but owing to onerous duties in the position mentioned, and the added fact that his duties as president of the First National Bank, treasurer of the City Guaranty Savings Bank, besides other clients whose interests he must guard in the Supreme and Probate Courts, the management of the ancestral farm at Milford, New Hampshire, and proper attention to his own private interests, compelled him to decline the honor of serving as mayor of his adopted city.

The education of Mr. Ramsdell in literary, legal and financial realms was broad, and his views were liberal and tolerant. He was a sound reasoner, careful in defining his position, and a man whose word implied implicit trust. Mr. Ramsdell was an orator of no inconsiderable ability. For several years he was engaged in gathering material for a history of his native town of Milford, New Hampshire, which was later published. Literary in his instincts, his work as historian of Milford and on other subjects would have won him fame had he depended upon this alone.

Mr. Ramsdell was a Mason in Altermont Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Peterboro, while residing there, and on coming to Nashua, he became identified with Rising Sun Lodge. He was also a Scottish Rite thirty-second degree Mason, in Edward A. Raymond Consistory of Nashua. He was the possessor of a kindly and a noble heart, and matters pertaining to the uplifting and advancement of his fellow-men were never disregarded or made little of. In his religious convictions, Mr. Ramsdell was a liberal Congregationalist and a member of the First Church of that denomination in Nashua. He was also a member of the Congregational Society and gave most generously of his means to the Young Men's Christian Association and kindred organizations. He was one of the leading members of the New Hampshire Central Congregational Club, and religious and educational matters always received his support and encouragement. Neither his religious, social or Masonic life was marked or marred by display or a forbidding spirit. The summary therefore of the career of this

noted son of New Hampshire will serve as a useful and impressive lesson to the generations to come, in the community in which he resided, and where his name is known and revered. His name, however, was respected far beyond the limits of his adopted city, and he was a citizen whom Nashua will greatly miss. The public career of Ex-Governor Ramsdell included nineteen years of service on the Board of Education of Nashua, twenty years as trustee of the Public Library, and many other positions of trust and responsibility.

In November, 1860, George Allen Ramsdell was united in marriage with Eliza D. Wilson, who was born September 7, 1836, a daughter of David and Margaret (Dinsmoor) Wilson, of Deering, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsdell became the parents of four children, as follows: 1. Harry W., born February 1, 1862. 2. Arthur D., born August 2, 1864. 3. Charles T., born July 7, 1866. 4. Anne M., born December 8, 1873. Mr. Ramsdell proved to be a devoted husband and father, and did all in his power to bring happiness and pleasure to the loved ones at home.

Honorable in purpose, fearless in conduct, George Allen Ramsdell stood for many years as one of the most eminent and valued of New Hampshire's men, and the memory of his life remains as an inspiration and a benediction to those who knew him. And not only by those privileged to enjoy his personal friendship, but by many who never saw him, will his name be held in reverence. Above all, will he be remembered as the governor of New Hampshire, the incorruptible statesman who held his high office as a sacred charge. He was the friend of the people, irrespective of creed, color or condition, and the people were his friends. His genial manner, his kindly temperament, his constant effort never to wound the feelings of others, made him most attractive. Seldom have the annals of any State recorded so rapid an elevation in the political world, and as a man, as a citizen, as a lawyer, as a financier, Governor Ramsdell easily stood in the front rank of Nashua's most prominent citizens, and at his death the entire State joined with his adopted city in mourning his loss.

Silas Addison Felton

TO say of the late Silas Addison Felton, whose name heads this memoir, that he rose unaided to rank among the substantial and successful business men of the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, is but stating a well known fact, and his entire business record was one that any man might well be proud of. Beginning at the very bottom of the ladder of success, he advanced steadily until he occupied a position of prominence allotted to but few to hold in the business world. His business career was looked upon as a model of integrity and honor, and it was said of him that he was one of those men who form the backbone and sinew of any community in which their lot has been cast. His ability and intellectuality won for him many honors, and his integrity and personality won something even better and far more valuable, warm friendship and deep respect and esteem.

The death of Silas Addison Felton, which occurred at his home, No. 313 Bridge street, Manchester, New Hampshire, November 17, 1907, brought genuine sorrow to the hearts of many who had recognized in this noble gentleman the traits of our best New England people, and the sterling qualities of manhood. He was indeed a striking example of those who secure their own start in life, and his career illustrates in no uncertain manner what it is possible to accomplish when perseverance and determination form the keynote to a man's life. Depending upon his own resources and looking for no outside aid or support, Mr. Felton rose to a place of prominence in the business world by dint of tireless energy and great ability. At the time of his death, he was seventy-five years of age, and was both prominent and influential in the general life of Manchester, New Hampshire, his adopted city. It is always a pleasure to investigate the career of a successful business man, for peculiar honor attaches to that individual who, beginning the great struggle of life alone and unaided, gradually overcomes environment, removes one by one the obstacles in the pathway to success, and by the master stroke of his own force and vitality succeeds in forging his way to the front and winning for himself a position of esteem and influence among his fellow-men. Such was the record of Silas Addison Felton, who was a most progressive man in the broadest sense of the word, always giving his earnest support to any movement that promised to benefit his community in any manner.

In the town of Marlboro, Massachusetts, on September 4, 1832, Silas Addison Felton was born, the son of Aaron and Adeline (Baker) Felton, who were among the best known residents of that place. His father, Aaron Felton, was a leading and most successful contractor. The son's early training was given to him in the schools of his native town, as far as schools could give it, for he passed through the doors of the school very early in

life. Mr. Felton learned the shoe manufacturing business, and in 1854 went to the State of Kansas and subsequently to Minnesota. The young man was assiduous, wide-awake and willing, and his active mind never rested in routine work or assigned duties. He watched, studied and worked, and later located in Eden Prairie, Minnesota, where he was for some time engaged in the hotel business. Returning to Marlboro, Massachusetts, after several years of absence, Mr. Felton resumed the shoe manufacturing business, in which he continued until the year 1869, when he took up his residence in Manchester, New Hampshire, first filling the position of agent of the shoe shop, then conducted in Amoskeag by Crane, Heidenrich & Coombs. When this business was abandoned, Mr. Felton began the manufacture of brushes. first at the S. C. Forsaith Machine Company's building, and later in the Manchester Traction Light and Power Company's building. This business rapidly developed and increased its output in a most remarkable manner, and came to be known as the firm of Silas Addison Felton & Son Company, of which Mr. Felton was for many years the president. As a business man he enjoyed the confidence of the community in general, and had won the respect and esteem of all his fellow-men. His energy, determination and thoroughness in whatever he undertook could not fail of good results. He put closeness of application to his work in life, uprightness in all of his business transactions, honesty and promptness in all matters, and these are the qualities which will go very far toward securing success. Yet the success which Mr. Felton achieved both as a citizen and as a business man was not the result of ability alone, for his talents were unusual, that is true, but it was really the triumph of his character. No man could have performed the many tasks that he assumed more admirably or with greater enthusiasm.

In his political belief, Mr. Felton had been a life-long Republican, and although he never sought political office, he was elected a councilman and alderman while he was a resident of Amoskeag. He served in the two branches of the city government with honor to himself and to the city, and was regarded as a man of excellent judgment, thoroughly honest and conscientious, having always in mind the best interests of the his adopted city of Manchester, New Hampshire. To a fine natural business ability he added the warmth of a deeply social nature, and a desire to be useful to his fellowmen. To establish on solid foundations, and to build up an enterprise under his management, such as did Mr. Felton, requires traits rarely found in the walks of everyday life. He was a man of marvelous courage, and where others might have yielded he stood firm. His mind was well balanced, his iudgment was practical in the highest degree, and his executive ability was one of his marked characteristics. The methods by which Mr. Felton attained the high position which held the estimation of his fellow-citizens attested his qualities of mind and heart, ever cheerful, alert to opportunity, untiring in labor, and always masterful in the management of men, he carved out of enduring granite his success as a monument to himself and to his exceptional qualities.

On January 20, 1861, Silas Addison Felton was united in marriage with Mary E. Dudley, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and the marriage ceremony took place in Eden Prairie, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Felton were the parents of three children, as follows: 1. David Dudley, who died May 5, 1914, was prominently identified with the business and social life of Manchester, New Hampshire, and was one of the city's best known men; he was born in Eden Prairie, Minnesota, December 27, 1861, and was graduated from the Manchester High School; in the early eighties, his father, Silas Addison Felton, took him into the business he was then conducting, that of the manufacture of brushes, and the firm became known as the Silas Addison Felton & Son Company. David Dudley Felton became an active spirit in the management and development of the business, and later the concern was incorporated under the firm name of S. A. Felton & Son Company. After his father's death in 1907, Mr. Felton had the entire supervision and management of the plant. About two years previous to his death, David Dudley Felton organized the D. D. Felton Brush Company at Atlanta, Georgia. He was one of the most popular members of the Derryfield Club, and in his youth he was one of the active and live members of the Manchester Cadets. He was a director in the Manchester National Bank and the People's Gas and Light Company. He was also a member of the Intervale Country Club. Politically, he was a Republican, like his father, and was at one time the president of the Young Men's Republican Club, of Manchester, but never aspired to hold political office. In October, 1888, he was united in marriage with Mary Frederica Briggs, a daughter of the late Hon. James F. Briggs, ex-United States Congressman from the State of New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. David Dudley Felton were the parents of one child, a son, James Briggs Felton. 2. Frank P., of Manchester, New Hampshire. 3. Harry, who died in infancy. To Silas Addison Felton his home was the sweetest spot on this earth, and there the excellencies of his admirable character shone forth in great beauty. He was a devoted husband and father, and preferred to spend his leisure hours at his own fireside surrounded by those he loved best, the dear ones at home.

Being a very companionable man, it was only natural that Mr. Felton become a member of a number of organizations and social clubs, among which should be mentioned that he belonged to the Washington Lodge of Masons, and to the New England Order of Protection. He was an honored attendant of the Unitarian church, always giving most liberally to its support. Mr. Felton was looked upon as one of Manchester's most prominent and highly esteemed citizens, and his death meant the removal of a man who was long identified with the business interests of that city, benevolent, charitable and enterprising, and he has been greatly missed in the community. Patriotic, loyal, plain-spoken, with a tender heart, a jovial and happy disposition, and enthusiasm in business as well as in social affairs, Mr. Felton closed his life, leaving behind him a host of friends who will long remember him.

Bushrod Washington Hill

Bushrod Washington Hill

THE late Bushrod Washington Hill, a pioneer resident and business man of Manchester, New Hampshire, was in the broadest sense a man of affairs, having achieved high distinction both as a financier and as a business man. That a man with the manysided mental equipment which this record implies must needs bring to the discharge of his many duties an exceptional measure of capability, is a fact which Mr. Hill demonstrated to the unqualified satisfaction of all public spirited citizens of his adopted city, Manchester. The death of Mr. Hill, which occurred at his home in Manchester, New Hampshire, March 3, 1904, marked the closing of a career of a business man who by his great force and energy had well exemplified the fact that constant labor when well applied, especially when joined with sterling qualities, must invariably win the deep respect and esteem of his fellow-men. His methods in business were clear and concise, and the system and ability which he displayed would have been equally as effectual if fate had decreed to place him in any other line of work. The death of Mr. Hill left a vacant place in many hearts, affecting not only the immediate family and his large host of friends, but every one in the community who received some good from his life and work. His accurate estimate of men enabled him to fill the many branches of his business with employees who seldom failed to meet his expectation in every way. His clear and far-seeing brain enabled him to grasp every detail of a project, however great its magnitude. Genial and courteous upon all occasions, Mr. Hill easily surrounded himself with many faithful friends, whose admiration and affection for him were exceeded only by the deep respect which they held for him. His dominant characteristic was his love for his home and family, to which he was most devoted, considering them as a sacred obligation. Mr. Hill was one of those men whose lives and characters form the underlying structure upon which are built the hopes of the prosperity of America. The careers of such men as he show the possibilities open in a commonwealth like the State of New Hampshire to those who possess good business ability and the high integrity that forms alike the good citizen and the good business man. The ambition of Mr. Hill along the worthiest lines, his perseverance, his steadfastness of purpose, and tireless industry, all furnish splendid lessons to the young business men of the coming generations, and the well earned success and esteem that he gained proved the inevitable result of the practice of these virtues. His entire life was devoted to the highest and best, and all his endeavors were for the furtherance of those noble ideals which he made the rule of his daily life.

The Hill coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Sable, a fess argent between three leopards passant or, spotted sable. The fess is charged with three escallops gules.

Supporters—Dexter a leopard gules, spotted or ducally collared, or. Sinister a stag, azure, attired gules.

Crest—A stag's head and neck azure, attired gules, on a wreath, over a ducal coronet.

Motto—Per Deum et ferrum obtinui.

The birth of Bushrod Washington Hill occurred in Grafton, New Hampshire, June 26, 1832. He was the youngest of a large family, being the last one to die. His father was the village blacksmith, and a man of rugged temperament and practical ideas, who believed that success lay in the results of hard work, and brought up his family according to this idea. Mr. Hill learned to know the advantages and disadvantages of boy life in the country, and at an early age he was made to realize that his success in life was to be largely of his own making, and he therefore set out to accomplish this with a brave energy that characterized his entire life. Thus it was that Mr. Hill learned the elements of industry, and from his youth to his ripe age he worked steadily to make a success of his life. In every sense he was a self-made man, his early educational advantages being exceedingly limited, and in his young manhood he tried several occupations with varying success, but it was not until he came to Manchester, New Hampshire, that he found the business in which he was eminently successful.

Bushrod Washington Hill was one of four brothers who figured in the early life of the city of Manchester, and he arrived there in the forties, his elder brothers, Varnum and John M. Hill, having preceded him. Soon after his arrival, Mr. Hill engaged in the express business, and afterward formed a partnership with his older brother, John M. Hill, the concern being known as that of Hill & Company's Express, and its operations were confined to the line between Manchester and Boston over the Lawrence road. This business proved highly remunerative, and the company sprang into popularity almost from the very beginning. It was during the year 1882 that Bushrod Washington Hill succeeded to the business, having bought out the interest of his brother, and he continued to run the business until 1894, when he disposed of its trade and good will to the American Express Company.

In the last ten years preceding his death, Mr. Hill was attached to no active business interests, but took great pleasure in looking after his farm on the North Mammoth Road, immediately east of the observatory section of Derryfield Park. While he probably did not amass great wealth in the express business alone, it was there that he got his start in life, and he was a careful, prudent man, making safe investments. After his retirement from all active business affairs, Mr. Hill gave most of his attention to the improvement and development of his farm, which in fact had become a hobby of his, and it was there that he sought recreation and rest after a half century of close attention to business interests and cares.

Mr. Hill became a prominent factor in the financial circles of Manchester, New Hampshire, and was the president of the Hillsborough County Savings Bank, which is the savings institution connected with the Merchants' National Bank, of Manchester, and for some time had been its oldest

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official. He had been also a long-time director in the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, his connection with which dated back to the company's very beginning. Mr. Hill was a man known by all of the last generation and by not a few of the present generation. He was supremely interested in everything that pertained to the history and growth of his adopted city of Manchester, and his wise counsel and sound judgment were many times sought in matters concerning the city's welfare and improvement. Although Mr. Hill did not participate actively in municipal affairs and politics, yet he had long served his city well and faithfully as one of the trustees of the Valley Cemetery. In 1902 he was one of the Fourth Ward's representatives in the Constitutional Convention, and it can be readily seen that the death of this noble gentleman removed one of the most interesting figures in Manchester, New Hampshire.

Mr. Hill was a member of the Old Residents Association, but otherwise belonged to no other organizations outside of the Masonic body. There he was identified with Washington Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Mount Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar. In length of membership he was the oldest member of Trinity Commandery, and a prominent and popular figure of that organization, while the high esteem and affection in which he was held was proved in the set of resolutions passed by Trinity Commandery at the time of Mr. Hill's death, which were as follows:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst our esteemed and beloved Sir Knight Bushrod Washington Hill, who passed beyond to the great "unknown city" on the third of March, 1904, and

Whereas, To know our deceased Sir Knight was to honor him, to know him intimately was to love him.

As a Sir Knight, a man, a citizen, a friend, a husband, a father, he was all that is comprehended in that grand phrase, "An honest man, the noblest work of God." His body rests in peace, his soul is with his God. He lived honored and beloved, he died mourned by all who had known him.

Whereas, In recognition of our respect to his memory, and the regard which Trinity Commandery holds for his family and friends, it is hereby,

Resolved, That we extend to them our sincere sympathy in this, their time of bereavement, and humbly unite with them in that consolation derived from the knowledge of that Truth which reveals to us the unbounded love of God, and teaches us to believe that,

"Death is the gateway of a higher life,
A life much broader than the one we see,
A volume grand, rewritten and revised,
Of what we are, and what we are to be.

"So let him sleep that dreamless sleep,
Our sorrow clustering 'round his head.
Be comforted, ye loved who weep,
He lives with God,—he is not dead."

Bushrod Washington Hill married (first) Anna S. Appleton, of Manchester, New Hampshire, and this union was blessed with two children, as follows: 1. J. Frank, who was united in marriage with Frances Atwood, and they are the parents of ten children. 2. Sarah Louise, became the wife

of J. Howard Campbell, of Portland, Maine, and they are the parents of two children. Bushrod Washington Hill married (second) Mrs. Helen M. (Hayes) Peasley. The marriage took place March 4, 1890, and since the death of her husband, Mrs. Hill has continued to reside in Manchester, New Hampshire.

Mr. Hill was a most affable man, and while not at all ostentatious in the bestowal of favors, was always ready and willing to advise and encourage young men who were making their start in life. He was a home man in all that term implies, and was an affectionate husband and a kind father. As a citizen he was singularly upright, and his death meant the removal of one of Manchester's most conspicuous and equitable men.

Josiah Carpenter

Carpenter Arms—Argent, a greyhound passant; a chief sable.
Crest—A greyhound's head, erased per fesse sable and argent.
Motto—Celeritas virtus, fidelitas.

WHATEVER the future may hold in store for New Hampshire, for New England and for the country-at-large, whatever may be the product, in manly and womanly character and patriotic citizenship, of the commingled blood of all the races now blended in our national life, it is safe to say there will never be found a nobler type of manhood and womanhood than that presented during the last century in our New England life, in the descendants of the English Pilgrims and Puritans, who settled the land, builded their homes, conquered the wilderness, established the church and the school, and laid deep and strong the foundations of free government in the earlier years. A conspicuous example of this type was Josiah Carpenter, of Manchester, New Hampshire, a prominent figure in the financial life of the "Queen City" for many years, a citizen of high character and commanding influence, who departed from this life on May 22, 1913, at the ripe age of nearly eighty-four years.

Josiah Carpenter was a native of the town of Chichester, where his birth occurred on May 31, 1829. The family of which he was a worthy representative has occupied a conspicuous place in American and English history for many generations, its established record going back to the time of that John Carpenter who was a member of the English Parliament in 1323, and was the grandfather of the famous town clerk of London, of the same name. The pioneer American settler of that branch of the family of which Josiah Carpenter was a member was William Carpenter, who was born in 1605, at Wherwell, near Surry, who sailed from Southampton, England, for America in the ship "Bevis," in 1638, with his wife, Abigail, and four children, and settled in Weymouth, Masachusetts, where he was made a freeman in 1640, and elected to the Provincial Legislature in the year following. He was "Proprietor's" clerk, and manifestly a leading man in the community, but removed to the town of Rehoboth, in 1645, where he died in 1659, having been a captain of the militia and otherwise prominent in public affairs, and having won and enjoyed the friendship and confidence of Governor Bradford.

Some of the descendants of this William Carpenter, of Weymouth and Rehoboth, found their way to Connecticut and there settled and it was in the town of Stafford in that State, or province as it then was, that John Carpenter reared a family of eleven children, of whom the fifth was Josiah Carpenter, born October 6, 1762. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1787, studied for the ministry and was ordained and installed as the first settled minister of the Congregational church in the town of Chichester,

New Hampshire, November 2, 1791. This pastorate was the longest in the history of the town and one of the most notable in the State, continuing for thirty-six years, until the dismissal of Mr. Carpenter at his own request, July 24, 1827. He continued his residence in the town, however, until the time of his death, March 1, 1851, and his life, his character, his teaching and example as pastor and citizen, left a lasting impress for good upon the community. He had rendered his country patriotic service in early youth, having performed sentinel duty on Roxbury Neck with four brothers, one of whom was killed, and his entire life had been characterized by a spirit of devotion to the demands of religion and the obligations of citizenship. On April 13, 1790, he married Hannah Morrill, of Canterbury, the representative of another family notable in the history of the State, by whom he had six children, the second of whom was David Morrill Carpenter, born in Chichester, November 16, 1793, and who was a soldier in the War of 1812. On January 13, 1818, he married Mary Perkins, of Loudon, was engaged in trade in Chichester for many years, and later in farming, and subsequently removed to Concord, where he passed away, December 9, 1873, having held various public positions including that of treasurer of Merrimack county for twelve years.

The second son of David Morrill Carpenter was Josiah Carpenter, in whose memory we are writing. His early life was spent in labor upon his father's farm through which, like many another man who has won success in business life, he established the physical constitution and endurance essential to such result, and in attendance upon the district school and the academies in Pembroke and Pittsfield and the New Hampshire Conference Seminary at Sanbornton Bridge, now Tilton. After completing his school life, being possessed of an enterprising spirit, with the trading faculty so characteristic of the intelligent New Englander developed in good measure, he engaged for some time in the purchase and sale of live stock, ultimately extending his operations to the southwest, and making the State of Kentucky a field of enterprise. Returning north after a time, Mr. Carpenter's father having removed to a large farm in the town of Epsom, he engaged with him in extensive agricultural operations, and was soon after appointed a deputy sheriff for the county of Merrimack, in which capacity he transacted a large amount of business. He was also deputized to serve in a similar capacity for the counties of Hilsborough and Belknap. For some years before his father's removal to Concord, he had practically the entire care of the farm which, with various private enterprises in which he engaged and his official business, furnished ample scope for the full measure of energy and activity with which he was endowed. In April, 1858, the farm in Epsom having been sold, he was tendered and accepted the position of cashier of the bank in Pittsfield, and took up his residence in that town, where he continued in the efficient discharge of the duties of his position (the bank having been reörganized under the federal banking law in 1864), successfully administering the affairs of the institution, engaging in various important individual enterprises, and at the same time taking that active interest in public affairs which characterizes every loyal, intelligent and broad-minded

citizen. He filled various positions of trust and responsibility, serving his town as representative in the Legislature in 1862 and 1863, and Merrimack county as treasurer in 1872 and 1873. Having determined to remove to a broader field of enterprise, and having already erected for himself a fine house on North Elm street, Manchester, in what is to-day one of its most attractive residential sections, he removed there in 1877, establishing, with his talented and accomplished wife and true helpmate, Georgia B. (Drake) Carpenter, the only daughter of Colonel James Drake, long a leading citizen of Pittsfield, with whom he was united in marriage on September 1, 1858, what has since been one of the most charming and hospitable homes in the "Queen City." He immediately engaged in the work of organizing and putting in operation the Second National Bank of Manchester, of which he was director and cashier at the start. This bank, through his management, characterized at all times by sound judgment and wise discrimination, pursuing conservative methods, rather than indulging in "wild cat" schemes, but ever fostering the spirit of legitimate enterprise, became one of the strong and successful financial institutions of the city and State and an important factor in the business life of Manchester and the surrounding region. Mr. Carpenter was president of the bank for many years, having succeeded the late Aretas Blood upon the death of the latter. Simultaneously with the organization of the Second National Bank Mr. Carpenter secured a charter for and established the Mechanics Savings Bank, of which he was a trustee and treasurer until the time of his death, and which in its standing and success bears ample testimony to his judgment and ability as a financial administrator. In Manchester, as in Pittsfield, his enterprising spirit was by no means confined to his banking operations. He recognized the possibilities and the demands of real estate development in the rapidly growing city, and became an active factor in that field of enterprise.

Although preëminently a business man, in the general acceptance of the term, devoting his mind and energy in large measure to the conduct of business affairs and gaining therein that substantial success which most men naturally seek and comparatively few secure, Mr. Carpenter never lost sight of the fact that there are interests in life of vastly greater importance than those that relate to the ordinary affairs of business, the acquisition of wealth and the development of the material resources of city, State and Nation. He was ever true to the spirit and traditions of these pioneers of American liberty who laid the foundations of our national greatness and glory on New England soil in the early days when they set up the church and the school as the first and highest objects of their fostering care and support beyond the mere subsistence of themselves and their families. He recognized the paramount claims of morality and intelligence, and gave constant and generous support to the allied interests of religion and education upon which all true progress and prosperity depend. Mr. Carpenter was an Episcopalian in his religious affiliation, was an active and interested member of the Grace Episcopal Church of Manchester, New Hampshire, and a liberal contributor to its support and for the furtherance of the work

of the New Hampshire diocese. He had been a member of the vestry of Grace Church for thirty-six years; had served as treasurer for nearly twenty years; and for a long time as junior warden. His last gift to the church was especially noteworthy, it being a substantial and convenient new parish house of granite construction corresponding with the church itself, and supplying a want which had been long felt by the parish. This elegant structure, which was given in the joint name of Mr. Carpenter and his wife in memory of their daughter, the late Georgia Ella (Carpenter) Gerrish, was formally dedicated on April 2, 1913. Coadjutor Bishop Edward M. Parker officiated at the services, in conjunction with the rector, with addresses by two former rectors, and by Judge Robert J. Peaslee, representing the vestry. The house, which was designed by Ralph Adams Cram, contains a large assembly room, an auxiliary room completely furnished by Mrs. Carpenter, and rooms for a men's club and other organizations connected with the parish, together with a spacious dining room, all properly arranged and furnished with every necessary convenience. Although Mr. Carpenter had been for some time in failing health, he was present at the dedication, enjoying the exercises and entering into the spirit of the occasion; but, as it happened, this was his last appearance at any public gathering, nor could any more appropriate selection have been made therefor. Could he himself have chosen he doubtless would not have had it otherwise. His death occurred May 22, 1913.

Mr. Carpenter was long prominent in the affairs of the New Hampshire diocese, holding various responsible positions and taking a lively interest in the work done under its auspices, and had been one of its delegates at all the sessions of the general triennial convention held during the last twenty years, attending the convention in Minneapolis in 1895, in Washington in 1898, in San Francisco in 1901, in Boston in 1904, in Richmond in 1907, and in Cincinnati in 1910. Intently devoted to business as he was, and neglecting none of its demands, he had, nevertheless, found opportunity to travel widely, accompanied by his wife, for recreation and observation, both in this country and in foreign lands. His strong interest in the cause of education was manifested in more than one direction. He was especially active and prominent in the establishment of the School for Boys at Holderness, of which he was trustee and treasurer from its inception, giving care and attention to the remodeling and enlargement of the buildings made necessary by the growth of the school, and otherwise promoting the welfare and prosperity of the institution. In connection with the mention of Mr. Carpenter's love and interest in the Holderness School for Boys, it is appropriate to say that in honor of Mr. Carpenter's memory, Mrs. Carpenter has donated to that institution a handsome brick gymnasium, and also a scholarship fund; both as a memorial to her husband. He was also for many years a trustee of St. Mary's School for Girls, at Concord, another valuable and prosperous institution fostered by the Episcopal church in that State. His interest in public education was always strong, and for the schools of Pittsfield he ever cherished, notwithstanding his removal to Manchester, an abiding regard which was manifested in a practical manner, as it was

through his instrumentality that provision was made for prize speaking in Pittsfield schools. The most substantial manner in which his interest in the intellectual welfare and educational progress of the town of Pittsfield or its people was shown, however, was in the erection and gift to the town, twelve years before his death, of a handsome and well-arranged library building of brick and stone construction, which is not only an ornament to the village in a material sense, but a blessing to the community in a far more important direction. Since then Mr. Carpenter made liberal contributions of books to the library and Mrs. Carpenter has continued the gifts since his death. It may not be amiss to remark in this connection that if more men of means in this and other states would build monuments of this kind before death, or provide for their erection afterward, their own memories would be held in more lasting regard, and the general welfare be greatly promoted. Having at heart the interests of the town of Pittsfield and the surrounding region, and realizing the need of better transportation facilities for its development and prosperity, Mr. Carpenter took an active interest in promoting the construction of the Suncook Valley Railroad, and was one of the directors of the corporation.

Politically, Mr. Carpenter was a conservative Democrat, adhering consistently to the doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson. Seeking no office for himself, he gave hearty support to the policies and candidates of his party, attending its conventions and serving upon its committees, but he did not endorse its alliance with the free silver movement in 1896. His business training and experience naturally made him an adherent of the gold standard, and he was one of the New Hampshire delegates in what was known as the Gold Democratic Convention of that year, at Indianapolis.

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, a daughter, Georgia Ella, who became the wife of Frank M. Gerrish, and died soon after her marriage, and a son who died in infancy. Mrs. Gerrish was a woman of rare charm, universally beloved, and wielded a powerful influence. By her early passing, her parents were bereft of their most precious treasure.

Josiah Carpenter was a man of sterling character and real worth, widely-esteemed and respected. Dignified in bearing, courteous and frank, but never effusive in speech, his manner was that of the true gentleman, and as such he was ever regarded. Resorting to none of the arts by which popularity is often gained, he won his friends through the power of manly character and a kindly spirit, and having won them he ever held them fast. He gained wealth by intelligent effort and sagacious business methods, and used it generously for the world's advantage. Above all he was a well-rounded man, realizing fully all his obligations to himself, his family, his friends and neighbors, to the community, the State and Nation, and to his Creator, which latter, as he well realized, included all the rest, and he was true to all. He will long be remembered as one who, having made the most of his own opportunities, left the world better from having lived therein.

Colonel James Drake

Drake Arms—Argent, a wyvern wings displayed and tail nowed gules.
Crest—A dexter arm erect, couped at elbow proper, holding a battle axe sable.
Motto—Aquila non capit muscas. (The eagle catcheth not flies).

THE family of Drake is of great antiquity. The name Drago or Draco, the Latin for Drake, was in use among the Romans, and signifies "one who draws or leads," a "leader." The Romans obtained the name from the Greeks, among whom it is found as early as 600 B. C., when Draco, the celebrated Athenian legislator, drew up the code of laws for the government of the people. This code of laws bore his name. Soon after the conquest of Wessex by the Saxons, a family or clan called Draco or Drago appears to have taken possession of an old Roman and Briton encampment in what is now the Manor of Musbury, Axminister, Devon county, England, which subsequently became known as Mount Drake. From this family it is probable that all of the name in England and Ireland are descended, as, although the crests of the various families of Drake in later days varied, their arms were the same, thus proving the common origin of the family.

Ashe, an ancient seat adjoining Mount Drake, was brought into the Drake family by the marriage, in 1420, of John Drake, of Mount Drake and Exmouth (the first from whom lineal descent can be traced), to Christiana, daughter and heiress of John Billett, of Ashe, and remained in the family about four hundred years. Of this family was Sir Francis Drake, the celebrated navigator; Samuel Drake, D. D., and his son of the same name, both of eminent literary attainments; Francis Drake, M. D., a noted surgeon and antiquarian; James Drake, F. R. S., whose discoveries in anatomy are not surpassed in importance by those of Hervey.

John Drake, of the council of Plymouth, one of the original company established by King James in 1606 for settling New England, was of a branch of this family of Ashe, several of whose sons came to this country, one of whom was Robert, born in 1580. He took up his residence in Exeter, New Hampshire, before 1643, but removed to Hampton early in 1651, where he died January 14, 1668. He was a man of eminent piety, great influence, and left a considerable estate.

Colonel James Drake, of whom we are writing, was of the seventh generation from this Robert Drake, the line of descent being as follows:

(I) Robert Drake, previously mentioned.

(II) Abraham Drake, son of Robert Drake, was a man of especial prominence both in Exeter and Hampton. His residence in the latter town bore the name of "Drake Side," and has remained not only in the family to the present time, but with few exceptions in the name of Abraham. He was extensively engaged in running town and other boundary lines; was

marshal of the county of Norfolk for nine years, until the separation of New Hampshire from Massachusetts in 1679. He was a man capable of any business, a good penman and forward in all public service.

(III) Abraham (2) Drake, son of Abraham (1) and Jane Drake, held the office of selectman for many years, and was the wealthiest man in Hampton, where he died in 1714, aged fifty-nine years, highly-respected in the community. He married Sarah Hobbs.

(IV) Abraham (3) Drake, son of Abraham (2) and Sarah (Hobbs) Drake, married Theodate Roby, granddaughter of Judge Henry Roby, who held a conspicuous place in New Hampshire's early history. Mr. Drake was a prominent citizen, much in public business and affairs of responsibility.

(V) Simon Drake, son of Abraham (3) and Theodate (Roby) Drake, was born in Hampton, October 4, 1730, but settled in Epping about 1752, when the town was almost a wilderness. The depredations and cruelties of the Indians severely taxed the courage of those early settlers. He was a man of remarkable exactness, and his farm was far famed for its neatness and methodical arrangement. He married Judith Perkins. An older brother, Abraham, was active in both civil and military affairs. He was a member of the Provincial Congress, Captain of Horse in the French War, and lieutenant-colonel in the Revolutionary War.

(VI) Major James Drake, eldest child of Simon and Judith (Perkins) Drake, was born in Epping, November 14, 1755 (the year of the great earthquake). Early in life he went to Pittsfield, and was one of its first settlers. Although but nineteen years of age when the War of Independence broke out, he promptly joined the Continental Army, and after faithful service received an honorable discharge. With characteristic zeal he resumed the work of clearing his farm and eventually became an extensive owner of real estate. In the State militia he was major of a regiment, and was one of the town's most prominent citizens. He was a member of Pittsfield's first Board of Selectmen, and filled that office for eighteen years, and long served in the State Legislature with honor. He was a man of great force of character, possessing a strong will and much determination, tempered by sound judgment. His physical ability has seldom been equalled and for integrity in all his dealings none could claim a higher place. He died in Pittsfield, February 26, 1834. He married Hannah Ward.

(VII) We now reach the subject of our sketch, Colonel James Drake, who was born in Pittsfield, June 29, 1805, and died April 7, 1870. He was the eleventh in Major James and Hannah (Ward) Drake's family of twelve children. His youth was passed like that of other sons of well-to-do farmers in those days, but with the advantage in development which is the outcome of the stimulus of a large household. Inheriting the fertile and well-equipped farm from his father, he gradually added to its oversight extensive dealings in live stock and the acquisition of much outlying real estate. After a few years he moved to the village in Pittsfield where, because of his mature judgment and dependableness, he was a leading power. He was president of the Pittsfield Bank (afterward a National Bank), holding the position

the remainder of his life. His fondness for military affairs resulted in his rising from a private to the rank of colonel of the Eighteenth Regiment, which he commanded with signal ability and credit until the abandonment of the militia system. He had a fine figure, an authoritative voice, and made a soldierly appearance whether on foot or in the saddle. In politics he supported the Democratic party, where his efforts and influence were ever for measures which pertained to the public good rather than personal aggrandizement, but in deference to the wishes of his party he served in the State Senate in 1847-48. Conspicuous among his many commendable qualities was his staunch and generous support of morality and religion.

On August 13, 1834, he married Betsey Seavey, daughter of George and Betsey (Lane) Seavey, of Chichester. She was a woman of rare attractiveness and charm, well-educated (having finished her studies at Hampton Academy), and possessed those qualities which make of home "a corner of Heaven upon earth." She died September 28, 1865. They were the parents of three children: Georgia Butters, born January 15, 1836; Frank James, November 3, 1842, and Nathaniel Seavey, September 16, 1851.

It seems fitting that the descendants of Colonel James Drake should have mention in connection with this, therefore will record that Georgia Butters, inheriting her mother's charm and power which passing years have enriched, was united in marriage, September 1, 1858, with Josiah Carpenter, then cashier of the Pittsfield Bank. The greater part of their life was passed in Manchester, New Hampshire, where Mr. Carpenter died May 22, 1913, at the age of nearly eighty-four years. To them was born, October 13, 1859, a daughter, Georgia Ella, the pride and comfort of their home. She married Frank M. Gerrish, March 27, 1889, and entered into eternity, August 29, 1889; also a son, born May 29, 1861, who lived but a day.

Frank James Drake, a man of rare integrity and uprightness, graduated with honor from Dartmouth College in 1865, and engaged in the wholesale flour and grain business in Manchester, New Hampshire, until the time of his death, which occurred at his summer home in Barnstead, August 20, 1891. He married Harriet C. E. Parker, June 7, 1869, and their children were: James, who died in infancy; and Helen, born April 8, 1871, who graduated at Wellesley College, and on September 9, 1897, became the wife of Charles S. Aldrich, a prominent lawyer in Troy, New York. They have one child, Adeline, born December 10, 1901.

Nathaniel Seavey Drake, a dealer in real estate, occupies the paternal home in Pittsfield village, where he takes an active part in the development and uplift of his native town. He married Mary A. R. Green, March 17, 1873. The older of their two children is James Frank, born September 1, 1880, a graduate of Dartmouth College, who left his position as treasurer of the Phelps Publishing Company in Springfield, Massachusetts, in May, 1918, in obedience to the government's summons for him to take charge of a finance division of the Ordnance Department, with rank of major, United States Army. His wife was Mildred A. Chase, of Plymouth, New Hampshire, the accomplished and attractive mother of three daughters, Ruth, Virginia and Constance, and a son, James Frank, Jr. The second child of

Nathaniel Seavey and Mary A. R. Drake is Agnes, born April 2, 1883, who graduated from Lasell Seminary. She married Calvin W. Foss, a Dartmouth College graduate, and they reside in Brooklyn, New York, where two children were born, Agnes and Christine.

Among the frequent substantial evidences of remembrance and loyalty to the home town of their father may be mentioned the "Drake Field," an athletic ground of thirteen acres, handsomely laid out and fitted with the most substantial modern equipment, presented by Mrs. Carpenter and her brother, Nathaniel Seavey Drake, also a fine library building of brick and stone construction, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter.

Colonel James Drake was typical of that fine class of manhood which is so characteristic of New England, and upon which, as a sure foundation, her wealth and prosperity rest. It is to the presence of such men, progressive, wide-awake and full of enterprise, that communities owe their prosperity, and it is only appropriate therefore that they should mourn the loss of them as Pittsfield and the neighboring region did for Colonel Drake.

Demas Dwinell

THE late Demas Dwinell, a well-known resident of the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, was for many years one of the leaders in any movement for the public good of the community, and to such an extent was this the fact that his name came to be accepted as a stamp of excellence and his endorsement of a public or private enterprise regarded as an evidence of its merit and honesty. His name should be found among the men entitled to a place in the noble company of those who when dying left the world better than they found it. In private life the amiable and generous disposition of Mr. Dwinell endeared him to a number of friends, and it is men like him who are intelligent factors in every idea and work that helps to develop the success of all great cities, and it is to be hoped that there are many more like him fit to follow in his footsteps. Mr. Dwinell was a well equipped man of prodigious energy, and a possessor of all those hardy virtues which gain the admiration and affection of all mankind. Not every man who has reared to himself the monument of a successful career leaves his memorial in the heart of the public, but this was true in the case of the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this tribute, and none who had the honor of his acquaintance, and were familiar with the circumstances of his career, could for a moment doubt that the vacancy left by his passing away was one difficult to replace. The death of Mr. Dwinell occurred in Manchester, New Hampshire, May 28, 1913, and removed from the midst of that city a man who was just, generous and kind. He left behind him the memory of a nature rarely gifted with those attributes which made for doing unto others as he would have others do to him. He was a man of high ideals to which he adhered with an unusual degree of faithfulness throughout his entire life, and might well be pointed out as a model of good citizenship. The community-at-large felt the wholesome and inspiring effect of his example, and it will be long before its members cease to miss the genial and kindly influence which surrounded him. It is always very difficult, if not sometimes impossible, to fully estimate the effect upon their environment of such men as Mr. Dwinell, whose influence depends not so much upon the concrete deeds that they have accomplished, as upon that subtle force which communicates itself unseen to all about from a fine and gracious personality. Although it is difficult to estimate the influence for good of such a man, it is at least easy to set it high. Thus can be readily seen that the death of Mr. Dwinell was a loss not only to his immediate family and the large circle of devoted friends, which his many good qualities had won for him, but to his fellow-citizens in general, few of whom had not benefited in some way by his life and example.

The birth of Demas Dwinell occurred in the northern part of the State of New York, and he was the son of Harvey Dwinell. Demas Dwinell was

Dwinell Family

considered one of the best known and most respected citizens in Manchester, New Hampshire, and especially so in the East Manchester district, where he had lived for so many years and where he held extensive real estate interests. He was particularly interested in the growth and development of this part of the city, the East Side, as it was called, and never missed an opportunity to aid in making that important part of Manchester keep abreast of the remainder of the city in every way. Mr. Dwinell believed in Manchester being a city of progress and improvement, and his faith in the city led him to invest wisely and extensively in many different kinds of property.

At one time Mr. Dwinell was a merchant in Manchester, but had retired several years prior to his death to attend chiefly to his real estate holdings. Even in the prime of life, Mr. Dwinell was progressive to the highest degree, and his influence was a potent one in the community. To the virtues of honesty and sagacity he added other graces, so that among all his associates, whether in the way of business or the more personal relations of life, he was both loved and admired, and a complete confidence was felt in him from the start that he would fulfill whatever he engaged to do. He was indeed a courteous, kindly man, and a citizen of high repute and worth.

At the time of his death, Mr. Dwinell was sixty years of age, and had resided in Manchester, New Hampshire, for over thirty years. He was one of those men who made friends easily, and had the rare faculty of retaining those friendships. His popularity was very widespread, and though the news of his death was felt as a loss in different parts of the State yet the strongest affection was felt for him in Manchester, the place of his adoption, as it was there that he gave most generously to his friendship and service.

Mr. Dwinell was very charitable to every good work, and could not bear to witness need without an attempt to alleviate the circumstances. His support of charitable movements was most generous, and it is probable that no one, certainly no one outside his immediate family, realized the extent of these benefactions for he gave with that modesty which is recommended to us, so that his right hand knew not what his left did. It was rare indeed that an appeal was made to him for any public movement, of which his judgment approved, to which he did not respond most liberally, and of those who came to him privately for aid few were sent away unsatisfied. The soul of sincerity and honor, his purposes were always high-minded, and he turned his immense energy and unusual talents chiefly to the use of his fellow-citizens and to the community-at-large.

Mr. Dwinell was a prominent member of Oak Hill Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Acorn Rebekah Lodge, both of Manchester, New Hampshire, the Passaconnaway Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, and a member of the Foresters of America. He was a delightful companion, as he remembered and recounted with vivid power the many interesting experiences he had passed through during his long career as a business men. In his religious belief, Mr. Dwinell was an Episcopalian.

Demas Dwinell was united in marriage with Minnie L. Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. Dwinell had one son, who is now Dr. George F. Dwinell, a grad-

uate of Harvard Medical School. Mr. Dwinell was a strong character and was deeply interested in the affairs of the community, which were ever uppermost in his mind, and at the same time was most devoted to his own family; in all ways a faithful husband and a wise father. He made an ideal citizen, and one that any community might hold up as a type for its youth to imitate.

George Byron Chandler

THE CHANDLERS have always been natural leaders in whatever community their fortunes happened to be cast, and long occupied an honorable and conspicuous place in New Hampshire history. A time-honored name in American annals, among the first in New Hampshire, this has been conspicuous in many States, and is among the most prominent of the commonwealth to-day. As jurists and legislators, as business men and philanthropists, its bearers have done service to New Hampshire and received honor at her hands. It has been said that Roxbury, Massachusetts, received the best of the English emigrants in Puritan days, and this family has furnished since those olden days many of the best pioneers in many States of the Union. Heraldic description of the Chandler coat-of-arms:

Arms—Chequy argent and azure, on a bend sable three lions passant or.
Crest—A pelican sable in nest vert feeding her young.
Motto—Ad mortem fidelis. (Faithful until death). Matthews American Armoury 1903 and 1908.

William Chandler, the first of the name to come to America, settled in Roxbury, in 1637, and immediately became prominent in the development of the new plantation. His descendants participated in the border warfares, and one of them, John Chandler, fought throughout King Philip's War. He was rewarded for his meritorious service with a grant of land in Narragansett, No. 5, now Bedford, and hither his son, Thomas, emigrated in 1750. Succeeding generations lived there, improving the homestead, hewn out of the wilderness by this sturdy pioneer, until Adam Chandler, the father of the subject of this tribute, occupied the old home.

George Byron Chandler, of the ninth generation from William Chandler, the immigrant of the family, was born in Bedford, New Hampshire, November 18, 1832, the second son of Adam and Sally (McAllister) Chandler. Three sons, all worthy of their heritage, were born to this couple, namely: Henry, George Byron, and John M. Chandler. The second of these robust boys, George Byron Chandler, passed his boyhood days upon the well-kept farm of his parents, where he laid the foundation of that rugged manhood which so well served him in the cares of an active life. His parents were pioneer residents of the town of Bedford, and splendid representatives of the high-minded, frugal and industrious citizens, who, in the early days of its settlement, tilled the soil and shaped its affairs. They were anxious for their son to follow some more lucrative calling than that of his immediate ancestors, and gave him all of the privileges for education that were possible in his native town, which were later supplemented by instruction in several State academies, such as Piscataquog, Gilmanton, Hopkinton, and Reeds Ferry. Possessed of that ambition and energy characteristic of the

New England boy, George Byron Chandler laid well his plans and carried them out successfully. He believed in work if success was to be achieved, and after having made proper use of his educational opportunities, he taught school in Amoskeag, Bedford, and Nashua, before his majority, at the same time improving every opportunity to acquire information by reading and studying alone. Mr. Chandler spent the first year of his manhood in the service of the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, as a civil engineer. Early in the year 1854, determined to devote himself to a business career, he entered the employ of Kidder & Duncklee, grocers, in Manchester, New Hampshire, as a bookkeeper, and there gave such promise of his subsequent success as a financier that he was offered a position of a similar nature, the following year, in the Amoskeag Bank. This he accepted, when that institution was beginning to get a start, and his capacity was so demonstrated that he was promoted in eighteen months to the teller's position, which he occupied until the organization of the Amoskeag National Bank in 1864, when, after more than seven years of faithful and efficient attention to duty, he was chosen cashier. As such he was the real executive officer of that institution, and his friends may well be proud of the record in growth and strength of this bank under his administration. This relation continued until 1892, when Mr. Chandler became president of the bank.

Upon the organization of the People's Savings Bank, in 1874, Mr. Chandler was made its treasurer, a position which he filled until his decease. The New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company was another of the institutions to prosper under Mr. Chandler's fostering care. He was one of its incorporators in 1869, and was its treasurer while he lived. As president of the Amoskeag National Bank, treasurer of the People's Savings Bank, and of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, Mr. Chandler was one of the leading officials in control of large capital. In addition to this he was a director in the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Moline Plow Company, of Moline, Illinois, the Manchester Gas Company, and various other corporations and large enterprises. Aside from other business connections he was entrusted with numerous trusts, involving wise and skillful management of important and extensive interests. In fact he was a man of many-sided influences for the good of the public. His advice was often sought in matters pertaining to investments, and so universal was the confidence in his tact and proper conservatism that a good word from him set doubts at rest. The figures of assets tell the story of the marvelous success of the institutions which Mr. Chandler principally directed during the half century of his uninterrupted banking life. Under his guidance their growth was rapid and substantial, and even during the critical periods, when other financial institutions in various sections of the country were crumbling and many of them forced to suspend, they stood the test. At no time did stockholders or depositors fear for their safety. This fact and the marked prosperity of his institutions is sufficient to give Mr. Chandler an imperishable place among the great financiers of the country.

While these have been the interests dearest to Mr. Chandler, he was ever inclined to assist other worthy enterprises especially those calculated to build up the city of his adoption, Manchester, New Hampshire. His well known inclination to help home industries resulted in a unanimous choice of Mr. Chandler for president of the Manchester Board of Trade, when that organization was formed, and he took hold of the work with the vim that was characteristic in everything he undertook. When he retired from the presidency, a system had been formulated which made the board a most material factor in the city's industrial progress. Every worthy enterprise seemed to receive his hearty approval and financial support. To him in a large measure the citizens of Manchester are indebted for the busy shoe industry which has materially increased during the past few years. He saw in the new industry the probability of success, and through his energy and financial aid at least three large shoe shops were induced to locate in Manchester.

Standing out in bold relief as an illustration of Mr. Chandler's public spirit and generosity was his work in connection with the New Hampshire Club, of which he was an organizer and one time the president. His love for arts and sciences led him to take a deep interest in the Manchester Institute of Arts and Sciences, of which organization he was a benefactor of incalculable value from its inception. When that institution suffered so severely by fire, he did much toward its recovery from the blow. It was due entirely to his generosity that the lost items were replaced, and the Chandler course of lectures, which have afforded so much pleasure and instruction, was likewise the fruit of his public spirit. Mr. Chandler was also one of the leading spirits and supporters of the Philharmonic Society, of which he was president. In truth it would be difficult to find another person who has done as much towards affording good healthy entertainment for both old and young. In this respect, alone, Manchester owes much to Mr. Chandler's memory. If he had not been freely disposed to make good the deficits anticipated, the musical festivals, with world-famous artists, as soloists, would not have been Manchester's portion. He did it because he loved music and realized concerts were a benefit to the community. Mr. Chandler also founded an important lecture course in connection with the Manchester Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the course bears his name. At his own expense he brought to Manchester some of the most celebrated lecturers in the country, who entertained the members of the Institute and their friends.

Mr. Chandler was at one time commander of the Amoskeag Veterans, and during the time he was at the head the famous organization flourished immensely. He was a member of the Derryfield Club, the Wildey Lodge of Odd Fellows, Royal Arch Chapter, Adoniram Council, and Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, having joined Lafayette Lodge of Masons in 1854. Governor Batchelder appointed him on the board of trustees of the New Hampshire Agricultural College, at Durham. He was also a trustee of the State Hospital at Concord, and for a time was a member of the State Forestry Commission. While Mr. Chandler always took an active interest

in politics, he never sought political preferment, but, like all patriotic citizens, he was solicitous for the welfare of his Country and State. He was a Democrat in his political affiliations, and in 1874 his party nominated him for State Senator, he being elected in a nominally Republican district. He was also nominated for Congress by the Democratic party.

On March 1, 1904, Mr. Chandler had rounded out fifty years as a banker, and the occasion was fittingly commemorated by the officials and employees of the banks with which he was associated, who presented him an elegant silver loving cup. Mr. Chandler had read much and traveled extensively in this and other countries. He possessed a wide acquaintance with distinguished men in all the walks of life, and had therefore a valuable knowledge of the resources, customs and characteristics of various sections, which stood him in good stead in his business transactions, as well as furnishing him invaluable material for public addresses and private conversations. As a public speaker, Mr. Chandler was most pleasing, and in him was combined the elements of good citizenship. His death, which occurred in Manchester, New Hampshire, June 29, 1905, at the age of seventy-two years, caused that city to mourn his loss as she would few others because he had taught her to love and lean upon him. For weeks and months when it became feared that he would not live, people of all classes would remark, "Who can take his place? Who is there so faithful and competent in the handling of trust properties? Whose advice is so sound and safe? Who is there so capable to manage the great financial institution of which he was the controlling spirit?"

In 1863, George Byron Chandler married (first) Flora Ann Daniels, who died May 3, 1868. One daughter was the fruit of this union, who survived her mother only a few months. On October 27, 1870, Mr. Chandler married (second) Fanny Rice Martin, the only daughter of Colonel Benjamin F. and Mary Ann (Rice) Martin. Mrs. Chandler was a niece of Alexander Hamilton Rice, ex-governor of the State of Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler were the parents of three children, namely: Benjamin Martin, Alexander Rice, and Byron, of Reading, Massachusetts.

George Byron Chandler was in many respects Manchester's foremost citizen. He was public-spirited and interested in everything that pertained to the city's commercial, industrial and intellectual welfare. He prospered in business by the aid of his own ability and industry. He was charitable and there was probably no worthy public charity in which he did not interest himself. Many kindnesses to individuals will never be known, in fact his private charities were legion. It was Mr. Chandler's custom every winter to fit out the men on the Beach and Bridge street car lines with gloves. The newsboys that delivered him papers were also remembered by him. Almost everybody who came in contact with him had occasion to know his goodness.

From his early days, Mr. Chandler had been a member of the Unitarian Society, and had served as its president and director. Although his own church affiliations were with the Unitarian belief, almost every church in Manchester had at one time or another to thank him for some substantial gift.

To both the rich and the poor, Mr. Chandler was the same helpful citizen. His conservative judgment, ripened by long and wide experience, was highly valued by his friends and acquaintances, and his advice was never sought in vain. His good counsel gave hope and ambition to many a young man, and to many an older man, pressed by difficulties, as well. And so passed a good man, who was just in all his dealings with the world.

Benjamin Franklin Martin

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MARTIN, one of the most successful and progressive citizens of the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, passed away at his home in that city on June 16, 1886, and the city mourned his loss as a useful citizen and an exemplary man. He exemplified in an eminent degree the New England character, being industrious, prudent, far-sighted, benevolent, and kind in manner and thought. He had inherited these qualities from old Colonial ancestry, and never caused a stain to rest upon an honorable name. He was generally beloved, and justly honored for his sterling worth, high principle and unswerving integrity. He was, if humanity can ever attain perfection, an absolutely just man in all his dealings, always kind and generous to his fellow-men.

The name of Martin is not only of frequent occurrence in the old world, but it became common in America from an early period, and may be found among the early settlers of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Virginia, besides in other colonies. The name is variously spelled even in the records of the same family, as Martin, Martyn, Marttin, Marteen, Martain and Mortine. In nearly all the countries of western Europe, the name of Martin is very common, and there is nothing in the name alone to determine the nationality of the family which bears it. Martins for centuries, however, have been members of the aristocracy and gentry of many lands. The Martin coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Argent, two bars gules.
Crest—An estoile of sixteen points gules.
Motto—Sure and Steadfast.

The first of the name of whom records appear was Martin of Tours, a Norman, who made a conquest of the territory of Cemmes, about 1077. Through successive generations the Martins of America have been mostly honest, good and useful members of society, acting well their part in the sphere of life in which they were placed, and from their manliness and probity winning the respect of the communities in which they lived. Many of them attained political eminence, and among them were judges, governors, senators and congressmen. Among the twenty-one families that accompanied the Rev. Joseph Hull from Weymouth, England, to Weymouth, Massachusetts, were Robert Martin and wife. They were from Badcome, Somersetshire, England, and arrived on the Massachusetts Coast, May 6, 1635.

Benjamin Franklin Martin, the fifth in descent, was born in Peacham, Vermont, July 21, 1813, the son of Truman and Mary (Noyes) Martin. His father was a pioneer settler of that town, and there cleared up a farm and became one of the representative citizens. When but eighteen years of age,

Benjamin Franklin Martin started out in the world to earn his own livelihood, and for this purpose proceeded on foot to Meredith Bridge, now Laconia, New Hampshire, where he learned the art of paper-making. He was apt and willing and rapidly mastered the details of this trade. His subsequent career as a business man and manufacturer amply testified the value of careful preparation and steady pursuit of his calling. After one year in the mills in Laconia, Mr. Martin was able to accept a journeyman's place, and proceeded to Millbury, Massachusetts, where he became engaged in that capacity. His habits were correct, and his earnings were not spent in youthful follies, so that a few years found him in a position to engage in business on his own account. Mr. Martin, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Thomas Rice, leased mills at Newton Lower Falls, near Boston, and together they operated these mills until the year 1844. During that same year Mr. Martin purchased a large mill at Middleton, Massachusetts, which he successfully operated for nine years. Desiring to enlarge his business, he leased a mill and residence at Lawrence, Massachusetts, and had shipped his household effects there when his attention was called to the facilities offered by the water power at Manchester, New Hampshire. Upon investigation he decided to locate in that city and immediately proceeded to build a mill at Amoskeag Falls. This proved to be one of the leading industries of New Hampshire's metropolis city, under the impetus given it by the master mind of Colonel Martin. After twelve years of extensive and profitable business, he sold out his interest in 1865, but could not be contented out of its activities, and re-purchased the mill in 1869. Five years later, Colonel Martin again sold the mill, and retired from his long activity in paper-making to enjoy the fruits of an industrious and honorable career.

Many of the financial institutions of Manchester owed much of their success to the keen business instinct, shrewdness and foresight of Colonel Martin. He became a conspicuous figure in the financial circles of the city, and his excellent good judgment was sought on many matters of importance. He was a director of the Merrimack River Bank from its establishment, in 1854, and became its president in 1859, resigning in 1860. He was one of the first trustees of the Merrimack River Five Cents Savings Bank, and was made its vice-president in 1860. Colonel Martin was also made a director of the Manchester Bank, upon its charter by the State, and so continued after its reorganization as a national bank, and was a trustee of the Manchester Savings Bank.

Colonel Martin was essentially a man of affairs, and it is no wonder that his death was greatly lamented by the community in which he had lived for many years. He was a director of the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad Company, and of the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, being elected the president of the latter road in 1878. He was also president of the Manchester Gas Company, and while accumulating a competence was helping the industrial development of his adopted city of Manchester. Colonel Martin was furthermore a generous contributor to all elevating influences, both by example and financial aid, and his interest and influence in every-

thing that pertained to the material, social and moral advancement of his home city was marked. His fine residence on upper Elm street was the seat of hospitality and genial cheer, and his public spirit pervaded all portions and interests of the city.

In his political principles, Colonel Martin was affiliated with the Republican party, and he became a liberal contributor of time and means to the furtherance of good government. In 1857 and 1858, he served his city as a member of the Common Council, and as alderman in 1860. During the same year he was chosen a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago, which placed Abraham Lincoln in nomination for President of the United States. In 1863 and 1864 he was representative in the Legislature, and acted as colonel on the staff of Governor Gilmore. That a man with the many-sided mental equipments which this record implies must needs bring to the discharge of the duties of his office an exceptional measure of capability is a fact which Colonel Martin demonstrated to the unqualified satisfaction of all public-spirited citizens. Colonel Martin was a faithful member of the Protestant Episcopal church, but was not allied with other organizations. His heart was wide enough for the entire world, and he was ever ready to help any worthy movement.

On January 3, 1836, Colonel Benjamin Franklin Martin was united in marriage with Mary Ann Rice, of Newton Falls, Massachusetts, a daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Smith) Rice. Mrs. Martin was born at Newton Falls, and was one of ten children, eight of whom lived to be over seventy years of age. The union of Colonel and Mrs. Martin was blessed with three children, daughters, of whom only one survives, namely: Fanny Rice Martin, now the widow of George Byron Chandler, of Manchester, who died in that city, January 29, 1905. The home life of Colonel Martin was one of the marked features of his life, as he was a man who greatly enjoyed domestic happiness, and always tender and loving in the home circle, his heart was no less filled with love toward all humanity.

Henry C. Churchill

Henry Churchill

THE career of the late Henry Churchill presents a fine example of honesty, integrity, energy and perseverance, struggling with the adverse circumstances of life, and rising, at last, to complete triumph. No man was better or more universally esteemed by his fellow-men, and surely this is the highest test of manhood. Few citizens have lived in Nashua, New Hampshire, who have left a brighter record for every trait of character that constitutes true greatness, and certainly none, whose memories shall float down the stream of time, will be more honored and revered.

The death of Mr. Churchill, which occurred in Nashua, New Hampshire, December 4, 1913, at the age of eighty-two years, deprived that city of a citizen who could be depended upon, the family of its wise counsellor, and humanity of a kind, thoughtful and considerate friend. The many with whom Mr. Churchill had intimate relations, in which his sterling character was fully disclosed, felt that his passing away was a personal loss. In all his words and deeds he was ever faithful to all personal and public obligations, while his kindness seemed to solicit friendship, his wisdom invited confidence, and his integrity commanded respect. He earned for himself the best eulogy that a man can receive from his fellow-men, that he lived a useful life. He was a gentleman in the highest and loftiest meaning of that term, and his life has shown what honesty combined with brains and hard work can accomplish. It is an occupation alike of pleasure and profit to trace the life histories of those successful men whose achievements have been the result of their own unaided efforts, who, without even the average advantages surrounding the typical youth, have worked themselves up the ladder of accomplishment until they have found secure places in the regard and admiration of their fellow-men. Such a man was Mr. Churchill, a man who had dealt in both the times of war and peace and was not found wanting in either.

The birth of the late Henry Churchill occurred in Lowell, Massachusetts, September 15, 1831, the fifth child of Samuel and Sarah (Coburn) Churchill. Samuel Churchill was born May 28, 1796. He was a wheelwright by trade, and built the first water wheels used in operating the cotton mills in Lowell, Massachusetts. He was united in marriage, September 18, 1819, with Sarah Coburn, and on account of failing health, he bought a farm near Thetford, Vermont, where he died, September 9, 1869, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife passed away in Nashua, New Hampshire, November 14, 1884, at the age of eighty-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Churchill became the parents of eight children, as follows: Rodney, born September 14, 1820; Stillman, born July 28, 1823; Josephine, born August 22, 1825; Samuel, Jr., born June 19, 1829; Henry, in whose memory we are

writing this memoir; Robert Wallace, born January 7, 1834; George Webster, born June 5, 1836; Mary Lawrence, born July 20, 1840.

The history of the English Churchill family dates back to the time of the Norman Conqueror. The name is derived from the town Courcil in Lorraine, France. The surname has been spelled Courcil, Curichell, Chericle, Churchil, Churchall, Churchell, and Churchill, the last form being the one generally accepted for many generations in England and in America. The Churchill coat-of-arms is as follows:

Sable, a lion rampant argent debruised with a bondlet gules.

Eight generations of the Churchill family have been Dukes of Marlborough. Thus, like the majority of English families of renown, the Churchills trace their lineage to a follower of the Norman Conqueror, and in France their ancestral line goes to a much more remote period. The branch from which Henry Churchill, the subject of this tribute, was descended, settled in Marlborough, Massachusetts, as early as 1630.

Henry Churchill obtained his education in the public schools of his native city of Lowell, Massachusetts, and when still a youth he learned the carpenter trade. Like many of his young friends, Mr. Churchill was greatly attracted by the splendid opportunities afforded in the West and accordingly left his home to make his place in the world in that part of the country. But a short while after his departure his father's health became impaired, and he returned to assist with the duties of the farm in Vermont. When President Lincoln called for volunteers during the Civil War, Mr. Churchill's patriotic spirit came to the front, causing him to offer his services and life to his beloved country. He enlisted with the Vermont Volunteers, and served his country with valor and honor until the close of the war in 1865. After the death of his father, in 1869, Mr. Churchill sold the farm in Vermont, and located in Nashua, New Hampshire. He followed the trade of carpentry, and became connected with the Jackson Company in Nashua, in which capacity he remained until the year 1903, when he met with an accident, after which he retired from active business pursuits. Mr. Churchill was a man beyond the average of intellectual power and skill in his department of work. Thoughtful, quick of discernment and prompt in action, he was particularly successful in his line of work. And to these qualities a sleepless energy, a perfect system of detail, an intensity of purpose that never took anything for granted, and one has a fair idea of Henry Churchill. These qualities, apart from his independence of character, steadfastness of purpose and indomitable energy, entitle him to a permanent place among the leaders of the business world. Mr. Churchill came of sturdy progenitors, and proved this by walking from Nashua, New Hampshire, to Lowell, Massachusetts, a distance of fourteen miles, when he was eighty years of age, a feat of which he was very proud. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and an example of the highest type of citizenship.

On October 13, 1877, Henry Churchill was united in marriage with Cassandra Sawyer Hathorn, a daughter of John and Hannah (Leslie)

Mrs C. S. Churchill.

Hathorn, both of whom were natives of Henniker, New Hampshire. Mrs. Churchill was the youngest of ten children, and was born and educated in Henniker, New Hampshire. She is a member of the Congregational church in Nashua, New Hampshire, and resides at No. 16 Prospect street. Mr. Churchill's home life was a beautiful one, and his home he ever considered as the dearest spot on this earth.

The death of Mr. Churchill called forth a remarkable expression of feeling from his numerous friends in the community, and this proved the depth and sincerity of the affection and admiration in which he was held. His friends and business associates learned to prize him for his unassumed worth, and such were the qualities of his mind and the forces of his character that in any calling Mr. Churchill would have occupied a high place in the regard of his fellow-men. The record of his achievements both in the time of war and in general business was most honorable. Success in life is the result of the most various kinds of effort and endeavor, and the prize of the most diverse types of character. Many there are who achieve it through some vigorous stroke which carries them at a bound from obscurity to prominence, and some few there are of these fortunate enough to accomplish their rise without the loss of friendship or the affection of their fellowmen. But the true nobility is displayed most conspicuously when the same prominence it attained as the result of long and patient work performed for its own sake and because it is a duty. Such was the path followed by the late Henry Churchill.

William Frank Hubbard

WILLIAM FRANK HUBBARD, for many years a well-known figure and business man of Manchester, New Hampshire, enjoyed the respect and confidence of the business world and the friendship of all those whom he met in a social manner. He made for himself an enviable reputation as a man of business, straightforward and reliable under all circumstances, courteous and affable to his patrons, whom he always endeavored to please. Mr. Hubbard was honest and sincere in all business transactions, ever conducting his affairs along the strictest lines of commercial integrity. His own labors constituted the foundation upon which he built his success in life, making him one of the substantial manufacturers in Manchester. It is a well known fact that at the foundation of the prosperity of every great city lies the work of the manufacturer, for it is he, who, in seeking a market for his products, attracts commerce to his city, causes factories and business houses to arise, and gives employment to many. The methods by which Mr. Hubbard attained the high position which held the estimation of his fellow-men attested his qualities of mind and heart. Clear judgment, alert to opportunity, untiring in labor, and masterly in the management of men, he carved out of enduring granite his success as a monument to himself and his exceptional qualities. When he passed away at Pinehurst, North Carolina, while upon a pleasure trip, accompanied by his wife, on the morning of February 16, 1905, the mourning of his wide circle of friends and business associates was everywhere apparent.

William Frank Hubbard was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 6, 1843, the eldest son of William Winchester and Harriet M. (Hoitt) Hubbard. The Hubbards were among the oldest and most distinguished families in early New England. Among the early American names this name has been found in many parts of England for centuries before any American settlement by white people. It was widely distributed in England, and is traced to the Norman Conquest, though not in its present form. Like thousands of the best known of our names to-day, its transition from the French form has greatly changed its spelling. Of this family one branch went to Connecticut, while the other settled in the vicinity of Boston. Abel Hubbard, the grandfather of William Frank Hubbard, in whose memory we are writing, was born in 1779, and died in 1852. He lived in Brookline, Massachusetts, and was a carpenter by trade, being occupied in building operations at Brookline and other points. His son, William Winchester Hubbard, father of William Frank Hubbard, was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1819, and died in Manchester, New Hampshire, April 28, 1907. He was a machinist and wood worker in the city of Boston until he removed to Manchester, in 1860, and opened a wood manufacturing business, at Winter place, where he continued until retiring from all active pursuits.

Before he was eighteen years of age, he began the construction of a steam engine, which was exhibited at the first fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Fair Association. Mr. Hubbard also designed and constructed the first steam engine used in the press room of the Boston "Daily Advertiser." His life was a very active one, and he completed many useful inventions. He was united in marriage with Harriet M. Hoitt, of Moultonboro, New Hampshire, who died in 1891. This union was blessed with four children, namely: William Frank, Martha W., Emma and Harriet Ella Hubbard.

William Frank Hubbard, better known as "Frank" Hubbard, attended the public school of Boston, through the grammar grades, and graduated at the head of his class, while there was only one other to equal him in rank in all the schools of the city. He was given a medal of scholarship at his graduation, which was presented by the governor of the State. It was Mr. Hubbard's wish to enter the High School of Boston, but his father required him to start to work in his shop. Still ambitious to acquire a higher education, he improved every opportunity to earn money to pay his expenses through college, accomplishing this purpose by working at civil engineering, teaching school and working in his father's manufacturing factory until he had obtained the means necessary for entrance to Dartmouth College, where he took a four years course, and graduated in the class of 1869. For various reasons, Mr. Hubbard had taken a scientific instead of a classical course at college, and though it had been his earnest desire to follow a professional career, he was induced to enter the employ of his father as foreman of the manufactory, where he soon displayed marked ability. During the year 1888, Mr. Hubbard bought out the business and continued it alone very successfully until the time of his death. Under his capable management the business had taken on a new growth, and by ability and diligence he made a success.

In 1894 Mr. Hubbard built a fine residence on North Elm street, Manchester, New Hampshire, where he lived with his family, being a man who enjoyed home life, preferring it to clubs. A great reader, he was well informed on all topics, and took a keen interest in passing events. He was never an uncompromising partisan, but had never accepted any office of public trust, as he had no time nor taste for public life. Mr. Hubbard was the possessor of an intensely religious and devout spirit, and was a member of the Franklin Street Church, to which he was a most generous contributor. He was one of the earliest members of the Manchester Historic Association, and was always a regular and interested attendant at its meetings. He was also a member of the Manchester Art Association, having joined this society when it was in its infancy.

William Frank Hubbard was twice married, his first wife being Clara Leach, of New Boston, who died in 1881. On May 22, 1888, Mr. Hubbard was united in marriage (second) with Isabella M. Kelley, a teacher in the public schools of Manchester, New Hampshire, and a daughter of Daniel Richards and Betsey (Richards) Kelley. Mrs. Hubbard's grandfather was Dr. Amasa Kelley, a graduate of Dartmouth, medical department, and her grandmother was the daughter of Abraham Richards, of Atkinson, New

Hampshire. Mrs. Hubbard received her education at Pittsfield Academy and the Manchester Training School, having taught schools in Ashburnham, Massachusetts, for two years, and eight years in the schools of Manchester, before her marriage to Mr. Hubbard.

Mr. Hubbard's life was filled with zest and energy, and he leaves behind him in the hearts of his friends an ineffaceable memory of kindness, devotion and courage. He was loyal, generous and unselfish to such a degree that he may be said to have had a genius for friendship. His ready sympathy and thoughtful devotion, his charming, natural courtesy, and his fearlessness, were most notable. His character had the fineness of gold, while his aims and standards were high, unselfish and faithfully adhered to. To have been honorable and generous in one's dealings with the world, and true and tender as son and husband, is to leave a memory which is indeed a priceless heritage.

Elijah Morrill Shaw

ONE of the most widely and favorably-known citizens of the city of Nashua, New Hampshire, in the past generation, was Elijah Morrill Shaw, who was closely identified with the public affairs and general life of the community. For many years the dignified figure of this distinguished gentleman, with alert business-like mien, was a familiar and pleasing sight to the residents of Nashua, and when he passed from earthly view, February 23, 1903, at the old Shaw ancestral home in Kensington, New Hampshire, where he had gone to spend the night with his twin brother, after attending an educational meeting in Manchester, New Hampshire, deep regret was expressed throughout the community. Mr. Shaw was always the very life of any gathering at which he was present, and this social, genial side of his nature won him favor with all, while the sterling traits of his character were many and well developed. Mr. Shaw was not only one of the best known residents of Nashua, but was for many years one of the leaders in any movement for the public good of the community wherein his lot had been cast, and to such an extent was this the fact that his name came to be accepted as a stamp of excellence, and his endorsement of a public or private enterprise regarded as an evidence of its merit and honesty. His name ever stood as a synonym for all that was enterprising in business and progressive in citizenship, and no history of the State of New Hampshire would be complete without extended reference to this noble man. He is justly entitled to a place among those men who, when dying, left the world better than they found it. It is men like Mr. Shaw who are always intelligent factors in every idea and work that helps to develop the success of all great cities, and it is sincerely to be hoped that there are many more like him, fit to follow his splendid example. The setting down of the personal records of the men who by dint of worthy effort have raised themselves to a high position upon the ladder of success and secured themselves in the respect of their fellow-men must always be a work of the greatest value. Self-made men, who have accomplished much by reason of their personal qualities and left the impress of their individuality upon the business and general life of the communities where they lived and worked, have truly reared for themselves monuments far more enduring than those of marble or stone. Such a distinction may well be claimed by Elijah Morrill Shaw, whose death deprived the city of Nashua, New Hampshire, of one of its most substantial men of business and a citizen of the highest type.

The birth of Elijah Morrill Shaw occurred in Kensington, New Hampshire, July 16, 1826, and he was one of a large family of fourteen children. He was of the seventh generation from Roger Shaw, the emigrant of the family, who came to this country about the year 1630, and first settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1647 he purchased a farm in Hampton, New

Hampshire, and this farm is still in the possession of the Shaw family. Elijah Morrill Shaw was descended from a long line of military men serving in the French War at the siege of Louisburg, while his great-grandfather and his son served in the War of the Revolution, both being in the same company. His father was in the War of 1812, and one brother was in the regular army for five years, and afterwards in the War of the Rebellion, together with one other brother.

Mr. Shaw's boyhood and early youth were spent in attendance at the common schools and in the cotton factory of Exeter, New Hampshire, inheriting from his illustrious ancestors a fondness for mechanical pursuits. He lived on the old Shaw farm until he reached his twentieth year, when he entered Phillips Exeter Academy, but left that institution after one year to enter the Exeter Manufacturing Company's Mill, thus beginning a career extending through a period of more than forty years of steadily increasing prominence in the cotton and woolen manufacturing trade of the New England States. For his valuable services in the employ of the Exeter Manufacturing Company, Mr. Shaw received at first the meagre sum of eighty-five cents per day, this sum being gradually increased until before his retirement from all active business life he received an annual stipend of seventy-five hundred dollars. As stated in his "Reminiscences," which was a sketch of his early life and the customs of the times during that period, written by himself and first printed in the "Exeter News Letter," Mr. Shaw never asked an employer for an increase in wages, was never discharged from a position once held, never was heard to complain of his work, and never left a position except for the purpose of filling a more desirable one elsewhere. He acquired while comparatively a young man a practical knowledge of every phase of the manufacturing of both cotton and woolen fabrics, and his ability for constructing independent lines of action made him the ideal agent and successful manager. Later Mr. Shaw went to Newburyport, Massachusetts, and from there to Great Falls, New Hampshire, as a loom-fixer. In 1853 he was employed as an overseer in the Victory Mills, in Saratoga township, New York, remaining there for four years, and then went to Lewiston, Maine, where he was overseer in the Bates Mills, and afterwards at Lisbon, in the Farwell Mills, remaining in Maine in this business for about twenty years.

When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Shaw was engaged in a mill at Lawrence, Massachusetts, but holding a commission in the Lewiston Light Infantry, he at once obeyed his country's call to arms and joined the First Maine Infantry Regiment as second lieutenant of Company F. He served in this capacity until mustered out with the regiment, September 13, 1861. When the regiment was reorganized as the Tenth, Mr. Shaw was appointed adjutant and served in that capacity until January 9, 1863, when he was commissioned captain of Company H, Tenth Regiment. In this position he served until mustered out with the regiment, May 8, 1863. Captain Shaw had also before the war held offices by commission in the Maine and New Hampshire militia, and after its close he was at one time commander of the Maine Department of the Grand Army of the Republic. While residing in

Maine, he was deeply interested in the work of the Grand Army and held various positions in a subordinate capacity. Mr. Shaw was also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Loyal Legion. He was a Mason and a Granger. While living in Lewiston, Maine, he was a member of the Common Council and served as its president, besides holding other offices of trust and responsibility in that city. From 1863 to 1866, Mr. Shaw was connected with the Everett Mills in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and for three years afterward was the agent for the Moradnoc Woolen Mill in Leominster, Massachusetts. He then built the Farwell Mills in Lisbon, Maine, and managed them until 1884. While there Mr. Shaw was elected to the State Legislature for 1881 and 1882.

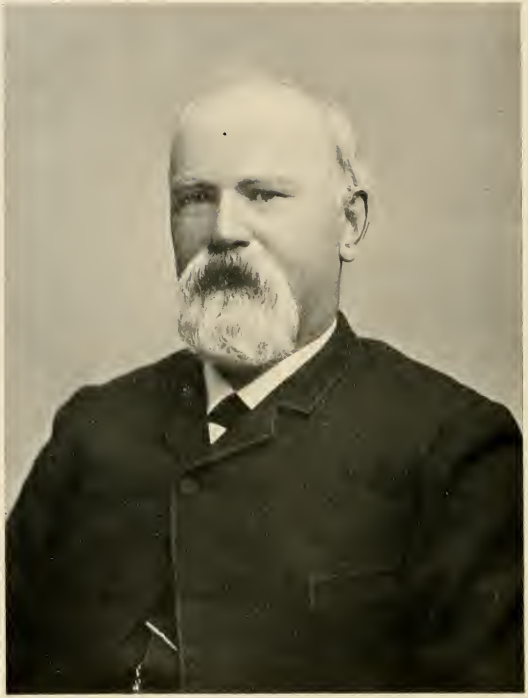
Mr. Shaw was next engaged as agent of the Great Falls Mills, which he placed on a paying basis, but in 1888 he was called to Nashua, New Hampshire, to become agent of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, the leading corporation there, and filled that position until 1891, when he resigned, and retired from all business life. Soon after the close of his life as a manufacturer, Mr. Shaw was commissioned by the governor of New Hampshire as one of the Board of World's Fair Managers, which position he held until appointed executive commissioner from the State of New Hampshire. These positions Mr. Shaw held from the date of his appointment in May, 1891, until the close of the Fair in November, 1893, and he performed the manifold and difficult duties pertaining to these offices with discretion and unquestioned ability as well as to the State's credit.

Mr. Shaw, whose home was at this time established in Nashua, New Hampshire, became as prominent there in religious and business organizations as in his former places of residence, and upon leaving the charge of the Nashua Corporation he built for himself a beautiful house, where he spent the remaining years of his life. He occupied various positions as administrator and trustee of estates while in Nashua, and was besides a director in the Nashua Trust Company from its formation, and in 1894 was chosen treasurer of the New Hampshire Baptist Convention, filling this office for five years. He was an active member of the First Baptist Church of Nashua, and contributed most liberally to its support, as well as to the building fund for the Crown Hill Mission Church, after donating the land upon which it was erected. Mr. Shaw was also an ardent supporter of prohibition, believing it to be the only cure for the evils of intemperance. In 1899 he was elected the business manager of Colby Academy, at New London, New Hampshire, which office he held until his death, and was largely instrumental in clearing the institution of a debt which had encumbered it for many years.

Elijah Morrill Shaw married (first), April 29, 1852, Amantha C. Sanborn, of Brentwood, New Hampshire. Mr. Shaw married (second) Mary Helen Davison, a native of Prince Edward Island. His children are as follows: 1. Irving Chase, of Kensington, New Hampshire, who married Nellie Gilpatrick, of Webster, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Harry Elijah, Susie Maud and Hattie Isabella. 2. Anne Elizabeth, became the wife of W. S. Libby, of Lewiston, Maine, and their

union was blessed with five children, namely: Freeman H., deceased; Gertrude B., Harold S., Allie S., and Winifred S. 3. Susie Shaler, deceased. 4. Elijah Ray, of Nashua, New Hampshire, was united in marriage with Louise E. Tolles, of Nashua, and they have one child, Frederick Elijah Shaw. 5. Susie McNeil, deceased. 6. Helen Maud, also deceased. Mr. Shaw was a man who felt strongly the ties of family affection and might well serve as a model of the domestic virtues, and indeed of the virtues of well nigh all the relations of life.

He was high-minded and liberal, keenly alive to all the varied requirements of life, and one of those capable of conducting operations of the most extended and weighty character and influence. He was a true type of the sturdy New Englander. With patriotic motives he entered the military service in the Civil War, and after living so many years was able to witness the fruit of his toil and that of his associates in the armies of the country. He was truly a man whose usefulness as a citizen has made him worthy of commemoration and whose memory will live forever, as long as life lasts, in the hearts of all those who were so fortunate as to have known him.



Walter Cody

Walter Cody

WALTER CODY, whose death at his home in Manchester, New Hampshire, June 7, 1904, left a gap in the life of that city impossible to fill and difficult to forget, was another example of the capable and successful Irishman who, coming to this country without friends or influence, rapidly makes his way to a position of leadership in the community which he has chosen for his home, and quickly identifies himself with all that is best in American life and tradition. Mr. Cody was a self-made man in the best sense of that term, successful in all the operations which he undertook, although in a most unassuming and retiring way. He was instinctively a charitable man, but obeyed literally the Biblical precept, not to let his left hand know what his right hand did, so that his liberality was realized by but a few. While it is common enough to find men whose careers have accomplished conspicuous results in the community where they have been run, it is by no means so easy to find those, the net result of whose lives can be placed without hesitation on the credit side of the balance, whose influence has been without question enlisted on the side for good. Successful men there are in plenty, but the vast majority of these have labored without ceasing in their own behalf, and without any regard for the welfare of the community-at-large. Not so in the case of Walter Cody, who never for an instant forgot his city nor his fellow-citizens in any selfish ambition, and who worked steadily for the advancement of all. It was his distinction that in every relation of life his conduct was equally exemplary, that he was a public-spirited citizen, a kindly neighbor, a faithful friend, and a devoted and affectionate husband and father. All during his life, Mr. Cody lived up to the best traditions of his race, and when that life finally ended, when he was sixty-seven years of age, it was one without blemish or stain. Among the varied and diverse elements which go to make up the complex fabric of our American citizenship, and which are drawn from wellnigh every quarter of the globe, there are few as large and none more important and valuable in proportion to its size than that formed by the great Irish population in our midst. From first to last, they have brought with them those virtues peculiar to the race, the brilliant Celtic qualities of wit, imagination, and a remarkable blend of the keenest practical sense with a vivid appreciation of the most subtle and illusive forms of beauty. A fine example of the best Irish type in this country was Walter Cody, and it is not a cause of wonderment that his death deprived the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, of one of its most successful business men, and a citizen of energy and public spirit.

Walter Cody was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, December 24, 1837, of highly respected parents. He was the son of Michael and Katherine (Fitzgerald) Cody, who were the parents of a large family, of which but

two were surviving at the time of Walter Cody's death, and they were Archdeacon Cody, who lived in Ireland, and Mrs. Ellen Irish. Walter Cody received his education in the parish schools of his native place, and finished with a course in a private Academy at Waterford, Ireland. Early in life he emigrated to this country, and upon his arrival here lived for a short period in North Andover, Massachusetts, where he learned the machinist's trade at the Davis and Furber Machine Company's works. During the year 1855, he came to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he followed his trade, and was employed in the Manchester Locomotive Works until the Civil War broke out. His youthful enthusiasm was the cause of him promptly sacrificing his personal interests in his zeal for the cause of his adopted country, and on August 1, 1861, he was enrolled in the Third New Hampshire Volunteers, and started on his military career as a private. On August 22, however, Mr. Cody received a commission as second lieutenant in Company C, Third Regiment, which was organized largely by his untiring efforts. He was assigned to Captain Michael T. Donohoe's command, then to Colonel Enoch Q. Fellows, and later to Colonel John H. Jackson. This regiment was the second to be raised in the State of New Hampshire for three years, and it was organized and mustered into United States service in August, 1861, at Concord, New Hampshire. The regiment left the State, September 3, 1861, arrived at Washington, D. C., September 16, and encamped east of the Capitol, where it was thoroughly drilled until early in October, when it moved to Annapolis, Maryland. At the battle of Secessionville, James Island, South Carolina, June 16, 1862, Mr. Cody served temporarily with Company G, and was seriously wounded by a gunshot in the right thigh, which caused him to be confined to the hospital at Hilton Head, South Carolina, for a few days. He was then removed to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he remained for about four months. He was honorably discharged from active service, November 15, 1862, for disability caused by his wound. In speaking of this engagement, in his report, Colonel J. H. Jackson, said: "First Lieutenant Henderson was in a position near Company C, and handled his company finely, with the assistance of Lieutenant Cody, detailed from Company C to assist him. Lieutenant Cody was shot through the thigh, and Lieutenant Henderson through the arm." Nearly one-fifth of the regiment's men were killed or wounded in this battle. Mr. Cody was constantly with his command until wounded, as above stated, bearing a loyal part in all its duties, and achieved a proud record for efficient service and soldierly conduct at all times. He was promoted to first lieutenant, June 22, 1862, for gallant and meritorious service, although still incapacitated for service on account of his wound, and in November, 1863, he was appointed first lieutenant in the Veterans' Reserve Corps, and in this corps he served at Cleffbourne Barracks, Washington, D. C., Fairfax Seminary Hospital, in Virginia, and in Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Cody received honorable discharge at the latter place, from the Veterans' Reserve Corps, November 30, 1864, by reason of resignation on account of disability.

At the close of hostilities, Mr. Cody returned to Manchester, New Hampshire, and engaged in the retail boot and shoe business, becoming a

member of the firm of McDonald & Cody, and continued in this capacity for twenty-seven years. In 1890 Mr. Cody's business partner died, and he continued the business alone until February, 1892, when he retired from all active business affairs, and after that time he occupied himself with his property and other interests. Mr. Cody was not a politician, but first voted the Republican ticket on President Lincoln's second term. In 1890 the citizens of Ward Six, of Manchester, sent him to represent them in the Legislature, and he served in that body during the term of 1890 and 1891, filling that office most honorably and faithfully. Soundly honest, clear in thought, high in his ideals of government, Mr. Cody possessed a magnetism that seemed to draw all classes and conditions alike toward him. Energetic, ambitious and zealous, his loyalty to American ideals knew no bounds, and his life was an inspiration to the growing youth, to maintain a constant devotion to our beloved country. Whatever duty he was called upon to perform was done diligently and to the entire satisfaction of superior authority. It is well for the public to review the career of a citizen who gave so much of his time in their interests, for it inspires emulation, gives honor where honor is due, and teaches a lesson of true patriotism. Mr. Cody was a citizen of whom any community could be proud, and was one of those men who could count a large circle of influential friends, living up to that old proverb, "A man is known by the company he keeps." Mr. Cody was a member of Louis Bell Post, No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic, and was also heartily interested in the Irish cause, and when the Land League was organized in his adopted city of Manchester he was its first treasurer. In the summer of the year 1900, Mr. Cody traveled to Ireland and spent a number of weeks with relatives and friends, visiting his boyhood home and school. Reverential and conscientious in his nature, Mr. Cody was naturally religious in his tendencies, and his religious affiliations were with the Roman Catholic church, of which he was an active member. He was always loyal to his religion and his nationality, and has shown by his life what a good American an Irish Catholic citizen can make.

On January 20, 1869, Walter Cody was united in marriage with Ellen Coughlin, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. William McDonald. Mr. and Mrs. Cody became the parents of five children, as follows: Genevieve C., deceased; Walter F.; Ellen M., deceased; Michael D., deceased; and Mary G. Mr. Cody's wife and children found him a kind and loving husband and father. In his manner he was unassuming and courteous, and although he was deeply interested in everything that pertained to the city, he was happiest at his home, surrounded with the family to whom he was so devoted.

Those who knew Walter Cody intimately tell of a man who rose from a moderate position in life to one of unusual prominence and authority in the business world. This is in itself considered most remarkable and entitles him to high tribute, but it is only part of the story of a life that was notable for the spirit of brotherhood and human sympathy. The sterling integrity which characterized and formed the basis of his honorable and useful life present a lesson worthy of imitation.

John Coughlin

AS the years pass by and kind "Mother Earth" gathers to her bosom the men who half a century ago formed the "long thin line of blue" that stood between union and disunion, the reverence felt for the old veterans increases as their number decreases. The young may die, the old must die, is true in every walk of life, but as each Decoration Day sees new monuments upon which flowers are to be laid by loving hands, that truism seems particularly applicable to that notable organization, the Grand Army of the Republic, whose youngest members have reached man's allotted years, that of three score years and ten. One of the most distinguished soldiers who served in New Hampshire's quota passed to the great army beyond when John Coughlin, lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, and the recipient of a medal of honor from Congress for gallant conduct on the field of battle, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Ellen Cody, now the widow of Walter Cody, in East Manchester, New Hampshire, May 27, 1912, at the age of seventy-four years and eleven months.

General Coughlin was a native of Williamstown, Vermont, born June 19, 1837. His parents had emigrated to this country some forty years before his birth and had engaged in farming in the Vermont town of Williamstown, where the boyhood days of John Coughlin were passed. They removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, in the forties, while he was still a boy, and it was in that city that he grew up to splendid manhood. His education was obtained in the public schools, and upon the completion of his studies General Coughlin engaged in business at the South End, this being before the outbreak of the Civil War, and he became prominent and active in Democratic politics. He served in the Legislature from 1859 to 1862, and took a prominent part in the important events at the State House during the exciting days of that period. When the majority of his party met in the Legislature, in caucus, and passed resolutions in opposition to a bill entitled *"An Act to Aid in the Defense of the Country,"* he refused to side in with them, and fought the resolutions by voice and vote, despite the many protests of the leaders of his party, among whom was Ex-President Franklin Pierce. The fight was a bitter one, and General Coughlin stood firmly in the patriotic and loyal position he had first taken.

During the year 1862, General Coughlin was authorized by Governor Nathaniel S. Berry and his Council to raise a regiment of volunteers, and he had the distinction of being the only man who ever received such authority as an individual for an entire regiment. He took up this work with vigor and inaugurated a series of "War Meetings," which were then opposed by some, who feared they might be taken as a showing of need which would encourage the South, but General Coughlin declared that enlistments

General John Coughlin

were becoming hard to secure and that the fact must be faced. These meetings proved most successful, and not only was the Tenth Regiment recruited in this manner, but the ranks of the Ninth, Eleventh and Twelfth were filled in the same way. General Coughlin would not accept the colonelcy of the regiment, owing to his inexperience in military work, and on his recommendation Michael T. Donahue, a young man of twenty-two years of age, was commissioned colonel. General Coughlin accepted the rank of lieutenant-colonel, however, and was commissioned, July 17, 1862. He soon proved his fitness for the place, and no braver man wore the federal uniform. He received his title of general when he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers by a special act of Congress for gallantry in action at Swift Creek, Virginia, May 9, 1864. At the same time Congress voted him a medal of honor, and with the exception of Captain Charles D. Copp, of the Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers, General Coughlin was the only commissioned officer of the State of New Hampshire who was thus recognized by Congress with its thanks and deep gratitude.

In all but four of the eighteen battles in which the Tenth Regiment participated, Lieutenant-Colonel Coughlin commanded the regiment. The gallant history of the Tenth Regiment is too well known to need repetition here, and in the splendid achievements which that regiment performed, General Coughlin's name had a shining and prominent place. In speaking of this distinguished gentleman's service a few years prior to his death, J. A. Sanborn, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, a companion and close friend, said:

> General Coughlin, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth New Hampshire Regiment, did more than any other man in raising and training this famous fighting regiment, while the General himself established a reputation as one of the most brilliant officers of this or any other State. General Coughlin commanded his regiment in nearly all the battles of the sanguinary period, from May, 1864, to the fall of Richmond, and the surrender of Lee, in April, 1865. It is also a matter of history that when the Confederate general, Bushrod Johnson, was ordered to make a night attack in order to break the Union lines, at Swift's Creek, Lieutenant-Colonel Coughlin, without orders and without support, charged the head of the rapidly advancing column, and by desperate fighting foiled three attempts to break through. At Port Walthal and Drewry's Bluff, his services and his regiment were equally as distinguished. Some histories give credit to Colonel Guy V. Henry's Corps, for having taken and held the most advanced position of General Smith's front at the great battle of Cold Harbor, on June the third, 1864. It was Lieutenant-Colonel Coughlin's regiment, led by himself, which carried the first line of earthworks and held the same under what has been described as the most terrible musketry and artillery fire of the entire war.

General Coughlin acted as provost marshal in Richmond, Virginia, after the capture of that city, and when martial law was being enforced, he was in charge when President Lincoln made his visit there. When President Lincoln addressed the people from the balcony of the Jefferson Davis mansion, General Coughlin stood in front of him, so that his own body should shield that of the President from any shot which might be fired at him by those who had threatened his assassination. General Coughlin was wounded seriously at Port Walthal, Virginia, May 7, 1864, and again at

Petersburg, Virginia, July 30, 1864, at the explosion of a large mine. He was mustered out of service, June 21, 1865.

At the close of the war, General Coughlin returned to Manchester, New Hampshire, but remained there for only a short time. In 1866 he went to Washington, D. C., where for many years he conducted a drug store at the corner of F and Ninth streets. He had a beautiful home on the Maryland side, but his residence there was destroyed by fire some years after, and many priceless records and trophies of the war were also destroyed. General Coughlin retired from the drug business a few years prior to his death, and this was on account of his failing health. In 1908 he came to the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, for a visit, for the first time in forty-two years, and was heartily received by his old comrades and his many friends, who were both faithful and true. He attended the reunion of the Weirs, and was the guest of comrades and friends at a banquet at the New Manchester House of that city. The affair was arranged by Lieutenant John G. Hitchinson, the well-known historian of the Fourth Regiment, and Senator Burnham and Congressman Sulloway were among the speakers who paid their deep respects to the distinguished visitor. As a souvenir of the occasion General Coughlin was presented with a copy of the elaborate war record of the adjutant-general in two volumes, handsomely bound, and bearing his name in gold letters. In July, 1911, General Coughlin again came to Manchester and passed the summer months with his old comrades in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In October, he returned to Manchester, when his nephew, Post Office Clerk Michael D. Cody, was accidentally killed in the north country while deer hunting, and from that time General Coughlin remained in that city. General John Coughlin never married, and is survived by his sister, Mrs. Ellen Cody, who is now the widow of Walter Cody, at whose home he passed away.

General Coughlin was considered one of the State of New Hampshire's most distinguished soldiers in the Civil War, and his military career was one of great honor and merit. General Coughlin was the possessor in a remarkable degree of those excellencies of character which always make men worthy of the regard of their fellow-men, and a list of the representative men of the State of New Hampshire, who have made themselves notably conspicuous in life by a combination of strong qualities, whose superior force of character has placed them in the front rank, would be decidedly lacking in accuracy were the name of General John Coughlin not to be found.

David Blake Varney

IN 1843 Manchester, New Hampshire, was little more than a waterfall, a canal, a few buildings and a plain. The Amoskeag Company had laid the foundations of a city, but that was all. To assist in producing the superstructure and to share in the profits of the enterprise, to cast their lot with a few earlier settlers and live and die there in what was then called the little town of Manchester, there came from the country towns many robust, clear-headed, ambitious youths, and they came to work. They had no thought of living by their wits, but sought by industry and skill, intelligently directed, to win their way in the world. Among them was David Blake Varney, a Tuftonborough lad, who had learned something of the machinist's trade at Portsmouth, and from that time on until a fatal illness prostrated him, he was with and of the city of Manchester, prominent and successful in its industrial enterprises, loved by a large circle of friends, trusted by business associates, and respected by all who knew him. For nearly sixty years Mr. Varney was pointed out as a typical Manchester man, whose advice it was safe to accept and whose example it was wise to follow. He was honest, faithful and always agreeable. He did something all the time and did it well. He prospered and his prosperity helped others. He enjoyed life and made it enjoyable for those about him, while there were no flaws in his admirable character. He lived far beyond man's allotted age, being seventy-nine years old at the time of his death, which occurred at his residence in Manchester, New Hampshire, March 25, 1901. The sad news of his passing away spread among his friends, and everywhere there was grief at the loss of a noble and public-spirited gentleman, and sympathy for the afflicted family. Those who did not know the ex-mayor personally mourned his death for the invaluable services that he had rendered the community. The record of his public services will always remain a priceless heirloom to his adopted and beloved city of Manchester, and as time rolls on will be recognized as one of the brightest jewels in her escutcheon. An honest man, fearless to do the right as he saw it; one who always gave freely of his time and effort to find out what was absolutely right; a man who, by his own exertions and perseverance, had achieved success in all that he had attempted, both as a business man and in public life, and socially one whose friendship was to be highly prized, such a man was David Blake Varney. He possessed the elements of real greatness, and showed in his face the characteristics of a man that could not be trifled with. His ideals were honorable and high, and his judgment and will power were his strongest traits.

The name of Varney is one of the most ancient in the United States. Eight generations have lived in the State of New Hampshire. The Varney family is not as numerous in this country, however, as some others, but it

has furnished a large proportion of useful, substantial and honorable citizens. The Varney coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Azure, on a cross engrailed argent five mullets of the first.

The immigrant ancestor, William Varney, came from England, to Ipswich, Massachusetts, in the early part of the seventeenth century. The name at that time was often spelled Varnie. David Blake Varney, in whose memory we are writing, was a lineal descendant of William Varney, and was born in Tuftonborough, New Hampshire, August 27, 1822, the son of Luther and Lydia (Blake) Varney. When four years of age his parents moved to a farm in Dover, New Hampshire, where the son attended the schools and also helped his father with the chores on the farm. Being of an ambitious nature, and eager to make a name for himself, he left the farm and went to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, when sixteen years old, and learned the machinist's trade, remaining there three years. Returning to Dover, he worked at his trade for two years, and then moved to Manchester, New Hampshire, and obtained employment in the Amoskeag Machine Shop. In 1854 he was appointed superintendent of the locomotive department of the same shops, and continued in that position until 1857. He then became a partner of H. I. Darling, and the firm of Darling & Varney, brass and copper founders, began business in a shop on Manchester street, where the same business continued up to the time of Mr. Varney's death. Mr. Darling died in 1868, and the extensive works were carried on alone by Mr. Varney until his death.

In addition to the brass and copper business, Mr. Varney was for many years identified with the S. C. Forsaith Machine Company, as its treasurer, and was also vice-president of the Forsaith Electrical Company. For more than two years he was the proprietor of a flourishing box factory located on West Auburn street, and here Mr. Varney was to be found daily, engaged in the direction of its affairs, despite the fact that he was nearly eighty years of age. In doing this, Mr. Varney exemplified the bent of his nature, which was most decidedly toward that of activity and industry. He always wished to be employed, to be doing something, and idleness had no part in his composition. He was indeed a tireless worker, he himself often remarking that doing nothing a whole day was the hardest work he ever attempted. He had many things on his hands, and that he did all of them well is a tribute to his patience and perseverance.

For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Varney was a director in the Amoskeag National Bank, one of the largest financial institutions in Northern New England. He was a member of the Manchester Board of Trade, and was deeply interested in the welfare of the city, believing in its present and future, and performed a manly part in its upbuilding. In politics, Mr. Varney was an ardent Republican, and was a leader in the councils of his party. He served in the State Legislature in 1871 and 1872 from Ward Three, was State Senator from 1881 to 1882, and mayor of the city of Manchester in 1889 and 1890, winning the election by a splendid margin after

one of the warmest political contests in years. As chief executive of his adopted city he left behind a record of duty well done. During his administration the first pronounced gain toward giving the city what it needed in the line of sewer construction was made. It was during his administration, also, that the fine grammar school building in West Manchester, which bears his name, was built, and he also purchased, with the city's money, for the city, seventy-five acres which is now a part of Derryfield Park. Later, upon the retirement of Mayor E. J. Knowlton to assume the duties of postmaster, Mr. Varney was elected by the Board of Aldermen to fill out the unexpired term, a position which he retained from May 10, until July 10, when the Supreme Court declared the action of the aldermen illegal, and decided that the person chosen as temporary chairman of the board should act as mayor. The last act of Mr. Varney as mayor of Manchester, in 1890, was to acquire possession of the land of Stark Park, and his farsightedness in this respect has many times been named to his credit. The office of mayor of the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, with its great industry, enterprise, and zeal, is one which any citizen may well feel proud to hold. The responsibilities attached to the position are great and are deserving of the best thought and warmest endeavor of the ablest men in the community. Mr. Varney was active and conscientious in the discharge of his manifold duties and held the best interests of the city at heart. He was honorable in every sense of the word, and was faithful and true not only in his private everyday life, but also in his public career as a representative of the people. No man stood higher; he demanded implicit confidence and unswerving integrity. His character and reputation could bear the fierce light of investigation and criticism, and grew brighter and better by its searching rays. Such men as Mr. Varney are an honor to any community, and the city of Manchester, unfortunately, has too few men of his stamp and character. The loss of such a man is to be lamented and his memory highly cherished, for in his death Manchester lost one of her most upright, honorable and loyal sons.

After his retirement from the city government, Mr. Varney never permitted his interest in municipal matters to flag, and it will be recalled that at the last annual inspection and outing of the board of water commissioners, at Lake Massabesic, in 1900, he was an honored guest. For years Mr. Varney was a member of the Amoskeag Veterans, and also held high rank in Masonry, being a member of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, and of the subordinate organizations. As a companion and friend he was charming. He was one of those men who in certain circumstances would have become a martyr rather than change his convictions. In his private life, industry, probity, and conscientiousness were characteristics of him. In social life he was most genial and pleasant to meet, and being a true friend and a wise counsellor, he will be greatly missed in many of the various walks of life. In all the positions, whether official or otherwise, he was called upon to fill, he brought to bear those peculiar traits of character that made his life a successful one. His administration of the city government was as nearly perfect as it well could be.

On June 6, 1848, David Blake Varney was united in marriage with Harriet Bean Kimball, a daughter of John and Hannah (Bean) Kimball. Hannah Bean was the daughter of Daniel Bean, a native of Warner, New Hampshire, and Sally (Pattee) Bean. Sally (Pattee) Bean was the daughter of Asa and Mehitable (Jewett) Pattee, who were married in 1798. Daniel Bean was the son of Daniel and Susannah (Currier) Bean. Susannah Currier was the daughter of Nathaniel Currier, a soldier of the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. Varney's father, John Kimball, was a native of Waltham, Massachusetts, born June 4, 1788. He died in Manchester, New Hampshire, September 10, 1841. Mrs. Kimball was a native of Warner, New Hampshire, born August 13, 1800, and became the wife of John Kimball, February 10, 1817. Mr. Kimball was one of the pioneer paper manufacturers of the State of New Hampshire, and built the first paper mill in New Hampshire; he located in Manchester in 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball became the parents of thirteen children, namely: John H., born July 15, 1818; Henry, born November 20, 1819; Hannah, born November 7, 1821; Miranda, born March 21, 1823, died April 12, 1848; Maria C., born August 9, 1824; Marshall, born June 22, 1826; Harriet B., born June 21, 1828, became the wife of David Blake Varney, and died April 24, 1903; Walter Wellington, born March 20, 1830, died March 6, 1863; Newell Sherman, born November 21, 1831; Albert H., born January 7, 1833, died when one year old; Albert H., born January 5, 1835; Caleb J., born March 13, 1836; Susan J., born March 21, 1838.

Mr. and Mrs. Varney were the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Emma L., born in Manchester, New Hampshire, July 16, 1849, and received her education in the public schools of that city, graduating from the Manchester High School. 2. Annie Maria, born in Manchester, April 28, 1851, and was educated in the public schools of her native city, graduating from the Manchester High School. She became the wife of Frederick William Batchelder, a native of Pellham, New Hampshire, and the son of Amos and Rebecca (Atwood) Batchelder. Mr. Batchelder was a well-known musical instructor of Manchester, and passed away in that city, October 11, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Batchelder were the parents of one child, Harriet Varney Batchelder, who was born October 12, 1878, died January 12, 1889. 3. Susie Miranda, born October 8, 1858, and passed away November 3, 1863. Miss Emma L. Varney and Mrs. Batchelder reside in the Varney homestead in Manchester, New Hampshire. Mr. Varney was particularly fortunate in keeping his family together, as with the exception of a brief residence in Springfield, Massachusetts, by Mrs. Batchelder, his family had always been kept intact. Mr. Varney was an exceptional man in his home relations, was thoughtful and devoted, and labored with abundant success to make his home ideal.

Mr. Varney was charitably inclined, and he believed in being helpful and useful to others, and carried out this belief in his daily life. He was a faithful and high-minded public character, while his uprightness made him a power and leader among all men. During his term of office as mayor of

the city of Manchester, he gave it wise counsel, and by his intelligent, conservative policy contributed largely to its prosperity. Mr. Varney was an active and influential member of the Unitarian church. It was indeed difficult for his townsmen to become reconciled to the loss of one who was so well equipped for service to his fellow-men as Mr. Varney. He is dead, but his memory will live and his works and deeds as chief executive of his adopted city will last forever. There is no stain upon his life record. He did more than a man's work and he leaves to his family and friends a reputation which is to them a precious legacy, because it is that of a man who deserved of his fellow-men only good opinions.

Newell Sherman Kimball

NEWELL SHERMAN KIMBALL was one of those men whose long and useful life had been filled with love and devotion toward mankind, and his death, which occurred in Chicago, Illinois, was a loss to the business world. Death in any case is always sad, but when it means the removal of a man who possesses those sterling qualities of character so greatly admired in both the business and social world, it becomes a double grief and a time for sorrow and regret. Mr. Kimball came of fine old New England stock, his forebears having lived for many years in the State of New Hampshire, where they were representatives of the best of New England character. The personality of Newell Sherman Kimball is one that has not been forgotten, for he was a man who combined gentleness and firmness, yielding easily where his sense of right and justice was not concerned, but inflexible enough where his conscience had rendered its decision. He was a delightful companion, as he remembered and recounted with vivid power the many interesting experiences he had passed through during his long career.

The Kimball coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Argent a fesse within a bordure engrailed sable.

The birth of Newell Sherman Kimball occurred in Warner, New Hampshire, November 21, 1831, the son of John Kimball, who died in Manchester, September 10, 1841. His mother was a native of Warner, New Hampshire, and became the wife of John Kimball, February 10, 1817. Mr. and Mrs. John Kimball were the parents of thirteen children, of whom Newell Sherman Kimball, in whose memory we are writing, was the tenth child. John Kimball was a pioneer paper manufacturer and book-binder in the State of New Hampshire, and established the first paper mill in that State. He was a zealous Mason, often being obliged to travel over forty miles to visit his Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic Order. His Chapter apron was one of Newell Sherman Kimball's most cherished possessions. This apron was left to a member of the Oriental Consistory after Mr. Kimball's death.

Newell Sherman Kimball's grandfather fought in the Revolutionary War, and his maternal grandmother witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill. One grandfather was with General Washington during the winter at Valley Forge, and was present at the historic crossing of the Delaware river. With such an ancestry, whose lives were spent in the trying days of the French and Indian Wars and of the Revolution, it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Kimball was always a lover of human liberty and of truth. When a mere lad he was taken to the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, and there looked upon a locomotive for the first time. Then and there his life's work was determined upon. He realized the infinite possibilities of human service

which the locomotive would bring and he determined to become a factor in it. Accordingly he became an apprentice of the Amoskeag Locomotive Works in Manchester in 1848. After the closing of the Amoskeag Works in 1856, Mr. Kimball travelled westward, and entered the employ of the Michigan Central at Detroit, Michigan, where he spent a year. He then removed to LaPorte, Indiana, where he became connected with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. In 1858 he moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he was given charge as foreman in the repair shops of the old Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, which at that time extended as far west as Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, and is at present a division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Mr. Kimball remained in that capacity within a year of a quarter of a century, going to Green Bay, Wisconsin, in 1882, as division master mechanic of the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad, which also became a division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, with which company Mr. Kimball remained until May, 1911. He therefore passed fifty-three years in the employ of practically the same company.

Mr. Kimball was prominent in Masonry, having been raised in Lafayette Lodge, No. 41, at Manchester, New Hampshire, in June, 1854, and received the Capitular degrees in Wisconsin Chapter, No. 7, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in May, 1860. The orders of Knighthood were conferred upon him in April, 1879, in St. John Commandery, Milwaukee. This Commandery afterwards surrendered its charter and was merged with the Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1, from which it originally sprang. In 1882, Mr. Kimball became a charter member of Palestine Commandery, No. 20, at Green Bay, Wisconsin, and served the new Commandery as its eminent commander for four years. In November, 1885, he received the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, in Wisconsin Consistory, at Milwaukee. During the same month he was initiated into Tripoli Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

The funeral services of Newell Sherman Kimball were conducted at Green Bay, Wisconsin, where his Wisconsin brothers of the Oriental Consistory lovingly restored him to Mother Earth. Mr. Kimball was a brother of Mrs. David Blake Varney, deceased, and the uncle of Emma L. Varney and Mrs. Frederick William Batchelder, who is the widow of Frederick William Batchelder, a well-known musical instructor of Manchester, New Hampshire. Miss Varney and Mrs. Batchelder reside in the Varney homestead on Myrtle street, Manchester.

Newell Sherman Kimball was married, and no story of his life would be complete did it not include the sweet-faced little New England woman, who journeyed down through the years with him. Her tender and untiring care of him were as an inspiration to those who were so privileged as to know them both.

Newell Sherman Kimball's life was full of achievement. He was diligent in his business, strong in his affections, just in his man-to-man relations, and a Christian gentleman in all that word implies.

Darwin Milton Poore

WE should not by any means forget those who, although unobtrusive in their every-day life, yet by their individuality and great force of character mould the commercial destinies and give tone to the communities in which they live. In an extended search it would be difficult to find one who would be a better example than the late Darwin Milton Poore, for many years a well-known business man of Manchester, New Hampshire, and one who enjoyed the respect and confidence of the business world and the friendship of those whom he met in a social manner. Mr. Poore was a self-made man in the strictest sense of that term, and his excellent management of his business interests was mainly due to his good judgment, decision of character and strict integrity. His success in life was due to the possession by him of a combination of virtues and talents greatly in demand in this world. His sterling good qualities were very generally recognized, and his honor, candor, and the democratic attitude he held toward all men won for him a most enviable reputation and the admiration of a host of friends. The death of Darwin Milton Poore occurred in Orange City, Florida, February 22, 1912, where he, accompanied by his wife, was enjoying the winter season. Thus in the midst of life we are in death, and the anticipation of a pleasant winter in a beautiful country terminated in the death scene. The news of Mr. Poore's death cast a gloom over the entire business community of Manchester, where he was held in high esteem for a great many years. At first Manchester relatives could not give credence to the startling news of Mr. Poore's passing away, but to their sorrow it proved all too true. The private virtues of Mr. Poore were not less remarkable than his public, and the deep affection with which his family and intimate friends regarded him is the best tribute which can be paid to the strength and sincerity of his domestic instincts.

The birth of Darwin Milton Poore occurred in Goffstown, New Hampshire, March 10, 1843, the son of George and Mary (Whitney) Poore, both of whom were respected natives of New Hampshire. The surname Poore appears among the early names of New England, and especially of New Hampshire, in which State it has been honored and has been borne by many worthy citizens. The line which traces to the early settlement of Goffstown, New Hampshire, was located in northwestern Massachusetts until the close of the Revolution. John Poore, the emigrant ancestor of those bearing the name of Poore in this country, was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1615, from whence he came to America in 1635. He settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, on the south side of the Parker river. In 1661 he had sixty acres of land assigned to him, and in 1678 built a house which is still standing and in possession of his descendants. Eight generations were born in this old historic house and it had been used at one time for an inn. John Poore died November 21, 1684, from exposure, while lost on a hunting expedition.

Joseph Poore, the fourth lineal descendant of the emigrant ancestor, John Poore, and his great-grandson, was born August 24, 1737, in Rowley, Massachusetts, and settled on the west part of the homestead of his great-grandfather, John Poore. Joseph Poore was a soldier in the French and Indian War, and was at Lake George in 1757. He served in the Revolutionary War and was captain of a company that marched to Cambridge, Massachusetts, April 20, 1775. He was deacon of the Byfield Church, and received a shock of paralysis while attending divine services, February 28, 1795, from which he died the same day.

Darwin Milton Poore, in whose memory we are writing, was the ninth lineal descendant of the English emigrant, John Poore, and obtained his education in his native town of Goffstown, New Hampshire. His desire to enter business life was a strong characteristic in the young man, and in 1866 he left his home to settle in Manchester, New Hampshire, where he immediately found employment with the Hubbard Sash Factory. Later Mr. Poore was employed by H. K. Slaton, and then engaged in the grocery business with his brother, Charles Poore. At the death of his brother, Mr. Poore became the successor, and it was through his untiring labor that the business became so well established. For a number of years he conducted the grocery business alone, and then sold it to his son, Fred Poore, and engaged in the coal and wood business with his uncle, Alfred Poore. Great credit is due such a man, who started in a small way and by his great energy and business intelligence increased the growth of his business. To the very last, as well as in the beginning of his business career, Mr. Poore was ever ambitious, energetic, and a believer in being an early riser. He retired about two years before his death, which occurred in his sixty-eighth year. Mr. Poore spent the greater part of his life in Manchester, New Hampshire, where he won many friends and gained the confidence of the community through honest dealing.

Mr. Poore was a Republican in politics, but had no ambition to win public honor, although he was ever willing to help his party in the way of advice or financial aid, and thus he moved serenely and unostentatiously along the different walks of life, unconsciously winning honors of far more value than those which are attached to public station. He was one of those men who contented himself with the discharge of his duties as a citizen and the influence he could exert through his personal association with others. Mr. Poore was affiliated with the Red Men, and was a member of the Calumet Club. He found his chief happiness in the intimate intercourse and associations of his own household, and did not enjoy formal social life to any extent. He was not a member of many clubs or organizations, but devoted his time to his business and to his home.

The energy of Mr. Poore has already been commented upon, and his business acumen was also of the highest type. There were many other sides to his nature which, while probably not so conspicuous, were quite as worthy of praise. In his religious belief, Mr. Poore was a Congregationalist, and a constant attendant of the Congregational church in Manchester. His success in life was deserved, and the uniform happiness of his family relations

and his life in general was the result of his own strong and winning personality.

On February 15, 1866, Darwin Milton Poore was united in marriage with Caroline Frances Hadley, the daughter of Nathaniel and Frances (Jones) Hadley. Nathaniel Hadley was a native of Goffstown, New Hampshire, and belonged to the sturdy yeomanry of that place, being a farmer, and was loved and respected by his friends and neighbors. His wife was a native of Henniker, New Hampshire, and they were the parents of five children, namely: Franklin, Francina, Sylvia and Celia, twins, Caroline Frances, who is the widow of Darwin M. Poore. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Poore was blessed with three children, as follows: 1. Fred Harvey, born in Manchester, New Hampshire; received his education in the public and high schools there; he entered his father's grocery store, and later became the proprietor; he was united in marriage with Mary Clough, of Manchester, and they were the parents of one child, Harold Milton Poore. 2. Gertrude Mary, born in Manchester; educated in the public schools there; she became the wife of Almon S. Carpenter, a native of Chichester, New Hampshire, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Darwin Milton, Georgia Frances and Charles Hodgen Carpenter. 3. Bertha Frances, born in Manchester; educated there; became the wife of Edwin S. Lane, of Boston, and they are the parents of one child, Harry Scott Lane.

The self-reliance, energy and sound judgment of Darwin Milton Poore brought him success, so that he was able in later years to enjoy the fruit of a long life of faithful industry. He gave little time to public affairs, although he was interested in the progress of his country, and always, when opportunity afforded, exercised the right and duty of every good citizen. His character was an unusually strong one, and his life should be an inspiration to every youth who seeks to improve his position in life and earn and retain the good will of his fellow-men.

John Francis Moseley

AMONG the successful business men of Concord, New Hampshire, whose labors and achievements placed the community in her present influential position in the world of commerce, no name is more synonymous with enterprise and probity that of John Francis Moseley, whose death, which occurred at his home in Concord, August 12, 1905, came as a cruel shock to his many friends and business associates. He exemplified in every manner the typical New England character, so well admired by all, and was the possessor in a high degree of those excellencies of character which are bound to draw all men toward him as if by magnetism. His methods in business were so clear and concise, and the ability which he displayed would have been equally as effectual if fate had decreed that he be placed in any other line of work. By diligent application of his business ability, and the practice of the essential principles of commercial honor, Mr. Moseley steadily advanced until he became one of the representative business men of Concord, New Hampshire. There are some lives that in their ceaseless energy are the cause of extreme wonder to their fellow-men, and might well serve as a model to all those who seek that illusive goddess, success. The men who are thus endowed undertake enterprises that would make the average business man pause. Such a man was Mr. Moseley, who possessed large business capacity, ability and enterprise. After a long and honorable life of sixty-seven years, he passed away, a man honored in life and blessed in memory.

The birth of John Francis Moseley occurred in Hill, New Hampshire, July 20, 1838, he being the oldest of the three sons of Franklin and Lydia (Hoyt) Moseley, and was a descendant in the eighth generation of John Moseley who came in the ship "Mary and John," which sailed from Plymouth, England, March 20, 1630. John Moseley settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, and was admitted a freeman, March 14, 1639, passing away there, August 29, 1661. The original bearer of the name Moseley took it without doubt from the locality in which he dwelt. The assumption of the name indicates that he was one who dwelt permanently at that place, and was a person of settled habits. When the religious troubles of the seventeenth century arose, a descendant of the first English Moseley found his environment made intolerable by fanatical oppression and removed from England to the freedom of the New England forests, and settling there was the first of five generations who lived contentedly, like their descendants, in the same town. The name and the record of the family both show that the Moseleys were and still are of that class of citizens who are well thought of by their neighbors, they loved their home and friends, and succeeded wherever they chose to make their abiding place.

Franklin Moseley, father of John Francis Moseley, and the seventh descendant of the English immigrant, John Moseley, was born in Weathers-

field, Vermont, August 4, 1804, and died January 12, 1894, in Concord, New Hampshire. He was the second son and fifth child of Samuel and Priscilla (Baker) Moseley. His boyhood was passed in his native town, where he went to school, and between terms rendered such aid as he could to his father. When about sixteen years of age he went to Boston, and as he had but little money, but was possessed of a sound physical constitution and plenty of energy, he made the journey on foot, as was not an uncommon thing in those days. On his arrival in Boston, he took a place as clerk in a dry goods store, where he worked for a time. From Boston he went to New Chester, now Hill, New Hampshire, and in January, 1828, he and his twin brother, Francis, entered into partnership and opened a general store. In those days money was not plenty, and many who bought goods could only pay for them in work. To accommodate this class of customers the Moseley firm bought palm leaf strips which the women wove into hats that were sent to Boston to be sold. After the partnership had existed for some years, Francis Moseley died June 30, 1833, and Franklin continued the business alone, and also had other stores at Sanbornton and Danbury. In addition to the mercantile business, he engaged in the manufacture of shoes. He had a shop in which he employed twenty or thirty men, and this constituted a large business in those days, when all the goods were hauled by teams between Hill and Concord, twenty-seven miles distant, and transportation between Concord and Boston was principally done by the Boston & Concord Boating Company, which ran a line of boats between those two cities by canal and the Merrimack river, a distance of eighty-five miles, until 1842, when the Concord Railroad was finished. Mr. Moseley's business ability and personal integrity were made evident by the fact that while a resident of Hill he was elected to and filled the offices of town clerk, selectman, justice of the peace, and representative in the State Legislature. In 1852 he removed to Concord and entered the employ of J. A. Gilmore & Company, wholesale dealers in flour and grain, and on October 30, 1854, he and David T. Watson bought out the interest of J. A. Gilmore, but kept the old name of J. A. Gilmore & Company. This firm then consisted of Asahel Clapp, John H. Pearson, Benjamin Grover, David T. Watson, and Franklin Moseley. Subsequently the name of the firm was J. H. Pearson, Barron & Company, and Moseley & Company. After his removal to Concord, Mr. Moseley never sought official recognition at the hands of his fellow citizens. He attended the South Congregational Church, of which he was a liberal supporter. His political affiliations were Democratic. He was emphatically a business man, and his life was one of steady and active devotion to business and family. He retired from active mercantile pursuits about 1870, with success achieved through long years of faithful attention to business and upright dealings. He married, in Hill, New Hampshire, February 24, 1835, Lydia Rowell Hoyt, who was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, April 12, 1806, and their children were: John Francis, in whose memory we are writing, and Carroll and Carlos Beckwith, twins.

John Francis Moseley received a common school education, and learned how to transact mercantile business in his father's store. On the removal

Fletcher

of his father's family to Concord, New Hampshire, John Francis Moseley accompanied them, and from 1853 to 1898 was actively engaged in the flour and grain business, from which he retired in 1900. During this period he was associated either as clerk or as partner in most of the firms of which his father was a member in Concord. For several years before his death he was interested in the firm of G. N. Bartemus & Company, though not in an active personal sense. Mr. Moseley was a good business man and took pride in doing things well. Of a naturally reserved and retiring disposition, the number of his acquaintances was not large, but limited. He was a man of high principles and sterling character. Those who were brought into his favored circle speak in terms of the highest admiration of him. Without display he acted well the part of an exemplary citizen, and found true success in business by giving every man his due. In the sphere where he was best known he has been greatly missed and truly mourned. His principles were thoroughly established and he was a sincere Democrat, though he took no active part in political movements. While he shunned often-proffered official responsibility, he never shirked his duty as a citizen, always expressing his convictions at the polls, and leaving political preferment to others who might desire it.

On August 23, 1880, John Francis Moseley was united in marriage with Abbie Fletcher, who was born June 6, 1845, in Loudon, New Hampshire, the daughter of James and Catherine (Orr) Fletcher, the former a native of Loudon, and the latter of Chester or Auburn. James Fletcher was a son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Chase) Fletcher, who were married in 1799, and Joshua Fletcher was a son of James Fletcher. The Fletcher coat-of-arms is as follows:

Quarterly, a cross flory between four escallops argent, first and fourth, second and third azure, a chevron between three quatrefoils slipped argent.

Crest—An arm in armour embowed, holding in the gauntlet an arrow all proper pointed or.

Motto—Per angustum. (Through difficulties).

Mrs. Moseley resides in the beautiful house erected in 1899 by her husband, located on Warren street, Concord, New Hampshire. In memory of her husband, Mrs. Moseley has donated to the Margaret Pillsbury Hospital of Concord an out-door ward. The need of such a ward had long been felt by the authorities at the hospital, but the increasing expenses at the institution had made the building of the addition prohibitory. That such a gift should come unsolicited made it all the more appreciated, and in many ways increased the efficiency of the hospital. The ward is for the treatment of pneumonia and pulmonary diseases, it also being of great value for convalescents whose strength depends greatly on out-door air. In the larger cities such wards have long been established, and the leading doctors of the country are strongly urging hospitals to establish them. The comfort of patients is always uppermost in such institutions, and although piazzas to some extent serve the purposes of out-door wards, in the summer months when dust as well as flies are apt to annoy persons under confinement, the

task of doing away with the nuisance has been most troublesome. One of the outstanding features of this new ward is that all of the windows will be fitted with Whitney casement hardware which allows the opening of the windows at right angles, allowing free passage of air while, when conditions demand, the ward can be closed up tight and heated as well as the hospital.

Mr. Moseley was one of those lovable and forceful men who seemed to draw to him all those privileged to call themselves his friends. His high ideals of business and social life, his unselfish, irreproachable character, his magnetic nature, so endeared him to all that it was only natural that his passing away became a personal and direct sorrow. It is not often that a community is blessed with such men as Mr. Moseley, and he will live in the memories of those with whom he associated as long as life lasts, not only because he was a man in the best sense of the term, but because he was the possessor of those admirable qualities which never fail to inspire respect and confidence. The good influence which John Francis Moseley exerted was beneficent to the community in which he had lived the greater part of his life, and those who come after him should consider it a privilege to keep it alive in the future.

George Albert Guild

THE name of Guild has been an honored one from the beginning of American history, and has sustained many noble movements and rendered valuable service in every capacity of life. The name is derived from the word meaning Society or Lodge, and may have been Guilder at first, that is one belonging to a guild, and was spelled Gyller, Gylard and Gildard. As Guilder and Guildard the name was found among the Huguenots, who emigrated to England and Scotland, and many of its bearers attained distinction in the various professions. John Guild was born in England about the year 1616, and died October 4, 1682. With his brother Samuel and sister Ann he came to America in 1636. He settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, July 17, 1640, that year buying twelve acres of upland on which he built the homestead, which was occupied by himself and descendants for more than two hundred years. He was made a freeman, May 10, 1643.

George Albert Guild was a direct descendant of this sturdy Puritan, and his birth occurred in Wrentham, Massachusetts, October 31, 1841, the son of John Edmund and Sarah Ann (Hovey) Guild. His father, John Edmund Guild, was born in Wrentham, and his wife was a native of Boston. They were the parents of five children, three daughters and two sons, as follows: Lucy Ann Jeanette, Ellen Frances, Catherine Augusta, John Henry, and George Albert Guild, in whose memory we are writing.

George Albert Guild was no exception to his predecessors or contemporaries in high standards of moral living, and business enterprises and probity. He was one of Nashua's best known residents, a capable business man, a good citizen, a faithful husband, and a kind and indulgent father. Coming to Nashua, New Hampshire, at the age of twelve years, he attended the public schools, and after receiving a common school education, when still a boy, he entered the employ of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, and remained continuously in the employment of that company for more than forty years. For thirty-eight years, Mr. Guild served as an overseer in the different departments, retiring from active business affairs in 1903, on account of poor health, and he passed away at Nashua, New Hampshire, January 25, 1915.

When, at the outbreak of the Civil War, his country needed his assistance, Mr. Guild joined the First New Hampshire Cavalry and rendered patriotic and heroic service. Likewise his brother, John Henry Guild, served in the Mounted Rifle Rangers, under the command of General Ben. Butler, and was taken a prisoner, but escaped. This military trait was inherited from their forefathers, as history records the great-great-grandfather of George Albert Guild and John Henry Guild, Captain John Guild, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, serving the entire duration of the war.

Mr. Guild, during his long and active business career, illustrated in himself the composite character of our great American citizenship, and presented in his temperament and disposition a masterful, forceful, intellectual and versatile quality of our race. His accurate estimate of men enabled him to fill the many different positions over which he had charge, with employees who seldom failed to meet his expectations in every way. It can be truly said of him that he always commanded the respect of men and women working under his supervision. His clear and far-seeing brain enabled him to grasp every detail of a project, however great its magnitude. Genial and courteous upon all occasions, Mr. Guild surrounded himself with many friends, whose admiration and affection for him were exceeded only by the deep respect and esteem which they held for him. His dominant characteristic was his love of his home and family ties and his patriotism. He was a member of the Rising Sun Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Pennichuck Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and John G. Foster Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Nashua.

During the year 1864, George Albert Guild was united in marriage with Julia Sultina Johnson, a daughter of Volney Hill and Edey (Gould) Johnson. Mr. Johnson was a native of Hancock, New Hampshire, and Mrs. Johnson was born in Greenfield, New Hampshire. Mrs. Guild's birth occurred in Antrim, New Hampshire. She attended school in Washington and in Greenfield, New Hampshire. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Guild was blessed with two children, namely: 1. Emma Alvera, born in Nashua, New Hampshire, and became the wife of Charles W. Collins, of Nashua. 2. Herbert Elmer, born in Nashua, died at the age of eight years.

No more fitting tribute to the memory of George Albert Guild could be recorded than the resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the First New Hampshire Cavalry Association, which was held at Weirs, New Hampshire, August 25, 1915. These resolutions should prove to be an inspiration to many of the younger generation, who are striving to make their lives successful in an honorable manner.

A keen and distinct shock will strike the hearts of every member of the First New Hampshire Cavalry at the announcement of the death of Sergeant George Albert Guild, which occurred at Nashua, New Hampshire, January the twenty-fifth, 1915. He was a cordial, courteous, genial man, there was not a more helpful and lovable comrade. He was a delightful companion and a devoted helper. Comrade Guild was a soldier, a citizen, a comrade and a friend of the highest order, and his passing away is an irreparable loss to all who knew him. There can be but one sentiment in reading the announcement, and that is intense grief at the passing of this comrade, whose life illustrated in full and rounded measure the principles of a citizen and a soldier. Peace to thy eternal rest, Comrade and friend, you never betrayed a trust, was ever faithful to your God, your home, your Country and your friends.

It is indeed a distinct pleasure to trace the life story of such a man as George Albert Guild, for there are many good and beneficial lessons to be learned therefrom. It is to be regretted that there are not more men like him, but let us hope that New England will furnish men fit to follow in his footsteps. Mr. Guild was ever ready to hold out his hand to those in dis-

tress, his love for human kind being one of his strong characteristics. His familiar figure was long a welcome sight to the residents of Nashua, New Hampshire, the city of his adoption, where he was greatly beloved and esteemed. His heart was large, and in it he found room for all classes of people. He was not a man to judge another by the exterior, for it was the character of his fellow-man that appealed to him. He was of a hospitable nature, and greatly enjoyed to pass his leisure hours at his own fireside, surrounded by the loved ones to whom he was so attached. Being born of a sturdy and honorable ancestry, George Albert Guild did not fall below the standard which was thus set before him.

Stephen Prescott

BUT few men have left a brighter or better life record to the citizens of Deerfield, New Hampshire, than Stephen Prescott, and none is more worthy a place in this memorial than this noble gentleman. The great and varied influence that is always exerted by a man of high aims in his relations to the community in which he lives was well exemplified by Mr. Prescott, who was a man of the highest intellectual and moral integrity. Ambitious, energetic, persevering, courageous, and thoroughly honest, he made himself a man to whom the community looked to for aid and influence. A strong will and a gentle and unselfish nature were some of the marked characteristics of Mr. Prescott, and his death, which occurred at his home in Deerfield, New Hampshire, March 31, 1886, meant the deprivation of a prominent citizen and a noble Christian man. It is certain that when we can truthfully say of a man that he has been markedly successful in the affairs of the world, we have paid him the implied compliment of an unusual degree of strength of character and alertness of intelligence, and such was strikingly the case of Stephen Prescott. Measured as a man, Mr. Prescott occupied a position in the community allotted to but few to hold. The worth of his citizenship was recognized by all, and the offices, political and otherwise, that he was chosen to fill, were administered with the same high efficiency that marked the management of his own private concerns. A man of the strictest integrity and lofty purposes, he counted his friends among the high and the lowly, and his friendship was always to be depended upon. He was most kindly of heart, very approachable, genial in disposition, and held sacred the rights and opinions of others. The life-time of Mr. Prescott, in which he arose to a position of prominence and importance and one of high regard in every relation to his fellow-citizens, was passed in the vicinity of Deerfield, New Hampshire, and at the time of his death he was fifty-four years of age. He was a man remarkable in the breadth of his wisdom, in his indomitable perseverance, his strong individuality, and yet one whose entire life was as an open scroll, inviting the closest scrutiny.

Stephen Prescott was a native of Deerfield, New Hampshire, born during the year 1832, and was the son of Stephen and Jemima (Currier) Prescott. The Prescott family was one of the early families to locate in Deerfield, and for generations were well known and prosperous farmers of that vicinity. Mr. Prescott always lived in Deerfield, and received his early education there. Upon the completion of his studies, he naturally followed in the footsteps of his illustrious forebears, and became a successful farmer. While it is common enough to find men whose careers have accomplished conspicuous results in the communities wherein their lot has been cast, it is by no means so easy to find those, the net result of whose lives can be placed

Stephen Prescott

without hesitation on the credit side of the balance, whose influence has been without question enlisted on the side of good. Successful men there are in plenty, but the vast majority of these have labored without ceasing in their own behalf, and without any special regard for the welfare of the community-at-large. Not so in the case of Mr. Prescott, who never for an instant forgot his duty to his fellow-men in any selfish ambition, but who worked steadily for the advancement of all. It was his distinction that in every relation of life his conduct was equally exemplary, that he was a public-spirited citizen, a kindly neighbor, a faithful friend, and a devoted and affectionate husband.

Mr. Prescott was a public-spirited man, and was an active and prominent worker in social and political affairs. His fellow-townsmen proved their deep regard and confidence in him by electing him to the State Legislature in 1873, and again in 1874. Mr. Prescott held, besides, many town offices, among others being one of the trustees of the Philbrick, James Library, holding this position from the time of the library's endowment. In his political belief, Mr. Prescott was a staunch Democrat, and his Democracy was of the solid, substantial type common to the members of that party in the "Granite State."

Stephen Prescott was united in marriage with Judith Calvina James, a daughter of Enoch and Judith B. (Mardin) James, of Deerfield, New Hampshire. The James family is one of the oldest in Deerfield. On her maternal side, Mrs. Prescott is the great-granddaughter of Major Ezekiel Worthen, of Revolutionary fame. At the time of the Revolutionary War, Major Ezekiel Worthen lived in Kensington, New Hampshire, and held many offices of importance during the war, being promoted to the rank of major. He was one of Washington's most trusted officers, and the history of that period recounts many of his daring exploits. Mr. Prescott was buried in Tilton's burying ground in Deerfield, New Hampshire, where he rests, after a life well spent, in the long, eternal sleep that knows no awakening. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Prescott has resided in the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, at No. 1952 Elm street.

It was through his own efforts that Mr. Prescott won his way to success, by dint of enterprise and courage linked to indefatigable industry. By all who came in contact with him, whether intimately or casually, he was held in admiration and affection and it was in a large circle of associates and friends that his death was felt as a real personal loss. The success which he achieved was entirely due to his individual efforts, hard work, and the close application which he always paid to his own affairs. His reputation was second to none for honesty, justice and charity to the poor and unfortunate. By his honorable exertions and moral attributes Mr. Prescott carved out for himself friends, honor and position. By the strength and force of his character he overcame obstacles which to others less hopeful and less courageous would have seemed insurmountable. Perhaps there is no single relation of life that is more a test of a man's essential worth than that most intimate one supplied by and in the home, and there as elsewhere Mr. Prescott meas-

ured up to the highest standards. His family life was in all respects ideal, and he was never forgetful of the wants and desires of those about him.

Mr. Prescott was also a prominent figure in fraternal circles of his native town, and was a member of the Masonic order and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. That feeling of sympathy which was so predominant in him made him delight in the intercourse with his fellow-men, and he was always quick to enter into the informal social gatherings of his many friends. Whatever duty he was called upon to perform was done zealously and to the entire satisfaction of superior authority. Soundly honest, clear in thought, high in his ideals of government, and the possessor of a magnetism that drew to him all classes and conditions alike, he was a man of whom his community and indeed the entire State could be proud. It is well for us to review the career of a citizen such as Mr. Prescott, who gave so much of his time and his life to the interest of the public, for it inspires emulation, gives honor where honor is due, and teaches a lesson of patriotism. It can be truly said of Stephen Prescott that he was a man whose usefulness as a citizen made him worthy of commemoration and whose memory will live forever in the hearts of those who knew and loved him.

Noah Clark

THE surname Clark represents one of the oldest and most respected of families of New England, and there is no name more numerously represented in the pioneer settlements than that of Clark. This family is numerous in almost every New England town, and the name is undoubtedly derived from an occupation, such as a clerk, pronounced in the broad English as Clark. The Clark coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Ermine a lion rampant azure on a chief sable a leopard's face argent between two crosses crosslet or.

Crest—A demi-lion gules collared or, on the shoulder an estoile argent, in the paw a baton sable.

The name appears frequently in the records of Rockingham county, England, and the earliest definite record obtainable on the family herein traced locates John Clark, who was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, October 15, 1751, and died at Chester, New Hampshire, January 23, 1827. He married Sarah Wadleigh, March, 1775, who was born at Raymond, New Hampshire, March 22, 1755, died at Chester, February 22, 1842. John Clark's father came from England and died when John was young. John Clark was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and his widow was granted a pension for his services in that war, as a private in the New Hampshire troops for the period of six months actual service. He enlisted in Captain Baker's company of New Hampshire soldiers in the summer of 1775, and marched to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and also to Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He was in the army at Peekskill in the State of New York, and returned the latter part of the year 1776, being away about one year. The date of the widow's pension was April 14, 1837. John Clark came to Candia, New Hampshire, and learned the trade of tanning with Walter Robie. He purchased of Joseph Dearborn of No. 59, 2d D., P. Q. D., in 1777, and lived there. The children of John and Sarah (Wadleigh) Clark were: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Abigail, born at Chester, December 12, 1777, died January 17, 1778. 3. Eleazer, born at Chester, January 5, 1779, went to Stanstead, Province of Quebec, where he died May 16, 1831. 4. Abigail (Clark) Robinson, born at Chester, October 29, 1780, died at Orange, Vermont, January 13, 1874. 5. Benjamin, born October 13, 1782, died at Boston. 6. Sarah (Clark) Wadleigh-Richardson, born at Chester, September 12, 1784, died August 17, 1871. 7. Theopelos, born at Chester, July 29, 1786, died October 5, 1789. 8. Henry, born October 25, 1788, died at Lyndboro, New Hampshire, April 11, 1867. 9. Charlotte (Clark) Dustin, born at Chester, January 8, 1791, died at Stanstead, Province of Quebec, July 19, 1854. 10. Anna (Clark) Norton, born January 4, 1794, died August 4, 1853. 11. Abner, born June 13, 1795, died at New York, Sep-

tember 10, 1836. 12. Eliza, born April 10, 1797, died February 16, 1869; not married. 13. Mary (Clark) Austin, born May 11, 1799, died at Manchester, June 26, 1866. 14. Richard Sawyer, born at Chester, April 21, 1801, died at Auburn, New Hampshire, July 16, 1870.

John (2) Clark, son of John (1) and Sarah (Wadleigh) Clark, born at Chester, New Hampshire, May 16, 1776, died at Brown's Hill, Canada, Province of Quebec, March 31, 1821. He married Mrs. Anna (Karr) Silver, widow of ——— Silver, born at Chester, August 26, 1770, and died at Chester, January 18, 1859. Anna Karr was the daughter of Joseph Karr, born November 20, 1742, died February 27, 1835, and Hannah (Ayer) Karr, who was born in 1748, and died February 25, 1833, and granddaughter of Bradbury and Anna Karr, said to be of Welsh origin. Bradbury Karr settled on Add No. 71, where his great-grandson, George Wood Clark, now lives. Anna (Karr) Silver had one child, Sally Silver, who became the wife of John Robie, the saddler, who lived at Candia, New Hampshire, and died in 1867. Sally (Silver) Robie died in 1883. They had one child, Mary, who became the wife of John Dudly, and lived at Lynn, Massachusetts. The children of John and Anna (Karr-Silver) Clark were as follows: 1. Noah, of whom further. 2. Jesse Remington, born at Chester, April 19, 1803, died at Chelsea, Massachusetts, December 27, 1873. 3. John, born at Chester, July 4, 1805, died at Topsham, Vermont, September 19, 1886. 4. William, born in Chester, went South, where he married, and had a family, but nothing more is known of him. 5. Lavinia, born at Chester, January 1, 1809, died at Manchester, February 17, 1869.

Noah Clark, son of John (2) and Anna (Karr-Silver) Clark, was born at Chester, December 29, 1801, died at Manchester, June 3, 1858, and was buried in the family lot at Chester, New Hampshire. In his early youth he enjoyed such privileges as were provided by his native town. He moved to Quincy, Massachusetts, in 1828, where he engaged in butchering, but returned to his native town, Chester, in 1835, where he followed the occupation of a farmer until he removed to Manchester, in 1847, where he was in the real estate business at the time of his death. He married (first) Mary, daughter of George and Abra (Smith) Wood, June 18, 1823. She was born at Chester, July 20, 1798, and died at Chester, July 21, 1847. George Wood was born at Auburn, New Hampshire, in 1770, and died there in 1803. Abra (Smith) Wood, his wife, was born at Candia, New Hampshire, in 1775, and died at Auburn, New Hampshire, November 7, 1853. George Wood was the son of Nathaniel Wood, born August, 1737, died July 16, 1817, and Mary, his wife, a daughter of William Eaton, who died in 1813. Grandson of Nathaniel Wood, who came from Boxford, Massachusetts, and died in 1773, and his wife, Elizabeth (Powell) Wood, widow of Jonathan Goodhue, who died in 1731. Abra (Smith) Wood was the daughter of Biley Smith, born at Brentwood, New Hampshire, April 19, 1747, died at Candia, New Hampshire, October 3, 1829, and Mary, his wife, born at Brentwood, New Hampshire, in 1747, died at Candia, in 1820. Granddaughter of Israel Smith, born 1706, and Mary, his wife, born 1709. They were married December 5, 1728, and were inn-keepers at the Sign of a Horse. Biley Smith was the ninth

child of Israel Smith, and came to Candia from Brentwood, New Hampshire, in 1771, and settled on the north end of No. 49, 3d D., about 1788, bought of Jacob Worthen, the gore lot No. 81, 5th D., where his son Biley lived afterward. Noah and Mary (Wood) Clark were the parents of the following children: 1. George Wood, born in Chester, March 15, 1824. 2. Mary Jane, born in Chester, November 19, 1827. 3. Noah Smith, whose memoir follows this genealogical record. 4. Francis Carr, born in Quincy, Massachusetts, April 30, 1832.

Noah Clark married (second) Lois Copp Bixby, in 1849, born at Chester, December 19, 1823, died at Manchester, August 14, 1852. They had one child that died in infancy. Noah Clark married (third) Lorana Allen, at Manchester, May 2, 1853, born at Plymouth, Maine, September 15, 1828. This union was blessed with two children, namely: Ella Matilda, born at Manchester, May 22, 1854, and Laura Allen, born at Manchester, October 23, 1855.

Noah Smith Clark

THE late Noah Smith Clark, one of Manchester's best known business men and police commissioner for many years, was strong in his business ability and beautiful in his character. He passed fifty-five years of his life in Manchester, New Hampshire, and when he died at the age of eighty years, at his home there, on April 15, 1910, the sorrow in the community was universal. Deep regret was everywhere manifest, for through his unselfish, kindly and winning personality he had obtained a place in many, many hearts. Mr. Clark was a business man of marked force and energy, and exemplified the fact that constant labor, well applied, especially when joined with sterling personal qualities, must inevitably win the respect and esteem of his fellow-men. His methods in business were clear and concise, and the system and ability which he displayed would have been equally as effectual if fate had decreed to place him in any other line of work. Mr. Clark became one of the recognized business men of Manchester, and was an example of that species of success which makes a man a public benefactor. By diligent application of his powers to industrial pursuits and the practice of the essential principles of commercial honor, it is no wonder that he advanced steadily until he became one of the representative men of his adopted city. Courteous, friendly, and the very soul of uprightness, he had many warm friends, whom he valued very highly. There is always something instructive in the records of such men as Mr. Clark, because in them we see typified the earnest and unwearied effort that inevitably spells success. The great and varied influence that is exerted by a man of high aims in business, and in his relations to the community in which he lives, was well exemplified in Mr. Clark's career. In every respect he was a typical representative of the New England character, persevering, enterprising, courageous and conservative, and a man of the highest intellectual and moral integrity.

The birth of Noah Smith Clark occurred in Quincy, Massachusetts, May 17, 1830. He was of the fifth generation of the John Clark family, and the second son of Noah and Mary (Wood) Clark. His father was a farmer by occupation, and was a native of Chester, New Hampshire, and his mother was born in Auburn. When five years of age, his parents removed to New Hampshire, making their home on a Rockingham county farm, in the historic town of Chester. Noah Smith Clark passed his early youth as a farmer lad on his father's farm, and received his rudimentary education in the small public schools of Chester. Afterward he was sent to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he was admitted to the high school, from which he was graduated in 1848. He left the school well equipped for the battle with life. Old timers declare that Mr. Clark applied himself with so much assiduity to his studies that he was one of the most successful pupils of the institution.

Mr. Clark's first experience in the business world was in the millinery store of Amos B. Page, where he remained for a year and a half. He possessed a taste for mercantile pursuits, and a sound idea of business long before he had acquired any experience worth speaking of. But he began at the very lowest round of the ladder. He went to the city of Boston, where he clerked in the dry goods business, and then successively went to New York, Chicago and Cincinnati, where he followed the same trade, and gained an extensive knowledge of the line of work that he designed to follow. In Chicago, Mr. Clark worked under Potter Palmer, the famous multi-millionaire of that city. In fact Mr. Clark once seriously considered starting in business in Chicago, and would have done so but that his capital was limited. In his early life, he did not waste any of his time in frivolity, but saved his money and lived frugally yet comfortably. When he came back to Manchester, New Hampshire, he not only had some capital to his credit, but he possessed a wide experience that for half a century stood him well.

Not engaging in business in Chicago, Mr. Clark decided to return to the East, and arrived in Manchester in 1855. At first he secured a place as a clerk in one of the local dry goods stores, but kept his eye open for an opportunity to embark in business for himself. The chance came the following year, and in 1856 he started in business on his own account, in the building called "The Ark," which was situated at the corner of Elm and Amherst streets, where the Dunlap block now stands. At present the modern Marcotte store is located at that same corner, but in the old days Mr. Clark's first dry goods store was of the old-fashioned sort, but it was, for those days, well stocked with what was then regarded as the leading staples. It is worthy of note that Mr. Clark, from his clerkship days to the time of his retirement, clung tenaciously to the particular line of millinery and fancy goods. His strict attention to business had its reward, for success was instantaneous. He gave his personal attention to the business and permitted no one to do what he himself could do. He found that he possessed a natural aptness for managing a store, and this trait followed him through life. After one year at the "Old Ark" Mr. Clark saw greater possibilities in Hanover street as a commercial thoroughfare and determined to move to that street and enlarge his business, which he did late in 1857. Accordingly he opened a store in what was then known as the Jonathan Straw block, and remained there for thirteen years, and met with success. But in 1870 there came a calamity that almost ruined his business. This was the Manchester fire, July 7, 1870, which reduced Mr. Clark's store with all its stock to ashes. Undaunted by calamity, he determined to start over again, and for this purpose he bought the land at the corner of Hanover street and the present Nutfield lane. He formed a partnership with former Mayor John L. Kelly, and after remaining with Mr. Clark for several years Mr. Kelly withdrew, and in 1884 Mr. Clark formed a partnership with Joshua B. Estey, who remained with him for twenty years, the firm being known as Clark & Estey, and the store as the "Big Six."

In the olden days, it was the fashion to name the stores in order that the people might familiarize themselves with the places. There was a dry goods store known as "The Eagle" and another as "The Sign of the Star," then came "The Big Six." Mr. Clark was the pioneer in starting this curious custom of naming places of business. For many years there was suspended in front of the store at the corner of Hanover street and Nutfield land a large figure six, which swung to and fro in the idle winds, and in some winds that were not idle. On July 1, 1891, all the overhead signs in the city were ordered down, and the "Big Six" sign went along with the rest, thus removing an old landmark. Mr. Clark's particular line of business in the last twenty-five years of his trade career was dry goods and notions, and he sold goods that would reach the purses of the working people. The "Big Six" became one of the most popular places in the city of Manchester. Mr. Clark early developed into one of the most sagacious and practical business managers in the city. It was in February, 1906, that Mr. Clark decided to retire from business and take a rest from his cares. That month he had been in business in Manchester for half a century. Mr. Clark sold out his business to Frederick D. Sperry, of Boston. Mr. Clark's relations with his numerous employees were unusually amicable and happy, he always having a kindly interest in their affairs.

Mr. Clark never became affiliated with any of the secret organizations, for he never had the time. But his motto was always, "Live and Let Live," just the same. Even in his busy life, he was prevailed upon to enter municipal life as an office holder, but his length of service was not long. He served as a member of the Board of Aldermen from Ward Four, in 1876, and was reëlected for another term, serving in the years of 1877 and 1878. He was afterwards chosen to the Legislature for one term. In his political affiliations he was a Republican.

Mr. Clark was one of the largest holders of stock in the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad. It was in the early eighties that a syndicate was formed to buy the stock of this railroad, and this syndicate was composed of Noah Smith Clark and others. Soon after this syndicate had acquired holdings in the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, the Boston & Maine corporation took over the Concord & Montreal road, and from that time on the holdings became of a value commensurate with the increase in business of the Boston & Maine Railroad. Mr. Clark was a director in the Concord & Montreal Railroad, and one of its largest stockholders. His wisdom and sagacity in business affairs were recognized many years before this, and he was sought on all sides for his advice. For more than thirty-five years Mr. Clark was a director in the Manchester National Bank, and at the time of his death was said to be the oldest member of that bank's directorate.

On December 1, 1893, Mr. Clark was appointed by Governor John B. Smith a member of the then newly established police commission of Manchester. He remained a member until the fall of 1909, when he retired. In his religious belief, Mr. Clark was connected with the Franklin Street Congregational Church. He was a member of the Derryfield Club.

Mr. Clark was ever a man who attended strictly to his own business affairs. He attended faithfully even to the small things. He became a large holder of real estate in Manchester, and his home at the corner of Elm and Salmon streets, in the North End residential section, was one of the best built structures in that aristocratic row. He was a good judge of horses, and when he was able to be around he drove a good team. He was plain-spoken in all that he had to say, and was extremely practical, being the possessor of much more good common sense than the average man. Whatever he did, he did with good results. He was a good waiter for a good bargain, and he had no use whatever for anything that was frivolous. No one ever had any reason to complain of Mr. Clark's manner, when they had a personal acquaintanceship with him. He was at heart one of the kindest of men, and whatever he did as a substantial favor for others was not heralded broadcast. He firmly and devotedly believed in Manchester, and was ever ready to advance the city's interests. In the old days, when Manchester was but a struggling town, he had the same faith in the place. That fateful day in 1870, when the destruction of his business and stock by fire left him almost a ruined man, did not dismay him. It was then that he gave an exemplification of what was in him. An hour had not passed, after the control of the fire which destroyed a whole square, when he was planning for a phoenix-like rise from the ashes of a destroyed business. He was ready to begin all over again, with a renewed vim and an awakened interest. He was a type of the practical, far-sighted men who made Manchester. He was one of the few who were left, at the time of his death, and will be remembered as a man who was content to stay in Manchester and fight his battles, and as a man whose shrewdness and native sagacity, born of a good early training, served him in good stead in the place that he had made his home for nearly sixty years.

On March 10, 1858, Noah Smith Clark was united in marriage (first) with Belinda McKeen, who passed to her reward, September 10, 1885. By this marriage there were three children born, namely: 1. Edward Wilson, born at Manchester, March 4, 1865, and was united in marriage (first) with Lotta Kelly, July 12, 1886. She died May 12, 1896. This union was blessed with three children: Edith May Clark, born in Boston, in 1888, and became the wife of Dalton Flanders, in 1911; Morris Smith Clark, born in Manchester, in 1889, and died in infancy; Bertha Louise Clark, born in Boston, in 1890, and died in 1894. Edward Wilson Clark was united in marriage (second) with Lucy Mulhand, who died at Portland, Maine, and who bore him one son, Dana Edward Clark, born in 1893, and is now enlisted in the United States Army. Mr. Clark's third wife was Maud Evelyn Gerald, who passed away at Caribou, Maine, in 1906. He was united in marriage (fourth) with Elizabeth May McGeorge, who died in Manchester, July 31, 1916. 2. Clara Bell, born in Manchester, January 20, 1869, and became the wife of George F. Matthews, of Boothbay, Maine. They are the parents of two children, namely: Irene, born in Somerville, Massachusetts, in 1891, and became the wife of Theodore Tripp. They are now residing in Los Angeles, California. Elmer Clark, born in 1893, is now in the service of

the United States Army in France. 3. Helen Wood, born in Manchester, May 14, 1872, and became the wife of Herman Philips, of Lowell, Massachusetts, June 19, 1904.

On August 11, 1886, Noah Smith Clark was united in marriage (second) with Elizabeth Morrison Atwood, the oldest daughter of Daniel Gordon and Margaret Ann (Barr) Atwood. Mrs. Clark is a direct descendant of John Atwood, the English immigrant, who settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1643. Her father, Daniel Gordon Atwood, was born in Bedford, New Hampshire, April 12, 1812, of which town she was also a native.

Mr. Clark's interest in Manchester frequently cropped out in late years, after his retirement from business. Some of the newspaper men had occasion to know this to be true, for when a subject would arise that touched happenings of many years ago, Mr. Clark with a smile would come forward and furnish detail as to those occurrences and, considering the years that had passed by, his memory was accurate to a remarkable degree. Another noticeable quality of Mr. Clark was his adherence to and faith in men, after he had tried them. No abuse or criticism would ever turn him from what he thought was right in his judgment of such men. If he thought well of a man, it mattered not to him that anybody else thought differently. He was strong in this characteristic, and it became almost a proverb that the man Noah Smith Clark backed was safe. And so, in a great many ways, Manchester lost a remarkable character, a successful merchant, a sagacious man, and a citizen who was ever mindful of his own affairs, and who was always painstaking when entrusted with the public's affairs.

Amos Tuck

THE record of a busy life, a successful life, must ever prove of interest and profit as scanned by the student who would learn of the intrinsic essence of individuality. Such a life was that of the late Amos Tuck, for many years a representative citizen of Exeter, and one of which his adopted State, New Hampshire, might well be proud, for his professional and official career reflected credit upon the community. A man of strong mentality, he won success at the bar by his ability, fidelity and perseverance. He was also known for his sterling qualities, his fearless loyalty to his honest convictions, his sturdy opposition to misrule in municipal affairs, and his clearheadedness, discretion and tact made him a successful manager and leader.

Amos Tuck was a descendant in the seventh generation from the American ancestor, Robert Tuck, a native of England, from whence he came to New England, about 1636, accompanied by his wife and four children. He resided in Watertown and Salem, Massachusetts, and in 1638 was a petitioner, with others, for leave to settle at Winnacunnet, afterwards Hampton, New Hampshire. The line is traced through his son, Edward Tuck, a native of England, and for many years a respected resident of Hampton, New Hampshire; through his son, Deacon John Tuck, probably a native of Hampton, New Hampshire, who lived to be ninety years of age, and filled a considerable place in his day and generation; through his son, Deacon Jonathan Tuck, a native of Hampton, New Hampshire, a well informed and influential man, said to have been distinguished for his extensive and accurate geographical knowledge. Through his son, Jonathan (2) Tuck, a native of Hampton, New Hampshire, where he spent his entire lifetime. Through his son, John (2) Tuck, a native of Hampton, New Hampshire, from whence he removed to Parsonsfield, Maine, and there resided until his death, being principally engaged in agricultural pursuits. About 1800 he married Betsey Towle, daughter of Amos and Sarah (Nudd) Towle, of Hampton, and among their children was Amos Tuck, of this review.

Amos Tuck, second son and fourth child of John (2) and Betsey (Towle) Tuck, was born at Parsonsfield, Maine, August 2, 1810. His father, John (2) Tuck, had moved from Hampton, New Hampshire, where six generations of the family had lived, because the elder brother Josiah had spent so much of the family property that all that was left for the younger brothers, Samuel and John, was two farms of moderate size in the unsettled region of Maine. The farm of Amos Tuck's father was in the extreme southwestern part of Parsonsfield, bordering on Province Lake, and there the boy early became inured to toil and hardship. At the age of seventeen Amos entered the academy in the neighboring town of Effingham, New Hampshire, where he began to prepare for college, meanwhile teaching during the

winters. Two years later he went to Hampton to continue his studies, keeping on with his teaching till the winter of 1831, when he became a member of the freshman class of Dartmouth College. He was graduated in 1835 at the age of twenty-five. Among Mr. Tuck's classmates was Harry Hibbard, afterwards his contemporary in Congress, and in the next class, 1836, was another congressional contemporary, "Long" John Wentworth, of Chicago, also Samuel C. Bartlett, afterwards president of the college, and James Wilson Grimes, subsequently United States Senator from Iowa. Upon graduation Amos Tuck taught one term in the academy at Pembroke, New Hampshire, and during the following winter became preceptor of Hampton Academy, where he remained, meanwhile pursuing the study of law, until the spring of 1838. At that time he resigned his position to complete his studies with Hon. James Bell, of Exeter, subsequently United States Senator. Mr. Tuck was admitted to the bar in November, 1838, and shortly afterward became a partner of Mr. Bell, then one of the leading lawyers of the State. This connection continued for eight years, during which time the firm enjoyed an extensive practice.

In 1842 Mr. Tuck was chosen representative to the New Hampshire Legislature, and took an active part in the revision of the statutes enacted that year. Mr. Tuck was a Democrat at that time, but events were ripening which soon put him out of accord with the leaders of this party. In was in 1844 that Franklin Pierce, afterward president, decided that John P. Hale, who had boldly dissented from President Tyler's proposal to annex Texas, should be deprived of a renomination to Congress. This determination to sacrifice Hale aroused Mr. Tuck, who said that if Hale was read out of the party on account of his anti-slavery sentiments, he (Tuck) would go with him. The crisis came when it was determined to organize an independent sentiment in the party. At the February term of court held in Exeter in 1845, Mr. Tuck with the assistance of John L. Hayes, of Portsmouth, a lawyer whose political opinions accorded with his own, issued a call for a convention to be held on Washington's birthday to form an independent movement to suport Mr. Hale. Between two and three hundred signatures were secured for this petition, and on February 22, 1845, in the vestry of the old First Church in Exeter, was formed the first crystallized opposition to the extension of the slaveholders' rule in the land. The company called themselves Independent Democrats, and with the help of George G. Fogg, they subsequently established a newspaper of that name, published for many years at Concord. Mr. Fogg, a native of Gilmanton, this State, who afterwards became minister to Switzerland, was the editor and proprietor of the paper. Without doubt the Exeter convention became the nucleus of the Republican party.

At this day, when the principles for which they fought, have so long been established, it is difficult to realize what courage and zeal must have animated that little band of reformers, who journeyed over snow-blocked roads to the convention at Exeter in February, 1845. Dr. Andrew P Peabody, afterwards preacher to Harvard College, said of them: "I well remember the utter hopelessness with which the great public viewed this little

band of Independents in New Hampshire. They were thought to have destroyed their political future beyond all retrieve."

The poet, Whittier, between whom and Mr. Tuck existed an intimate sympathy and friendship, broke forth into a paean of joy when New Hampshire, until then the strongest Democratic State in the North, escaped from party control and placed in the Senate of the United States its first anti-slavery member. The poet begins:

"God bless New Hampshire! From her granite peaks
Once more the voice of Stark and Langdon speaks.
The long-bound vassal of the exulting South
For very shame her self-forged chain has broken;
Torn the black seal of slavery from her mouth,
And in the clear tones of her old time spoken!
Oh, all undreamed-of, all unhoped-for changes!
The Tyrant's ally proves his sternest foe;
To all his biddings, from her mountain ranges,
New Hampshire thunders an indignant No!"

There is another poem of Whittier's, little known, but found in the complete volume of his works, which was originally published in the "Boston Chronotype," during 1846. There are some seventeen stanzas of eight lines each, and it is simply headed "A Letter," supposed to have been written to Hon. Moses Norris, then representing New Hampshire in the Senate at Washington. It is crammed full of local allusions, and as one of the rare humorous effusions of the poet, as well as for the reference to Mr. Tuck and the times, a few lines may be worth quoting:

"We're routed, Moses, horse and foot,
If there be truth in figures,
With Federal Whigs in hot pursuit,
And Hale, and all the 'niggers.'

* * * * *

"I dreamed that Charley took his bed,
With Hale for his physician;
His daily dose an old 'unread
And unreferred' petition.
There Hayes and Tuck as nurses sat,
As near as near could be, man;
They leeched him with the 'Democrat;'
They blistered with the 'Freeman.'"

"Charley" was Charles G. Atherton, of Nashua, who had introduced the gag-law, so-called, into the New Hampshire Legislature: "Papers and memorials touching the subject of slavery shall be laid on the table without reading, debate or reference."

The Independent movement, which seemed so hopeless at first, resulted in the election of John P. Hale to the United States Senate in 1846, and of Mr. Tuck to Congress in 1847. When Amos Tuck took his seat in December, there were but two other men in the House holding distinctly anti-slavery sentiment—Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, and Dr. John G. Palfrey,

of Massachusetts, and both of these had been elected as Whigs. Another colleague in that Congress with whom Mr. Tuck formed a strong friendship was a plain, awkward man from Illinois—Abraham Lincoln, whose future greatness no one could have presaged at that time. Mr. Tuck was twice reëlected to Congress, closing his term of service there in 1853. That was the year when he called a meeting of anti-slavery men of all parties with a view to better coöperation and united action. The meeting was held, October 12, 1853, at Major Blake's hotel, later the Squamscott House, in Exeter, and on this occasion Mr. Tuck proposed the name Republican for the new party. The credit for the christening is usually given to Horace Greeley; but his suggestion was not made until the next year; and the great honor of the name belongs to Amos Tuck.

Mr. Tuck was a member of the presidential conventions of 1856 and 1860, helping to nominate both Fremont and Lincoln, and he took an active part in the Peace Congress of 1861. President Lincoln tendered a foreign mission to Mr. Tuck which was declined, and later offered him the appointment of naval officer at Boston, which was accepted. Mr. Tuck held the latter position until removed by President Johnson in the fall of 1865. Subsequently he was appointed to the office of land commissioner of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad in Missouri, which caused him to make his home in St. Louis for a number of years. Between 1847 and 1857 Mr. Tuck was associated in legal partnership with Hon. William O. Stickney, of Exeter, and afterwards with his own son-in-law, Francis O. French. Mr. Tuck traveled abroad several times, and in his later years was engaged with Austin Corbin of New York City, a native of Newport, this State, in railroad construction on Long Island.

Amos Tuck was always greatly interested in the cause of education. He served as trustee of Dartmouth College for ten years, of Phillips Exeter Academy nearly thirty years, took an active part in the organization of Robinson Female Seminary at Exeter, and was president of the board of trustees for several years. An old student of the Seminary writes in grateful appreciation as follows:

> Exeter is deeply and lastingly indebted to Mr. Tuck's wisdom and sagacity in the work of establishing Robinson Female Seminary. He was elected president of the first board of trustees, and spared neither time nor pains to carry out the will of the founder to supply "such a course of education as would enable its scholars to compete and successfully, too, with their brothers throughout the world when they have to take their part in the actual duties of life." Forty years ago the idea of the equal education of the sexes was new to many. Mr. Tuck's aim was "to make the Seminary do for the girls what the Phillips Academy does for boys;" and to this end he planned with his co-adjutors, the course of study and selected the corps of instructors; and the more closely his precedents have been followed, the greater has been the genuine prosperity of the school. When the present edifice was dedicated, in September, 1869, many and flattering were the encomiums showered upon the wisdom, judgment and indefatigable labors of Mr. Tuck. When called upon to speak, he modestly disclaimed the power attributed to him, but could not deny the ceaseless industry; ending by saying, "The only reward I desire is the success of Robinson Seminary and the gratitude of the graduates of the first four years."

Amos Tuck was a man of fine personal appearance, pure and upright character and exemplary life. A political opponent, who had business rela-

tions with Mr. Tuck, said of him: "He impressed me as no other man ever did; candid, honest, uncontaminated by contact with evil, with a high and noble purpose, magnanimous, kind, generous, and deferential, but firm to his convictions of duty as the eternal hills. He was in every sense a gentleman. I never expect to meet his equal." He was generous to his friends and to every good cause, and gave liberally of his abundant means to schools, churches, missions and temperance work. Theodore Parker said of him: "His face is a benediction." A fine marble bust of Amos Tuck, presented by his daughter, Mrs. F. O. French, of New York, stands in the main hall of the State Library at Concord. The bust is the work of the noted sculptor, Daniel Chester French, a cousin of Francis O. French, and himself a native of Chester, this State.

Amos Tuck was twice married. His first wife, and the mother of his eight children, was Sarah Ann Nudd, daughter of David and Abigail (Emery) Nudd, who was born October 13, 1810, at Hampton, New Hampshire, and died February 21, 1847, at Exeter. The children, all but three of whom died in infancy, were: Abby Elizabeth, born November 4, 1835; Charles, December 26, 1836; Ellen, born April 4, 1838; Edward, born June 6, 1841; Edward, born August 25, 1842; Isabella, born April 25, 1844; Charles, born July 10, 1845; Amos Otis, born August 26, 1846. The children who lived to maturity were Abby Elizabeth, Ellen and the second Edward. Abby E. Tuck, the eldest child, married William R. Nelson, of Peekskill, New York, and had three children: Laura, Ellen Tuck and Mary Delavan. Ellen Tuck Nelson married Henry W. Stevens, son of Lyman D. Stevens, of Concord. Mary Delevan Nelson married Rev. George Brinley Morgan, son of Henry K. Morgan, of Hartford, Connecticut. After the death of her first husband, Abby E. (Tuck) Nelson married Orrin F. Frye, member of the firm, Rand, Avery & Frye, of Boston. Ellen, the second daughter of Amos and Sarah A. (Nudd) Tuck, married, March 5, 1861, Francis O. French, grandson of Chief Justice William M. Richardson, of New Hampshire. Mr. French was graduated from Harvard College in 1857, became a lawyer, and afterwards a distinguished banker in New York City. The children of Mr. and Mrs. French were: Elizabeth R., who married General Eaton, of England; Amos Tuck, who married Pauline LeRoy, of Newport, Rhode Island; Benjamin B., who died young; Elsie, who married Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, of New York.

Amos Tuck married for his second wife, October 10, 1847, Mrs. Catherine P. Shepard, widow of John G. Shepard, and daughter of John Townsend, of Salisbury, New Hampshire. She was born January 20, 1815, and died without issue October 10, 1876, the twenty-ninth anniversary of her marriage. Amos Tuck died suddenly of apoplexy at his home in Exeter on December 11, 1879, at the age of sixty-nine years. He is buried in the cemetery of the town he loved so well, where he spent most of his life, and where he organized political movements that have helped to make history.

Hon. John Kimball

THE career of the Hon. John Kimball affords a most interesting example of the achievements of one who may be regarded as a worthy representative of an honored ancestry, whose history has been connected with that of this country from an early date. He ranks among those men whose versatile talents command success in every field which they enter, and who rise to high place in that which ultimately claims their efforts. He was conspicuously useful in the public service, both at home and in the State at large, and the city in which he resided owed much of its advancement to his wise and long continued effort.

The common ancestor of the great majority of Kimballs in this country was Richard Kimball, who, accompanied by his family, embarked at Ipswich, England, April 10, 1634, in the ship, "Elizabeth." The line to the Hon. John Kimball descends through Richard (2) Kimball, one of the first settlers of Wenham; Caleb Kimball, who removed from Wenham to Exeter, New Hampshire, then returned to Wenham; John Kimball, a resident of Exeter, New Hampshire; Joseph Kimball, a resident of Exeter and Canterbury, New Hampshire; John Kimball, also a resident of Exeter and Canterbury; Benjamin Kimball, a resident of Canterbury, Boscawen and Penacook, New Hampshire, an active and influential business man. In March, 1834, he was elected to represent the town in the Legislature, but his health did not permit him to take his seat. He died at Penacook, July 21, 1834. He married Ruth Ames, daughter of David and Phebe (Hoit) Ames, of Canterbury, and they were the parents of John Kimball, of this review.

Hon. John Kimball, eldest child of Benjamin and Ruth (Ames) Kimball, was born April 13, 1821, in the town of Canterbury, New Hampshire. At the age of three years, in 1824, he went with his father to the town of Boscawen, and at the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to his cousin, William Moody, to learn the trade of millwright. In 1848 he took charge of the new machine and car shop of the Concord Railroad at Concord, New Hampshire, and in 1850 was made master mechanic, a position he held for eight years. He became actively identified with various important interests, and was for many years treasurer of the Merrimack County Savings Bank, and a director of the Mechanics' National Bank at Concord; president and treasurer of the Concord Gas Light Company, to which he was elected in 1880; and a director in the Concord Republican Press Association. He was ever been deeply interested in charitable and religious institutions, and very active in his aid to the New Hampshire Odd Fellows' Home and the Centennial Home for the Aged, of both of which he was president, and the New Hampshire Orphans' Home and the New Hampshire Bible Society, of both of which he was treasurer. He became a member of the South Congregational Church of Concord by letter, June 28, 1849, and was one of the

committee of nine that built the present house of worship of that society. For thirteen years he was a deacon of the church.

Mr. Kimball had been conspicuously useful in the public service at home and in the State at large, and the city in which he resided owes much of its advancement to his wise and long continued effort. In 1856 he was elected to the Common Council of the city of Concord, and when he was reëlected in the following year he was chosen to the presidency. From 1859 to 1862 he served as city marshal and collector of taxes. He was elected to the mayorality in 1872, and the efficiency of his administration finds evidence in his reëlection to three consecutive terms following. During this period the system of water supply from Long Pond was successfully completed under his immediate direction as president of the Board of Water Commissioners. During his administration as mayor one wooden and two iron bridges were built across the river within the city limits, and the fire department was provided with new buildings and apparatus.

In 1858 Mr. Kimball was elected to the House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire, and again in 1859. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed him collector of internal revenue for the Second District of New Hampshire. This highly important position he held for a period of seven years, during which time he collected and paid over to the treasurer of the United States the sum of nearly seven millions of dollars, and keeping so accurately the complicated accounts indispensable to this immense business that their final auditing at his retirement was promptly accomplished and without inaccuracy to the amount of a dollar. In 1876 Mr. Kimball was elected to the convention for the revision of the State Constitution, and he bore an active part in the deliberations of that body, and aided in formulating some of the most important provisions in the new organic instrument. In 1877 he was appointed by the governor one of the three commissioners to whom was committed the erection of the new State prison. In 1880 he was appointed by the Supreme Court of the State one of the three trustees of the Manchester & Keene Railroad. In November of the same year he was elected to the State Senate, and at the beginning of its session received the high honor of being elected president of that body.

Mr. Kimball was an original Republican, aiding in the formation of the party in 1856, under the first standard bearer, John C. Fremont, and from that time one of the most steadfast and earnest of its supporters. He had frequently sat in the State and other conventions of the party, and always enjoyed the intimate friendship and confidence of many of the most eminent statesmen of his day, and particularly during the Civil War period, when he rendered all possble aid, by effort and means, to the administration of President Lincoln in its gigantic struggle for the preservation of the Union. Of cultured mind and reflective habits of thought, Mr. Kimball was deeply informed in general affairs and in literature, with a particular inclination toward historical and genealogical research, and his attainments found recognition at the hands of Dartmouth College, which in 1882 conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Entirely regular habits of life and total abstinence from stimulating beverages and drugs (through conviction

of conscience as well as for other reasons) preserved to him excellent physical powers, and his form was tall and erect, and his presence commanding. While firm and decided in his views, he was ever genial and courteous, and his wealth of informaton and fine conversational powers made him a welcome addition to the most polished circle in his State. His residence was long in Concord.

Mr. Kimball was first married, May 27, 1846, to Maria Phillips, daughter of Elam Phillips, of Rupert, Vermont. She died December 22, 1894. Of this union there was born one child, Clara Maria. Mr. Kimball married (second), October 15, 1895, Charlotte Atkinson, of Nashua, New Hampshire.

Daniel Gordon Atwood

AMONG the citizens of Bedford, New Hampshire, who achieved distinction in business, entitling them to be placed among the representative men of the community, there were many whose quiet perseverance in a particular pursuit elevated them to positions enviable in the eyes of their fellow-men, and as lasting as well-merited. In this class may be placed Daniel Gordon Atwood, who gained a success in life that is not measured by financial prosperity alone, but is gauged by the kindly and congenial associations that go toward satisfying man's nature. Mr. Atwood belonged to the class of men who in days gone by added to the growth and importance of his native town of Bedford, and who became prominent by the force of his own individual character. In that day and age but few citizens lived in the community that left a brighter record for every trait of character that constituted real greatness, and Mr. Atwood's life is well worth preserving in such volumes as this, to furnish instruction for the generations to come. His name ever stood as a synonym for all that was enterprising in business, and progressive in citizenship, and his industry and energy, his courage and fidelity to principle, were illustrated in his career. His personal character was highly commendable, and he was truly a man of unusual strength of character and business ability. He was most kindly and companionable, made friends easily, and possessed the rare faculty of keeping those friendships. The death of Mr. Atwood, which occurred on November 22, 1890, at the age of seventy-eight years, was the cause of general regret. His native town suffered deeply by his passing away, for the community in general had learned to love him and to lean upon him when in trouble. After an honorable and useful life he passed over the Great Divide into the beyond, a man honored in life and blessed in memory.

The birth of Daniel Gordon Atwood occurred in Bedford, New Hampshire, April 12, 1812, the third son and sixth child of David and Mary (Bell) Atwood. His father was also born in Bedford, and remained a lifelong resident of that place. His death occurred there October 12, 1857. David and Mary (Bell) Atwood became the parents of eleven children, whose names were as follows: Hannah, Joseph Bell, Mary Bell, Olive, John, Daniel Gordon, the subject of this tribute; Sarah, David, Jane Gordon, Clarinda and Isaac Brooks.

The name of Atwood was originally Wood, and its first syllable was introduced in America. The Atwood coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Argent on a fesse raguly azure three fleurs-de-lis or.
Crest—On a branch of a tree trunked lying fesseways or, a fleur-de-lis azure between two sprigs vert.

John Wood, the immigrant ancestor of the Atwood family, arrived at

Plymouth, Massachusetts, from England, as early as 1643. He was united in marriage with Sarah Masterson.

Nathaniel Wood, the son of John and Sarah (Masterson) Wood, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1652.

John Wood, the son of Nathaniel Wood, was born in Plymouth, 1684. He changed his name to that of Atwood. In 1700 he married Sarah Leavitt, and they became the parents of one son, whose name was Isaac.

Isaac Atwood, the son of John and Sarah (Leavitt) Atwood, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1719. He was united in marriage with Lydia Wait, August 7, 1740, and was the father of Zaccheus, Wait, Isaac, Hannah and Lydia.

Isaac (2) Atwood, the son of Isaac (1) and Lydia (Wait) Atwood, was born in Plymouth, July 17, 1747. In 1777 he settled in Bedford, New Hampshire, and resided there for the remainder of his life, which terminated March 15, 1836. On April 21, 1770, he married (first) Hannah Chubbuck, who died August 10, 1798. He married (second) Lydia Whitmarsh, of Abington, Massachusetts. She passed away October 3, 1841. His first union was blessed with the following children: Isaac, Hannah, Lydia, David, John. Submit W., Thomas, Stephen and Zaccheus.

David Atwood, the second son and fourth child of Isaac and Hannah (Chubbuck) Atwood, was born in Bedford, March 24, 1779, and he became the father of Daniel Gordon Atwood, in whose memory we are writing.

In early life, Daniel Gordon Atwood was employed in a bobbin factory, and later became engaged in the manufacture of cider. From the beginning of his career, agriculture was more to his liking, and accordingly became his principal occupation. Mr. Atwood followed it with prosperous results, and he labored persistently and energetically, not only to win success for himself, but to make his life a source of benefit to his fellow-men. His heart was ever in sympathy with the sorrows of the unfortunate and his hand was ever ready to contribute to the alleviation of those in distress. Mr. Atwood was indeed a pattern of generosity, charity and affection to all who were thrown in contact with him, and taken from every angle he was a man of the most sterling quality. Unlike the majority of his fellow-townsmen, Mr. Atwood did not confine his sole attention and time to his own business interests, but was more or less active in civic affairs, serving with ability as a selectman for two years. Politically he was affiliated with the Republican party, and staunchly upheld its doctrines all through his life. In his religious faith, Mr. Atwood was a Presbyterian, and for many years sang in the choir of the Presbyterian church in Bedford.

On May 2, 1837, Daniel Gordon Atwood was united in marriage with Margaret Ann Barr, who was born March 24, 1815, the daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Palmer) Barr, of Bedford, New Hampshire. She died August 16, 1887, having reared six children, namely: 1. Eliza Morrison, who was born December 9, 1838, and is now the widow of Noah Smith Clark, of Manchester. 2. Caroline, born February 1, 1841, became the wife of Hazen K. Fuller, and they removed to Florida in 1878. 3. Julia Ann, born January

10, 1844, became the wife of Leonard Bursiel, who died May 19, 1892. 4. Daniel Webster. 5. Clara, born September 6, 1850, and became the wife of Bushrod W. Mann. 6. Thomas Byron, born February 5, 1853, deceased.

In his home life Daniel Gordon Atwood was an exceptionally happy man, and was a devoted husband and a kind father. It was the pleasure of those about him rather than his own which he strived and studied to preserve and increase. It may be truthfully said in closing that in all the relations of life he was beyond reproach, and might well serve as an example to the youth of his community, and to those young men who would follow life's pathway in a manly manner.

Charles Frederick Tessier

NOWHERE can we see more vividly illustrated the truth of the statement that time is measured by events and not by days or hours than in the various achievements of such men as Charles Frederick Tessier, who in their diverse characters seem to defy the limits of time and space as we count them, so that what the average man cannot accomplish in the allotted three score years and ten, they will complete in a brief period and stand ready for further efforts as though the deed had been a pastime. Such capable figures we all have seen in the business world of to-day, and they have been well represented in the life of that busy New England city, Nashua, New Hampshire, and it would be difficult to find a better example of the type than that offered by the man whose name heads this memoir. It is always intensely interesting to us to find the achievements of such men set down, as we still hope to find in the details of their careers some of the secrets of success. Yet, after all, their secret is no other than the secret of all accomplishment, for if they may possess more than the average of talent, yet it is the conscientious use of this talent that is the real touchstone with which the door to success is unlocked, and this we all of us have it in our power to employ. Hard work, courage, patience in overcoming difficulties, these are some of the things that really matter, without which no degree of ability avails to make success permanent. Mr. Tessier was a man of high ideals, to which he adhered with an unusual degree of faithfulness in the conduct of his every-day life. He inherited from a sturdy ancestry those strong principles that were the inspiration of his active and useful life. It is a well-known fact that the city of Nashua, New Hampshire, is greatly indebted to merchants of foreign birth, who have at various periods of her eventful development settled there, and whose systematic course of industry and business integrity has aided materially to gain for the community wealth and importance. In this class of men Mr. Tessier most naturally took his place, and was long regarded as one of the pioneer French-American business men in the city of Nashua. All that was useful, pure and good in the community appealed most forcibly to him, and the community responded by according to him its respectful admiration and sincere affection. He was the type of merchant of whom the city is justly proud, a type whose enterprise and integrity have not only developed the trade of the city but have given it an enviable reputation for fair dealing and honorable methods. The death of Mr. Tessier, which occurred in Nashua, New Hampshire, his adopted city, November 28, 1900, at the age of fifty-eight years, meant the removal of one of the best known and most admired French-Canadian residents of the city, and his departure was mourned by the community-at-large, for he had endeared himself to all classes.

Charles Frederick Tessier

Charles Frederick Tessier was born in Stuckly, Providence of Quebec, March 5, 1843, the son of Charles and Marie (Boisvert) Tessier, both of whom were natives of that region. Charles Frederick Tessier obtained his education in the public schools of his native town, and remained there until fourteen years of age, when he went to Coaticook, Providence of Quebec, where he continued to live for five years. At the age of twenty years Mr. Tessier removed to Montreal, where he became engaged in various kinds of work, remaining there for about two years. On April 1, 1869, he moved to Nashua, New Hampshire, shortly after reaching his majority. He entered at once into the grocery business, in company with Eleazer Lucier, under the firm name of Lucier & Tessier. This was one of the earliest of French speaking business firms in Nashua, and Mr. Tessier did all in his power, during his long and well spent business life in that city, to give the French speaking people of Nashua the high place they have occupied for being progressive, honest and among the most useful and patriotic citizens in a city now made up of such a large proportion of thrifty and completely Americanized French speaking people.

Mr. Tessier dissolved his partnership with Eleazer Lucier, in 1878, and engaged in the grocery business on his own account, with location in Railroad Square. In 1893, owing to his rapidly increasing business, he moved from the Square to a fine new block which he himself had erected on West Pearl street, which bears his name, and his grocery store occupied the east end of the building. Mr. Tessier always maintained a high reputation for strict integrity, and was a man possessed of much business ability. Honest and upright in all his dealings with his fellow-men, he held a high place in the esteem of his associates and patrons. Thirty years of his life had been passed in Nashua, and during that time he had been identified with the trades interests of the city. All who knew him always spoke highly of his unimpeachable character and shrewd business sagacity. It was these attributes that won for him success in life, and will ever make his memory revered among those who had been so fortunate as to have called him friend.

Mr. Tessier was never a politician, preferring to exert his influence for the welfare of the community in quiet and unostentatious ways. He had no ambition to win public honors, or public office, but moved serenely along the walks of social and business life, unconsciously winning honors of far more value than those which attach to public station. He devoted his time and attention to his business interests, and with an unyielding purpose in the enlargement of his activities and usefulness, he laid the sure foundation of an honorable and substantial life. His success was the merited reward of industry, ability and honesty. In all his words and deeds he was ever faithful to every personal and public obligation, and his commanding influence among his many friends was the natural product of his moral qualities. His kindness solicited friendship, his wisdom invited confidence, and his integrity commanded respect. Mr. Tessier was in every respect a typical example of the strong, capable French-American, true to his home, true to his adopted city, and true to his country.

Mr. Tessier was also a well-known figure in the financial circles of Nashua, New Hampshire, and was a director of the New Hampshire Banking Company. In his religious belief he was a devout member of the Roman Catholic faith, and a constant attendant at the Church of St. Louis De Gonzague. He was reverential in his nature, and gave liberally to the support of the church and its maintenance. He was one of the founders of the local Nashua St. Jean Baptiste Society.

On February 19, 1871, Charles Frederick Tessier was united in marriage with Anna Olivier, a daughter of Eleazer and Adelaide (Girard) Olivier. Mrs. Tessier, at the time of her marriage, was a well-known, popular and talented vocalist. Mr. and Mrs. Tessier became the parents of seven children, as follows: 1. Dr. George Olivier Tessier, now a leading dentist in Montreal, Canada; he married Lumina Lagasse, and they are the parents of ten children: Irene, Germaine, Frederick, Fernande, Olivier, Roger, Alphonse, Simonne, Joan d'Arc, Jean Peul Tessier. 2. Ernest Frederick, a leading merchant of Nashua, New Hampshire; he married Albina LeClaire, of Nashua, becoming the parents of two children, Roland and Marie Anna Tessier. 3. Dr. Arthur Joseph Tessier, died August 19, 1904; was a graduate of St. Anselms College of Manchester, New Hampshire, and of the Baltimore Medical College, where he graduated with the degree of M. D.; he married Edith Stacy, of Gardner, Massachusetts, and was just entering upon a fine practice in Somersworth, New Hampshire, when he was cut off in the full strength of young manhood. 4. Leon Alphonse, the organist at St. Mary's Church, in Manchester, New Hampshire; he married Alida Perrault, of Manchester, New Hampshire, and they are the parents of seven children: Beatrice, deceased; Gerald, Armand, Cecile, Robert, Lucien, and Gertrude. 5. Juliette Anna, became the wife of Dr. Oswald S. Maynard, of Nashua, New Hampshire. 6. Florette Helen, became the wife of Leo F. DesParois, of Nashua. 7. Ralph Victor, passed away at Nashua, April 11, 1905, at the age of eighteen years; he was a most promising youth, and at the time of his departing from this life was preparing to enter the priesthood at St. Charles Seminary, Sherbrooke, Providence of Quebec.

Charles Frederick Tessier was a devoted husband and father, and found his chief happiness and interests in the intimate intercourse which centers around the hearthstone. In all respects he was a model man and his death was universally regarded as the greatest personal loss the city of Nashua could experience. If there was in his character one element which stood forth with special prominence, and could be pointed out as a marked characteristic of his life, it was his "rugged honesty." As a good citizen, and a true gentleman, in the best sense of the word, Mr. Tessier's memory will long be cherished.

Daniel Webster

THIS great orator and statesman, one of the most distinguished men our country has produced, came from a fine ancestry. His line begins with Thomas Webster, born in County Norfolk, England, who came to America with his mother and her second husband, William Godfrey, her first husband and father of Thomas Webster being deceased. This little family came to Watertown, Massachusetts, whence Thomas in his young manhood removed to Hampton, New Hampshire. He married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Brewer, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. Their son Ebenezer served in the Indian war in 1710, and was one of the settlers of Kingston, New Hampshire, where he married Hannah Judkins. Their son Ebenezer married Susanna Batchelder.

Ebenezer, son of the last named couple, was one of the strong men of his day. His education was extremely limited. He served under General Amherst in the French War and attained the rank of captain. At the outset of the Revolution he recruited a force of two hundred men, and at their head joined Washington at Cambridge. He served at White Plains and at Bennington, and later at West Point. He left the army with the rank of colonel at the close of the war, and was chosen to various offices—Representative, State Senator, Judge of Probate and Presidential Elector. His eldest son, Ezekiel, was liberally educated, graduating from Dartmouth College, studying law, and becoming a lawyer. He died in the court house at Concord, while making a plea before a jury.

Daniel Webster, son of Colonel Ebenezer Webster, was two years younger than his brother Ezekiel, last-mentioned. He was born in a frame house near his father's original log house, in Salisbury, New Hampshire, January 18, 1782. When he was about a year old his parents removed to the town of Franklin, and here the youth came to young manhood. He was frail, and had few educational advantages as a child. After a few months at Phillips Academy, he completed his preparation for college under the private tutorship of Rev. Samuel Wood, of Boscawen, then entering Dartmouth College, partially supporting himself by teaching and in newspaper work. He soon made up for the deficiencies of his earlier education, becoming the foremost scholar in the institution, and distinguishing himself in the college society debates. After graduating, he studied law, at the same time reading a great deal of general literature. For a few years he taught an academy, did clerical work, and then returned to his law studies in Boston, where he was admitted to the bar, then entering upon practice in Boscawen, New Hampshire.

His public career began in 1812, in his thirtieth year, by his election to Congress, and his reëlection followed. In 1816 he removed to Boston, and practiced his profession several years. In 1822 he was elected to Congress,

and reëlected twice afterward. In 1827 he entered the United States Senate, and by repeated reëlections retained his seat until 1841, when he resigned to accept the portfolio of Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Harrison. In 1843 he resigned the position, and in the following year again became a United States Senator. This position he again resigned to become Secretary of State under President Fillmore, holding the position until his death, October 24, 1852.

The above narrative is all that space here will permit. Of Mr. Webster it is to be said that his forensic ability, his exalted statesmanship, his broad knowledge of constitutional law, his wonderful influence over men, and his illustrious record generally, are too well known to demand repetition.

Edward Payson Kimball

THE personal annals of New England contain many accounts of men who seem in an unusual degree identified with the development of some particular section of the country, identified to such an extent, indeed, that they seem almost to play the part of fairy godfathers to the fortunate communities, taking share in the running of all their affairs from the most general functions of government to the private acts of charity to the neglected, helpless ones. Such a part was played for the city of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, by Edward Payson Kimball, whose death, which occurred there on March 31, 1910, was a loss to that city quite irreparable. The banking institutions of any city are a fair index of its commercial character and financial strength, for they are the very centers around which they are regulated. To this end it is necessary, not only to have substantial assets and available capital, but wise, judicious and efficient officers, directors, and heads, whose administration and character strengthen confidence. Prominent among men of this caliber was Mr. Kimball, and it is only natural that his passing away came as a severe shock to the community-at-large.

The name of Kimball in England, as the records show, appears in the various forms of Kymbolde, Kembold, Kembould, and Kemball. The common ancestor of the great majority of Kimballs in this country was Richard Kimball, who with his family embarked at Ipswich, in the County of Suffolk, England, April 10, 1634, in the ship "Elizabeth." He arrived at Boston, and from there went to Watertown, Massachusetts, where he settled and became a prominent and active man in the new settlement. He was by trade a wheelwright, and was proclaimed a freeman in 1635.

Edward Payson Kimball, in whose memory this memoir is being written, was the eighth generation of Richard Kimball, the immigrant ancestor, and was the eldest son and third child of the Rev. Reuben and Judith (Colby) Kimball. He was born in Warner, New Hampshire, on July 4, 1834. His father, the Rev. Reuben Kimball, was also born in Warner, and died in 1871, at the age of sixty-eight years. His first field of labor was at Kittery Point, Maine, where he was ordained in 1841. It was pleasant to Rev. Kimball to be actively employed in the Master's service, and he used every degree of his remaining strength in the work of the ministry so long as opportunity was granted him. His knowledge of the Bible was intimate and extensive, and his faith in its doctrines was sound and discriminating. His wife, Judith (Colby) Kimball, was a native of Warner, New Hampshire, and died in Ipswich, at the age of seventy-three years. She was the daughter of John and Sarah Colby, of Warner.

Edward Payson Kimball received his education in the common schools of Kittery Point, Maine, and later at Hampton and Andover academies.

Upon the completion of his studies, Mr. Kimball engaged in mercantile business in Kittery Point from 1855 to 1857. The following year he removed to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he became interested in banking. He obtained a position as clerk in the Piscataqua Exchange and later in the Portsmouth Savings Bank. In 1871 he became the cashier of the First National Bank, in Portsmouth, and ten years afterwards was made president of that bank, and also of the Piscataqua Savings Bank. Mr. Kimball was a commanding figure in the financial circles of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, a man whose opinion carried weight in the financial world throughout that section of the country. His mind was clear and far-seeing, and he was ambitious to grapple with any project that was presented to him, however great its scope.

Mr. Kimball did not confine his business interests to Portsmouth alone, for he was connected with other affairs in the West, in which he met with success. He was the possessor of strong executive ability, and marked by a strict adherence to the loftiest principles of integrity. Long will memory hold him in fond remembrance by his host of friends and business associates, who learned to esteem him, to deeply love him, and who felt at the time of his departure from earthly view that out of the community had gone forth one who was indeed a leader and a friend.

Politically, Mr. Kimball from his youth had adhered to the Republican party, being a staunch supporter of the measures advocated in its contests and platforms. Upon his arrival in Portsmouth, he became interested in the affairs of the city, and was a member of the city government. In 1885 and 1886 he served in the New Hampshire Legislature. He filled these offices of public trust with honor to himself and honor to the city, whose interests and welfare were made his own. He stood forth as a typical man in the community which he had adopted, and was most conspicuous for his public service. He gave much thought, time and service to grapple with the problems and other difficulties that confront our legislative branches. He was indeed a man of the highest integrity, and always adhered to what he believed was right and best for Portsmouth.

In his religious belief, Mr. Kimball was a devout member of the Congregational church, and an active worker for its benefit in Portsmouth. In 1871 he was made a deacon of the North Congregational Church, and held office as clerk and treasurer of the church from 1867 until the time of his death. His liberality to the church is well known, also his deep concern for the welfare of the public educational institutions of Portsmouth, and of the State, and the benevolent and charitable organizations of a private nature. Mr. Kimball's services along these lines, and in other fields of usefulness, were of great and lasting value. He elevated the standard of the public service, he secured many public movements and improvements, and he extended the good name of Portsmouth, at the same time promoting the welfare of its people. In his death the city truly lost one whose unselfish services will long be remembered with appreciation and affection.

On September 13, 1864, Edward Payson Kimball was united in marriage with Martha Jane Thompson, who was a native of Wilmot, New

Hampshire, and a daughter of Colonel Samuel and Anna True (Smith) Thompson, of Wilmot. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball were the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Elizabeth Colby, born January 27, 1866, and died March 7, 1880. 2. Martha Smith, born February 28, 1870, graduated from Smith College with the class of 1892. 3. Edward Thompson, born September 29, 1873, and graduated from Amherst College in the class of 1896.

Mr. Kimball had an ideal home, in which his presence never failed to radiate happiness and content. Reaching out beyond that sacred circle he was connected with many organizations that stand for philanthropy, for social service and fraternalism. He had been a member of the Portsmouth School Board, a trustee of the Cottage Hospital of the Chase Home for Children, of the Seaman's Friend Society, and president of the Howard Benevolent Society and of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Kimball was largely instrumental in building the beautiful Young Men's Christian Association building in Portsmouth and contributed liberally to its cost and support, always taking a keen, personal interest in its work. He was a member of Piscataqua Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was one of its board of trustees.

Although Mr. Kimball held political offices, he was emphatically a man of business, and his advent into the political world was more from business interests with a view to proper legislation than any desire to win official honors for himself. He was in no way a nominal member of the various other organizations in which he held official rank, but a worker for the end for which each institution was organized.

It has been said of Edward Payson Kimball that he was a man of sterling public worth, of strict integrity, and an honor to his family, country and State. He was a broad-minded gentleman, whom it is neither exaggeration nor adulation to call a "great man," and it is hoped that his life story will prove to be an inspiration to other young men, in like circumstances, who wish to achieve success in an honorable way.

David Dudley Felton

AMONG the important business men of Manchester the name of David Dudley Felton is most conspicuous, as much for the high principle he observed in the conduct of his business as for the success that attended it. His death, which occurred at his North End home, May 5, 1914, removed from the community one who had been prominently identified with the business and social life of the city, as well as one of its best-known men. His passing away, while not unexpected, filled the community with sadness and sorrow, for his acquaintance was extremely wide and his friends were legion. For more than a year prior to his death, Mr. Felton had been in failing health. After consulting a specialist in New York he was informed that his case was most serious and would inevitably in a short time prove fatal. His character and cheerfulness could not better be illustrated than the way he received this news. He returned to Manchester, cheery, full of grit and displayed a nerve typical of the man. He never complained nor lost his courage. He made a fight for life that for bravery astonished his friends.

The birth of David Dudley Felton occurred in Eden Prairie, Minnesota, December 27, 1861, the eldest son of Silas A. and Mary E. Felton. His parents had moved out to this western town a short time before his birth, from Marlboro, Massachusetts. After remaining there for about five years, the Felton family again returned to Marlboro, where they remained until 1869, when they removed to Manchester, New Hampshire. Silas A. Felton died in Manchester, November 17, 1907, after a life of fruitful endeavor. "Dud," as David Dudley Felton was familiarly known, attended the Ash street school for his education, and later was graduated from the Manchester High School. Upon finishing his schooling, Mr. Felton became employed by the John B. Varick Company and the S. C. Forsaith Company. He later started to work for his father, who was a manufacturer of brushes, and was on the road for a short time as a traveling salesman for the concern. In the eighties his father admitted him into the business, and the firm name was changed from S. A. Felton to S. A. Felton & Son, and young David Dudley became an active spirit in the management and development of the business. Later the concern was incorporated under the name of S. A. Felton & Son Company, under which name the business continued to be conducted. After his father's death, in 1907, Mr. Felton had the entire supervision and management of the plant, which had been increased by a large addition. In fact, some time before his father's passing away, the details of the business rested upon his shoulders, as the senior Felton had virtually retired. In addition to this, about two years previous to his death, Mr. Felton organized the D. D. Felton Brush Company, of Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Felton has been greatly missed in the business and social life of Manchester. He was known as a "hustler" in business, and as an enthusiast in anything in which he became interested. Bright and witty in conversation, he was a moving spirit in any gathering at which he was present. He was one of the most popular members of the Derryfield Club, and his death removed one of the "Old Guard," who had been connected with the club for many years. After his return from New York, when he well knew that his days were numbered, with an indomitable will and with a display of stamina that showed his courage, he spent as much time out-of-doors as was possible and in the society of his friends. He visited the Derryfield Club on all occasions possible, and was also a member of the Intervale Country Club. In his youth Mr. Felton was one of the active and live members of the Manchester Cadets. He always took a great interest in sporting events, and attended personally affairs of prominence in that vicinity of the country.

Mr. Felton was also a prominent figure in the financial circles of Manchester. He was a director of the Manchester National Bank, and also of the People's Gas Light Company. Politically, Mr. Felton was a Republican and, like his father, was at one time the president of the Young Men's Republican Club of Ward Two, and was most active in promoting the interests of this organization. He was a strict party man and was always willing to take hold and help his friends, although he never himself personally sought any public office.

On October 24, 1888, David Dudley Felton was united in marriage with Mary Frederica Briggs, a daughter of the Hon. James Franklin and Roxanna (Smith) Briggs, of Manchester, New Hampshire. This union was blessed with one child, a son, James Briggs Felton, who was born February 25, 1891. He received his education in St. Paul School, Concord, and then entered Yale University, graduating from there with the class of 1912. He entered his father's well established business, in which he took a very active interest, until he responded to the call of his country, when he went to Plattsburg and was appointed to the first lieutenancy in the Signal Corps of the Aviation Division. On August 4, 1915, he was united in marriage with Beatrice Pike, the daughter of Charles E. and Sarah (Pearson) Pike. Mr. and Mrs. James Briggs Felton became the parents of one son, James Briggs Felton, Jr., born January 26, 1917.

In the intimate intercourse of his family life, David Dudley Felton proved himself a man of the highest character by that most difficult test of uniform kindness and consideration, and was an affectionate husband and a devoted father. He always derived the keenest pleasure at his own fireside. His mind was exceptionally well balanced, his judgment was practical in the highest degree, and his executive ability was one of his marked characteristics. His temperament, and his never untiring energy and enterprise presents a character which has always been greatly admired and which is a splendid example for the younger generation to emulate. His death, when in the very prime of life, fifty-three years of age, brought genuine grief to many hearts, and he left behind him many who mourned his loss. Even those whose contact with him was the most casual quickly developed a real

affection and admiration for him, and this is perhaps the final test of any man's worth. Ever patriotic, loyal, and plain-spoken, with a tender heart toward all humanity, a jovial and happy disposition, and enthusiasm in business as well as in social affairs, David Dudley Felton closed his life, leaving behind him a host of friends and acquaintances who will long remember him.

Hon. James Franklin Briggs

BEYOND doubt one of the most prominent figures in the public life of Manchester, New Hampshire, during the past generation, as well as one of the leaders of his profession, was James Franklin Briggs, whose death at the home of his daughter, Mrs. David Dudley Felton, in Manchester, January 21, 1905, was felt as a heavy loss by the entire community. Few citizens have equalled him in the number of affairs with which he was identified, and in the capability of his leadership, for Mr. Briggs was a leader in whatever movement he undertook, and his fellow-men recognized this and submitted to a leadership which was always exerted for their good. Mr. Briggs became one of the best known figures of the bar in that region, and was equally distinguished as a citizen of great public spirit. His entire life was useful, laborious and honorable. His mind and character were cast in such a mould as to inspire confidence and trust in those who came in contact with him, and his personality was strong, positive and independent. To his family, Mr. Briggs was intensely devoted, and within its circle his greatest happiness and joy in life was experienced. He was a very just and generous man, of calm, deliberate judgment, and he led an unselfish, helpful life, full of activity, good deeds and kindly acts.

James Franklin Briggs was born in Bury, Lancashire, England, October 23, 1827, the son of John and Nancy (Frankland) Briggs. On his maternal side, Mr. Briggs was related to Sir Edward Bangs, who had charge of the construction of some of the largest bridges across the Thames river in London, England. When he was less than two years of age, the family left their native land, England, and came to this country, landing in Boston, March 4, 1829. They lived successively in Andover, Saugus and Amesbury, Massachusetts, until the year 1836, when they settled in Holderness, now Ashland, where the father, in company with two brothers, purchased a woolen mill. The parents were plain, hard-working, thrifty people, imbued with the loftiest attributes of Christian excellence, and gained the respect and confidence of all with whom they were brought in contact.

James F. Briggs spent his early life at cloth-making in his father's mills, learning thoroughly every branch of the business and acquiring in leisure hours, with the aid of his parents, a fair elementary education from such books as he could secure. At the age of fourteen years, Mr. Briggs spent one term at the Newbury, Vermont, Academy, and later attended the Academy at Tilton, until 1848, working in the meantime at his trade during vacations to earn the means of defraying his expenses of education. In 1848, he entered the law office of the Hon. William C. Thompson, of Plymouth, New Hampshire, but owing to his father's death in February, of that year, he was not permitted to continue the studies which his ambition craved. The death of his father left his mother with eight children, six of whom were younger

than James Franklin Briggs, and upon him fell a very large share of their support, as reverses had thrown the family into limited circumstances. With great courage and no small self-sacrifice, he returned to his old employment as a cloth-maker, but continued to devote every spare moment to his legal education, procuring books from Mr. Thompson for this purpose. At the end of a year, he entered the office of the Hon. Joseph Burrows, of Holderness. In 1849, the family removed to Fisherville, now Penacook, and Mr. Briggs continued his legal studies with Judge Nehemiah Butler, of Boscawen, being admitted to the New Hampshire bar at Concord, in the spring of 1851. He immediately began active practice at Hillsborough Bridge, and soon gained a large and successful business. Within two years he was one of the leading lawyers of the town. As a Democrat Mr. Briggs took a prominent part in politics, and in 1857, 1858 and 1859, represented Hillsborough Bridge in the Lower House of the New Hampshire Legislature, being elected each time by an almost unanimous vote. In that body he was continuously a member of the judiciary committee, and in 1858 received his party's nomination for the speakership. Mr. Briggs was affiliated with the Democratic party until 1860, and was nominated for councillor upon its "Peace at any price" platform, but declined the honor, and sided with the Union men of the North. From the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, he became an ardent and consistent member of the Republican party, and it was only a short time before he was acknowledged as one of the foremost Republicans of the State of New Hampshire.

When the Eleventh Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers was recruited, Mr. Briggs promptly offered his services, and was commissioned regimental quartermaster on the staff of Colonel Walter Harriman, and served through the battles of Fredericksburg, the military operations in Kentucky, and the Mississippi River campaign for about a year. He was finally prostrated by the malarial fever of the southern swamps and compelled to resign and return to Hillsborough Bridge, where he soon resumed the practice of his profession. In 1871, Mr. Briggs moved to Manchester, New Hampshire. For several years he was a law partner of the late Hon. Henry H. Huse. Major Briggs soon established himself in his profession and entered upon a career that was both brilliant and useful. Soon after locating in Manchester, Mr. Briggs was made city solicitor, an office that he administered with characteristic ability and honor. In 1874, he represented Ward Three in the Legislature, and in 1876 he was elected to both the State Senate and Constitutional Convention. In 1877, he was nominated for member of Congress, without substantial opposition, and was three times elected, each time by an increased majority. Major Briggs, however, declined a fourth nomination for Congress. In 1883 and again in 1891 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1899. He served a seventh term in the Legislature in 1897, and was elected speaker of the house by a unanimous vote.

In the fall of the year 1850, James Franklin Briggs was united in marriage with Roxanna Smith, a daughter of Obadiah and Eliza M. (Moody)

Smith, both of whom were natives of Holderness, New Hampshire. Mrs. Briggs passed away on January 27, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs were the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Frank O., born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, August 12, 1851. He gained distinction by being elected to the United States Senate from New Jersey. 2. Sarah Frances, born October 22, 1855. 3. Mary Frederica, born in Hillsborough, August 19, 1866. She became the wife of David Dudley Felton, of Manchester, New Hampshire, and they were the parents of one son, James Briggs Felton, who is now serving in the Signal Corps of the Aviation Division of the United States Army.

Major Briggs was regarded as one of the ablest members of the New Hampshire bar. His sound judgment, his courage and his industry, his broad and accurate knowledge of the law, his great force of character, all gave him a reputation which was not confined to the State of New Hampshire alone. He was essentially strong before a court or jury, where his oratorical ability and power to marshal facts won for him many notable victories. He was a brilliant public speaker, and for several years was one of the leading campaign orators. He had also been active and influential as a promoter of numerous enterprises, and had been president of the Hillsborough National Bank, of the Granite State Trust Company, and of the Queen City Land and Building Association. He was a director of the Citizens' Building and Loan Association and of the People's Gas Light Company.

The Hon. James Franklin Briggs was notable in his long life, which extended over seventy-eight years, for many things. He was noted for being a man of principle and for his deep interest in good causes. His strong and self-confident character was greatly moderated by the most kindly of hearts and cheerful dispositions. Throughout his entire life, during the early hardships and privations as well as through the not less difficult responsibilities of wealth and success, he displayed unbrokenly the virtues so characteristic of his race, patience, industry, courage, and a sort of buoyant optimism that simply overlooked obstacles and refused to admit defeat. His career may well be held up as a credit both to the race which produced him and to the country which he adopted as his own.

Benjamin Thomas Howes

THE wide world has never produced quite such seamen elsewhere as those of the northeastern coast of our country, surely the very type of sailor the world over is the New England salt of the past generation, a class that is rapidly fading out of existence as steamships are taking the place of the magnificent old vessels that with the wind for motor power swept their way to every port of the globe and about which there grew up a romance of the seas that seems destined to vanish with the ships themselves and the men who sailed them. There is probably no people in the world so famous for their prowess as sailors of the open main as the hardy maritime folk developed in the New England States during the days when a sea voyage was a very real peril which only strong cause would drive a man to embark upon. These men who feared no weather have made their names and the name of their home region famous throughout the lands and seas of the world. On November 1, 1909, there died in Keene, New Hampshire, Captain Benjamin Thomas Howes, one of the best known sea captains, who had but few rivals on the broad seas during his time for skill, courage and fame. He was a man of fine character, universally esteemed and respected, and his death was lamented by a large circle of friends. Captain Howes was a descendant of a family long identified with the very calling in which he was later himself to take a part. He came of a sturdy race, a race of adventurous, freedom-loving men and women, typical of the splendid men who settled New England and made them known everywhere.

Captain Benjamin Thomas Howes was born in Chatham, Massachusetts, August 5, 1843. His father, like nearly everyone in Chatham, was a seafaring man, and the son attended the public schools of his native place, growing up with the other boys, and becoming familiar with the life of the fisherman and sailor, so far as a boy's experience is likely to extend. Therefore, during his boyhood Captain Howes was dreaming of the sea, and at the early age of fourteen years he shipped for his first ocean voyage, which was to be of two years' duration, and which was to take him around the world. The ship on which he sailed was one of the staunch merchantmen of those days. She sailed around Cape Horn and up the west coast to Mexico and California, discharging a cargo and loading again for Hamburg, whence she sailed back to New York. This ocean voyage was taken against Captain Howes' father's wish, and gave him a splendid opportunity to test the bravery and courage of his son. He was not spared in the least, and every difficult and disagreeable task possible was heaped upon his young shoulders. It was all in vain, the lad's determination was entirely unshaken, and the father was obliged to become reconciled to his son following the call of the seas as his chosen profession in life.

Captain Benjamin Thomas Howes

Captain Howes made good use of his opportunities and studied navigation and the duties of the master of a ship, in which he became very proficient, as his long record as a successful and efficient officer subsequently proved. He rose successfully to the positions of third, then second, and first mate on different ships, and in 1871 became captain of the schooner "Samos," which he was in charge of for three or four years, going to various foreign ports. He gave himself up to his work with a devotion that brought him success, and it was not long before he was embarked upon his remarkable career. Captain Howes next became master of the schooner "Henry Lippitt," and was her captain until she was run down by a large vessel and sunk one dark night, while at anchor off Old Point Comfort, Virginia, all on board with the exception of one man being saved. Captain Howes went down with his ship, but was rescued by a line when much exhausted. He had sailed the "Henry Lippitt" to all parts of the world, including Australia, India, and many African, European and South American ports.

After the loss of the first "Henry Lippitt," a second and larger vessel with the same name was built, of which Captain Howes became the master in 1895. He remained in command of this vessel until 1907, when his health compelled him to retire from active work. In his long experience as a sea captain, he passed through many thrilling adventures, but he was a man of excellent judgment and ability, and one who did not easily lose his head in an emergency. He was the recipient of many testimonials for bravery and efficiency, including a medal from the King of Spain for saving three men, which in itself was an unusual honor, and also received one from the Life Service Station of Spain for the same deed.

The character of Captain Howes was an unusually strong one, and from long habits of command he sometimes seemed almost stern in his manner, but this was due to the fact that he was a strict disciplinarian and insisted upon his commands being obeyed. He did not know the meaning of fear and this, together with a liberality towards those under him, was what gave him the great hold he had over his men. Like all who ever sailed the seas, he had all sorts and conditions of men with whom to deal, but his kind heart and broad sympathies endeared him to all. He was a man of extremely independent mind, and could never brook to have his conduct regulated by anything other than the operation of his own judgment and reason. He remained aloof from political affairs, and there is but little doubt that it was this and this only that prevented him from occupying many public offices, for his talents were peculiarly fitted for such activity. As it was, however, this extreme independence prevented him from any such career, probably considerably to his own relief, since his fondness for his home life was so great that he could not have failed to dislike anything that interfered with that enjoyment. He did not shut himself off entirely from the ordinary social intercourse which most men enjoy, nor did he fail to enjoy it himself. Captain Howes was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Pokahoket Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, of Keene, New Hampshire. He also belonged to the Social Friends Lodge, Chesire Chap-

ter. Royal Arch Masons, and the Hugh de Payens Commandery, Knights Templar. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and also a member of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, New Hampshire Consistory.

Captain Howes had been a resident of Keene for over thirty years, and the attractions that won so many friends were not, however, of the surface merely, but had their basis in the strong and sterling virtues of the typical New England character, a fact well proven by the firmness with which those friendships were retained through the course of years. Integrity, wisdom and courage were all his and he may well stand as a model for the growing generation of the devoted husband, the worthy citizen and the upright man. In his religious belief, Captain Howes was a Unitarian, and an attendant of the Unitarian church in Keene.

Captain Howes became connected by marriage with an old New Hampshire family, when he was united in marriage, June 16, 1872, with Maria A. Holt, a daughter of Ralph J. and Sally Ann (Towns) Holt, of Keene, New Hampshire. Captain and Mrs. Howes became the parents of four children, as follows: 1. Benjamin Alfred, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and is now an expert concrete engineer in New York City; he was united in marriage with Ethel Dench Puffer, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who bore him two children, Ellen and Benjamin Thomas Howes. 2. Ralph Holt, attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for three years, and is a large contractor and builder in New York City; he was united in marriage with Hannah Cushman, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of one child, Ralph Holt Howes, Jr. 3. Henry Lippitt, died aged eight years. 4. Josephine Holt, graduated from Wellesley College; she became the wife of Louis Young Stiles, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Ralph J. Holt, the father of Mrs. Howes, was a native of Alstead, New Hampshire, where he was born in 1812, his father being David Holt. Ralph J. Holt was educated in the schools of Alstead and vicinity, and when a young man was a school teacher for a time. He came to Keene, New Hampshire, in 1846, and was appointed a deputy sheriff in 1854, and thereafter until his death he served the county as high sheriff or as a deputy. He was the first sheriff elected by the people under the new constitution in 1878. At the expiration of that term of office, he was ineligible for another election on account of his age, but he was reappointed a deputy. Sheriff Holt was an officer who seldom, if ever, made a mistake in the execution of his official duty. He had an excellent knowledge of law and never undertook to perform any official duty without understanding exactly what it was necessary for him to do. When in doubt how to proceed to bring about results which were difficult, the best lawyers in the county often relied upon Sheriff Holt to assist them, and his advice seldom proved at fault. He was a most pleasant man to meet, affable in manner, kind hearted and obliging at all times. He served as alderman in Keene, New Hampshire, from Ward One, in 1882, making a good officer and favoring reasonable public progress and improvement.

On May 7, 1844, Ralph J. Holt was united in marriage with Miss Sally Ann Towns, of Keene, a daughter of John and Nancy (Heaton)

Towns. This union was blessed with three children, one son and two daughters, namely: 1. Charles E. Holt, of Keene, New Hampshire. 2. Mrs. Mary Josephine Arms, deceased, late of Bellows Falls, Vermont. 3. Mrs. Maria A. Howes, the widow of Captain Benjamin Thomas Howes, in whose memory this memoir is being written. Mrs. Howes is a direct descendant of Seth Heaton, who was born in 1710, and died in 1797. He was one of the original settlers of Keene, New Hampshire. On the maternal side, Mrs. Howes is descended from Ephraim Boynton, born in 1734, and died in 1826. He served as ensign and as second lieutenant in the Massachusetts militia. On her paternal side, Mrs. Howes is a descendant of Jonathan Bailey, born in 1737, and died in 1814. He served as an ensign at the battle of Lexington. He was born and died in Lancaster, Massachusetts.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Howes has continued to reside in Keene, New Hampshire, at No. 36 Marlboro street. The self-reliance and energy of Captain Howes brought him success in life, so that he was able in his latter years to enjoy the fruit of a long life of faithful industry. He gave little time to public affairs, although he was interested in the progress of his country, and always, when opportunity afforded, exercised the right and duty of every good citizen in voting his choice. Firm in his convictions, he was gentle in manner, genial in his nature and generous in his impulses, qualities which caused him to be respected and beloved by all who knew him.

George Blanchet

THE career of a successful man not only directly benefits society, but when the result of individual effort it affords an incentive to others for high endeavor and the achievement of a like success. For this reason worthy examples not only justify but merit a place on the historic pages, and the career of the late George Blanchet, of Manchester, New Hampshire, was in the line of these observations. He well exemplified in every way the ideal business man's character, enterprising, courageous and conservative, a man of the highest intellectual and moral integrity. It is an occupation alike of pleasure and profit to trace the life histories of those successful men whose achievements have been the result of their own unaided efforts, who, without even the average advantages surrounding the typical youth, have worked themselves up the ladder of success and accomplishment until they have found themselves to hold secure places in the regard and admiration of their fellow-men. It is an occupation of pleasure because the human mind is so constituted that it cannot fail to respond to the story of strong deeds worthily performed, of profit because the inevitable fruit of such pleasure is imitation of the thing admired, even though it be unconscious imitation. Such a record, so fraught with beneficent possibilities for others, is to be found in the life story of Mr. Blanchet, who for many years was one of the best known figures in Manchester's business life, and a representative citizen of that city. The death of George Blanchet, which occurred at his home in Manchester, New Hampshire, December 25, 1916, was felt as a serious loss by the entire community. In his long and successful business career his word was always as good as his bond, and his private life was without stain or blemish. In his relation with the business world, he was highly regarded by all those who had the honor of his acquaintance, and in Manchester, where he was so well known and beloved, and in which he took such a deep and abiding interest in all that was for the best interests of the community, his untimely passing away from all earthly environment left a vacancy that it will be difficult indeed to adequately fill.

The birth of George Blanchet occurred in St. Pierre, Province of Quebec, January 6, 1849, the son of Norbert and Margaret (Blais) Blanchet. His ancestors came from St. Amiens, France, and were the first Blanchets to arrive and settle in Canada. Mr. Blanchet came to Manchester, New Hampshire, fifty years before his death, in 1866, and during his first years in the city attached himself to the firm of Stark & Piper, who were at that time well known photographers. Later he left this position to begin his career in mercantile life as a clerk for Holton & Sprague, and remained with that concern for twelve years, in which length of time he acquired valuable knowledge of business methods and principles which served him well later

in life. He resigned from that position when he became the proprietor of the Golden Fleece, an establishment of prominence at that time, and for fifteen years Mr. Blanchet maintained this store with great success, conducting it along the strictest lines of integrity and business honor. About this time the insurance and real estate field began to look promising, and Mr. Blanchet left the dry goods business and entered into this line, soon after taking his place in Manchester insurance circles. It was in this business that he attained the full measure of his success, and for nearly a quarter of a century he was prominent in the insurance circles of the city, retiring from all active business work two years prior to his death. Seven years before his retirement, Mr. Blanchet had organized the Prudential Fire Insurance Company, which is now a most flourishing concern. Throughout all the varied responsibilities of life this distinguished gentleman acquitted himself with dignity and fidelity, and although his business dealings brought him into contact with people from all walks of life, nothing but adherence to the strictest principles of honor was ever attributed to him. He was one of those men who seemed to delight in laboring energetically, not only to win success for himself, but to make his life a continued source of benefit to all his fellow-men. Although the influence of Mr. Blanchet upon the community, due to the part he played in the business world, was a great one, it was not by any means the sum total of that which he exercised, or perhaps even the major portion of it. This was rather the result of the character of the man, a character which, coupled with a strong personality such as that possessed by Mr. Blanchet, could not fail to have its effect upon all those with whom he came in contact. His graces of manner and disposition made him at once the charming companion and the most faithful friend.

Besides occupying a prominent place in the business circles of the city of Manchester, Mr. Blanchet was also actively identified with the political life. He took a keen interest in all things political, and in his political belief was a staunch Republican. He was not one of those men who devote all their time and attention to their own business enterprises, but was on the contrary exceedingly public spirited, and the community recognizing this placed him in responsible places of trust. Mr. Blanchet served as a member of the Common Council in 1887 and 1888, and represented Ward Four in the State Legislature in 1890 and 1892. He was appointed a member of the police commission by Governor Robert P. Bass, and served in that capacity for a period of three years. Mr. Blanchet also believed in civic betterment and was constantly working in the interests of his adopted city of Manchester, New Hampshire. He was a promoter of the Manchester Board of Trade, which was later amalgamated with the Chamber of Commerce, and he served at one time as vice-president and as a member of the board of directors of that organization. Mr. Blanchet filled all these offices with honor, and the account of his life and the various activities in which he was engaged tells far more eloquently than any formal praise of the remarkable powers possessed by him, especially if it be remembered that his ardent, enthusiastic nature would not permit his undertaking anything which he was not prepared to do, or any obligation which he did not observe to the

fullest. His labors were great, that is true, but his powers were equal to their adequate performance.

On August 1, 1876, George Blanchet was united in marriage with Celina Z. Blanchet, a daughter of Michael and Theresa (Denis) Blanchet, both of whom were highly esteemed natives of Quebec. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Blanchet was blessed with three children, as follows: George A., now residing in Arizona; Emile A., of Manchester, New Hampshire, and Bertha A., who is teaching in the High School of Manchester. In his home and family relations Mr. Blanchet enjoyed the highest happiness, the household being rendered by his presence a center of domestic peace and harmony. His mind never wearied of devising ways and means of increasing the happiness and pleasure of others who made up his home, and in those intimate delights he himself joined with a gusto and enthusiasm that seemed to be infectious.

Mr. Blanchet was an ardent automobilist and always owned as good looking a car as there was to be found in the city. He was affiliated with many local clubs, including the Club Jolliet, the Cercle National, St. John the Baptist Society, the Canado-American Association, and the Intervale Country Club.

The death of this noble gentleman removed one of the most prominent French residents of the State of New Hampshire, a man who had served in the Common Council, in the State Legislature, and in the Police Commission. He was indeed a man among men, deeply respected and esteemed by his business associates for his high sense of honor and sterling characteristics. He was a splendid example of an upright, business man of integrity, both in private and business life, who by reason of his ability, faithfulness and capacity reached the topmost round of the ladder of success. In all that he did for himself Mr. Blanchet ever kept the interests of those about him in mind, and took no step, however conducive to his own ends, if to his candid judgment it appeared harmful to others. He was the possessor of those sterling virtues which we all admire and these, coupled with his marked personality, made him a very decided force in any community. Energy, self-confidence and a strict adherence to the moral law were the traits which seemed to lie at the bottom of his character, and to shape and guide its entire development. His business success, as must all true success, depended upon his character just as much as upon his knowledge, which was a later acquirement. George Blanchet has left behind him a priceless heritage, and his life was so honorable in its purposes, so far-reaching and beneficent in its effects, that it is no wonder that it left its impress upon the city of Manchester, New Hampshire.

James Edward Balcom

JAMES EDWARD BALCOM'S death, which occurred in the city of Nashua, New Hampshire, March 28, 1888, caused genuine grief among a very wide circle of friends and business associates, and his passing away from earthly environment left many a vacant place in the hearts of those who had been so fortunate as to have known him in an intimate way. He was one of those men who had contributed greatly to the prosperity of Nashua, New Hampshire, and the welfare and happiness of his fellow-citizens. He was devoted to the ties of friendship and family, regarding them as a sacred obligation, and it was only natural that when he was taken away that the city should mourn the loss of a member of one of its most representative and prominent families. The name of Balcom stood as a synonym for all that was enterprising in business and progressive in citizenship, and certainly no history of the city would be complete without extended reference to the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this memoir. Mr. Balcom was so closely identified with many of the public and private enterprises in Nashua that the vacancy left by him was an unusually large one, and one which it has been extremely difficult to adequately fill. He stood for cleanness both in business and in politics, and was ever found in the van of any movement tending to advance the progress of his native city. He justly illustrated in himself the composite character of our American citizenship, and presented in his temperament and disposition the masterful, forceful, intellectual and versatile qualities which are so characteristic of our race. His clear and far-seeing brain enabled him to grasp every detail of a project, however great its magnitude. Genial and courteous on all occasions, Mr. Balcom surrounded himself with faithful friends and admirers, attracting even those whom he met in a most casual manner, and this is always the true test of splendid manhood.

The birth of James Edward Balcom occurred in Nashua, New Hampshire, during the year 1826, and he came from old New Hampshire stock, being the son of Cortez and Phoebe (Temple) Balcom. The Balcom family is one of the oldest and best known of the many fine old families in Nashua, and James Edward Balcom was an excellent example and member of one of these families.

Mr. Balcom received his education in the public schools of his native city of Nashua, and early in life followed several callings before he settled down to be one of Nashua's substantial business men. His education was not completed, as he was eager to enter business circles and to make a name for himself in the world. He gained an introduction into the business world in the meat business, in which he was engaged for many years, and then later became interested in the ice business, being admitted into partnership with Joel C. Annis. This establishment was run on the best of business

lines, and was conducted with a high degree of success. Afterward Mr. Balcom became the founder of the James Balcom & Son Ice Company, which is to-day the leading concern in its line in the city of Nashua. His son, George E. Balcom, was taken into the business, and since the death of Mr. Balcom this son has been at the head of the large business which was founded and so well established by James Edward Balcom. With his great mental equipment to strengthen and make effective his natural business ability, it was only a natural outcome that Mr. Balcom won success. He was a most ambitious and energetic man, and was also engaged in other callings and in many enterprises.

It should be recorded that Mr. Balcom was not one of those successful business men who devote their entire time and attention to the business enterprises in which they are interested, for on the contrary he was extremely devoted to the interests of the city of Nashua, New Hampshire, for the promotion of which he gave unstintedly of his time and influence. His public spirit was most notable and no pains or effort were too great for him to take in the interests of the community or the welfare of those about him. Mr. Balcom set a splendid example of fidelity to civic and religious duties, which is of lasting benefit to his native city. Such indeed was the life of this noble gentleman to the very end, so that the community in general owed him a great debt for the assistance he had given in its development and advancement.

Mr. Balcom always took an active interest in municipal affairs, and had served his ward as alderman in 1875. He also represented it in the General Court, in 1878, and again in 1879, where he was known as a hard and conscientious worker for the interests of Nashua and the State. He was made street commissioner of Nashua during Mayor William's administration, and also held many other important positions of public trust and responsibility, both in public and private life. It is well for people to review the career of a citizen such as Mr. Balcom, who gave so much of his life to their interests. It inspires emulation, gives honor where honor is due, and teaches a lesson of patriotism. Whatever duty Mr. Balcom was called upon to perform was done zealously and to the entire satisfaction of superior authority. He gave to the city and State the very best that was in him, and was a citizen of whom his community and the whole Commonwealth could be proud. He was a brilliant, whole-hearted, brave and generous man, and his memory will be cherished by the very great circle of his fellow-men who were privileged to have known him.

In his political belief, Mr. Balcom was a staunch Republican, and if it had not been for the press of business cares he could have held many more offices at the hands of his party. Soundly honest, clear in thought, high in his ideals of government, he was the possessor of a magnetism that seemed to draw all classes and conditions alike toward him. His sympathies were so intense and so human, and his mental view of life so broad and generous, that all realized that the void his death caused could not be filled. He has lived and will continue to live in the memories of those who knew him as long as life lasts, not only because he was a man in the best and highest

sense of the term, but a lovable and forceful man who drew to him all those privileged to call themselves his friends. It is not often that a community is blessed with such men as James Edward Balcom, and not often that a business enterprise is helped along by the power of so irradiating an example. Mr. Balcom was always a strong force in the direction of a better life, a higher plane of citizenship, and a firm believer in the upbuilding of our industry. Every endeavor on his part was in the direction of a more symmetrical career, whether in his business relations or in his private life, and surely this was the outward expression of a true and noble gentleman.

On February 4, 1852, James Edward Balcom was united in marriage with Sarah Margaret Grimes, a daughter of John Grimes, of Derry, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Balcom were the parents of five children, as follows: 1. George E., who was united in marriage with Ida J. Morse, and their union was blessed with two children: i. Lillian M., who became the wife of Howard A. Goodspeed, of Providence, Rhode Island, and the parents of two children, Alta Joseph Goodspeed and Balcom Goodspeed; ii. Everett M. 2. James E., deceased. 3. Charles H., deceased. 4. Samuel D., deceased. 5. John C., deceased. Mr. Balcom was devoted to his family and spent as much time as was possible in their society, continually devising means for their pleasure and happiness.

At the time of his death, Mr. Balcom was sixty-two years of age, and was considered one of the best known business men in the city of Nashua, New Hampshire. His activities were always along those lines which resulted in improvement and progress, and his worth in the world was widely acknowledged by those among whom his active years were passed. As a business man he enjoyed the confidence of the community, and had won the respect and esteem of his fellow-men. Mr. Balcom was what is sometimes called a "Rough Diamond," for beneath a rather stern exterior was a heart as tender as a child's. He was generous in all things, without letting his right hand know what his left hand did, a good and obliging neighbor, an affectionate husband and father, and in all his dealings with his fellow-men was ever honest and of the strictest integrity. Mr. Balcom was always to be found in the company of those who sought to promote the best ideals in both public and private life, and his talents and time were devoted to every line of work which he undertook.

Charles S. Magoon

THE death of Charles S. Magoon, which occurred at his home in Manchester, New Hampshire, February 9, 1909, marked the closing of a career of a business man who by his great force and energy had well exemplified the fact that constant labor, when well applied, especially when joined with sterling qualities, must inevitably win the deep respect and esteem of his fellow-men. His passing away from life's fleeting drama removed one who exercised an influence for good upon the business interests, developments and improvements of the city which will long be remembered. The name of Charles S. Magoon has ever stood as a synonym for all that was enterprising in business, and progressive in citizenship, and no history of the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, would be complete without extended reference to him. His clear and far-seeing brain enabled him to grasp every detail of a project, however great its magnitude. Genial and courteous upon all occasions, Mr. Magoon surrounded himself with many faithful friends, whose admiration and affection for him were exceeded only by the deep respect and esteem which they held for him. The great group of cities that one passes in travelling through the State of New Hampshire are certainly a wonderful monument to the enterprise of the sturdy New Englander whose efforts have converted what was, historically speaking, but a few years ago an untracked wilderness, into a community where all the activities of civilization are to be found at work in the most concentrated form and at the highest level of efficiency. Of these cities there is not one that has not its full list of names of men, and practical men of affairs, whose efforts for their own success and the betterment of their fellow-men have been responsible for the striking results that we now view. Manchester, for example, may boast of any number of talented persons identified with its progress to whom the general gratitude and honor of the community is due. Among these men certainly he who deals in real estate deserves an unusual amount of well merited praise, for he not only has his own interests at stake, but those of the community as well. Of all these men no name stands out of recent years more worthy of respect because of the sterling morality for which it stands than that of Mr. Magoon, in whose death not only Manchester, but the whole of the surrounding region, lost a prominent citizen and a conspicuous figure in its daily life.

Charles S. Magoon was born in Stanstead, Quebec, June 27, 1848, the son of Stewart and Caroline Magoon, natives of Quebec. He was an unusually alert and industrious boy, and proved himself an apt student in the national schools of the country, and at Derby Centre, Vermont, which he attended for his education. Upon completing his studies in these institutions, Mr. Magoon left Quebec, and went to Vermont, first settling at Coventry, where he taught school. He then went to Troy, and to West Derby,

Vermont, where he continued to follow this profession, and where he became interested in farming. For several years Mr. Magoon was engaged in the nursery business, in which he was successful, and the work along this line appealed forcibly to him. He became thoroughly acquainted with all the details of that endeavor, but decided not to adopt it as his course through life. Mr. Magoon then moved to Newport, Vermont, prior to his coming to Manchester, New Hampshire, which was fifteen years previous to his decease. His pleasing personality, hearty manner, and helpful tendencies, easily made a place for him in the business and social world of Manchester, and he became known as one of the most enterprising and active real estate dealers and auctioneers in the city. It was not long before Mr. Magoon identified himself with the best interests of Manchester, and became one of the foremost figures in the real estate circles of the city. He was one of those forceful personalities whose initiative lead them normally to assume and to be accorded the place of leaders among their fellow-men. No man, however powerful his personality, can retain his hold of success and influence without a foundation of those sterling virtues that are so conspicuous in the hardy stock from which Mr. Magoon was sprung. Honesty, perseverance, self-control, must all be present or men will look elsewhere for a leader to lead them. But all of these traits of character Mr. Magoon possessed in full measure, as well as many other qualities of manner and bearing which, if not so fundamental, at least contributed potently to the general effect which his personality produced. Mr. Magoon was exceedingly fond of agriculture, and had often been heard to express the hope that he might end his days on a farm which might be to his liking. Some three years previous to his death, he purchased the fine residence at the northwest corner of Pine and Blodget streets, which had been occupied by the Rev. Charles J. Staples and family, and converted it into one of the most modern and best equipped houses in the city of Manchester. Since his death, his widow has continued to reside there.

Mr. Magoon was a man of great public spirit, and throughout his life took a keen interest in the community of which he was a member. He was particularly interested in politics, but never aspired to hold public office, owing to a double circumstance. In the first place he was a firm believer in the idea that the office should seek the man, and in the second place his business was so pressing that he was obliged to refuse any offers made him by his political colleagues, and to resist the importunities of his friends. In his political belief, Mr. Magoon was a staunch supporter of the Republican party, adhering to the principles and policies of that party all his life. He was a man of independent thought and action, however, but was never offensive in the expression or carrying out of his beliefs. On February 25, 1869, Charles S. Magoon was united in marriage with Naomi Boynton, a daughter of Richard and Polly (Davis) Boynton, of Derby, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Magoon were the parents of one child, Grace Elva, who became the wife of Frank H. Drake, of Manchester, New Hampshire. This union was blessed with one child, Miriam Elva Drake, now deceased. The domestic life of the Magoons was an ideal one, and Mr. Magoon proved him-

self to be a devoted husband and a kind father. Mr. Magoon was also survived by one brother, Garvin Magoon, of North Strafford, and three sisters, namely: Mrs. Wilbur Holbrook, Mrs. Charles Taylor, of Derby Centre, Vermont, and Mrs. Charles Wright, of Coventry, Vermont.

Mr. Magoon's only secret society affiliation was with Memphremagog Lodge of Masons, of Newport, Vermont, in which order he possessed many sincere and admiring friends. The company of his wife and daughter was the society that he enjoyed most, but he was also very fond of the informal intercourse with his friends and neighbors, such as is represented by what he called "running in of an evening," in short all those spontaneous little associations and amenities of which the best friendship is made up.

Charles S. Magoon was one of Manchester's substantial, solid, trustworthy business men, who was steadily adding to his good name when he passed away. He was a man of marked executive ability, of strong business and personal judgment, and because of these things largely he prospered. He lived quietly, finding his greatest compensation in life in business and in the home. He was ever the soul of honor and integrity, and his word was never challenged. He lived without an enemy and left no stain or blot upon his life record.

Reverend Father Martin Henry Egan

Rev. Father Martin Henry Egan

THERE is one satisfaction greater than fulfillment, and that is forbearance, for forbearance in one thing always means at least a partial fulfillment in something greater. This might well be the motto of those good men who, with complete self-sacrifice, give up the pleasures and objectives of worldly achievements to devote themselves to the good of their fellow-men in this and the next world, for if what they put aside is great, yet still greater is that which they take up, the task of making God's truth prevail upon earth. Of no group of men can this more truthfully be said than of that great army who have devoted their lives to the service of the Roman Catholic church, and whose efforts are continually directed toward furthering the cause of that great institution in all the countries of the world. A representative of the finest type of this priesthood was the late Rev. Father Martin Henry Egan, whose sudden death at Keene, New Hampshire, May 7, 1913, deprived that community of one of its most zealous citizens, the Catholic church of one of the most promising of her priests, and the entire community of a very potent influence for good. The church from its very inception has wielded a power superior to that of the State, for the reason that the spiritual pervades and moulds, and sooner or later dominates the temporal. In the history of our race this truth has been repeatedly exemplified, most notably in the lives of some well known and well remembered ecclesiastics. That the influence of the church has steadily increased during the last century can not be questioned by thoughtful and penetrating observers, and while perhaps less obviously and institutionally exerted, it is for that very reason more persuasive and powerful. Especially is this the case when the leaders of the church are men of broad minds, quick to discern the signs of the times, and men of the type so forcibly represented in our own day by Father Egan. That the influence of the church is declining is a remark frequently made by those who lack the discernment to perceive that while creeds and outward observances are undoubtedly losing their hold upon the world-at-large, there is convincing evidence that the essentials of religion are daily becoming more deeply rooted in the heart of mankind, and it is to such men as the late Rev. Father Egan, who devoted their entire lives to this purpose, that our sincerest praise should go forth.

The birth of Rev. Father Martin Henry Egan occurred in Nashua, New Hampshire, July 30, 1860, so that he was in his fifty-third year when that grim messenger "Death" came as a visitor to his home, leaving desolation and woe in his departure. Father Egan was the son of Martin and Maria (Gorman) Egan, both of whom had been residents of Nashua for many years. His education was gained in the schools of his native city of Nashua, and later he attended St. Hyacinthe's College, Province of Quebec, being

prepared for the priesthood at Levi University, Quebec, where he took up the ecclesiastical course. Father Egan was ordained to the priesthood in Manchester, New Hampshire, January 24, 1886, by the late Bishop Bradley. His first appointment as a curate was at St. Anne's Church, in Manchester, where he remained for six months. Then he went to Concord, New Hampshire, where he became assistant to the late Father Barry, remaining for a year and a half. Father Egan was then appointed pastor of the church at Penacook, remaining there for five years. From Penacook he was transferred to Lebanon, where he had charge of a sixty-mile series of missions, including the towns of Hanover, Enfield, Canaan, Grafton, Danbury, Andover, Bristol and adjacent territory. He became one of the most popular among the younger priests, and he held a high place in the affection of both the older and younger ones. Father Egan went from Lebanon to St. Bernard's Church as pastor, April 24, 1907, after fourteen years of service in Lebanon. He at once gained the love and respect of those of his church, and all others in the city as well. Father Egan's work for the church, all of which was with ardent enthusiasm, was successful in every way In the six years that he had been pastor of the Catholic church in Keene. New Hampshire, he had made hosts of friends both in and out of his denomination by his cheerful, yet reserved mannerisms. He was highly respected by his people, by the many priests who knew him, and by his superiors in the church. His kindliness and generosity made him a popular figure with all who were so privileged as to know him.

When word of Father Egan's serious illness reached the Rt. Rev. George A. Guertin, Bishop of Manchester, New Hampshire, he started at once for Keene, New Hampshire, by automobile, for there was an unsual bond between the head of the church in that diocese and the loyal priest. When Father Egan was in Lebanon, Father Guertin, then a young priest, was his curate.

Father Egan celebrated the silver anniversary of his ordination in Keene, New Hampshire, January 24, 1911, just two years before his death. There was a large attendance of priests from all over the diocese, and the jubilee sermon was preached by Bishop Guertin. At the jubilee entertainment a purse of several hundred dollars, contributed by the members of Father Egan's parish, was presented to the faithful priest. He was also the recipient of many silver testimonials from priests and laymen throughout the State of New Hampshire.

Father Egan is survived by four sisters, two of whom had made their home in Keene, New Hampshire, with him, namely: Maria and Jennie Egan, the other two being Mrs. Michael Connor, of Nashua, and Mrs. Patrick Delaney.

Patrick Delaney passed away from earthly view, August 15, 1916, at his home in Nashua, New Hampshire. He was one of that city's most widely known and respected citizens, having resided there for nearly fifty years, and during the greater part of that time Mr. Delaney was a valued employee of the Nashua Iron and Foundry Company. He was a member of Division 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, of Nashua, and at the time of his

death was considered one of the oldest members of that order. Mr. Delaney also belonged to Court Nashua, Foresters of America.

On September 16, 1874, Patrick Delaney was united in marriage with Katherine E. Egan, a daughter of Martin and Maria (Gorman) Egan, of Nashua, New Hampshire, and a sister of the Rev. Father Martin Henry Egan, in whose memory we are writing. Mr. and Mrs. Delaney were the parents of three children, as follows: Edward J. Delaney, M. D., of Concord, New Hampshire, Martin H. and Emma F. Delaney. The home life of Mr. Delaney was an exceptionally happy one, and he proved himself to be a devoted husband and a kind father.

There is always something tragic about an untimely death, and this feeling is accentuated by the possession of unusually brilliant talents and abilities on the part of those who die. A tribute to the sentiment in which he was held by the community which witnessed the major part of his efforts was the funeral which was accorded to Father Egan. The solemn High Mass was celebrated in St. Bernard's Church, Keene, New Hampshire, by Rev. Thomas E. Reilly, of Dover, assisted by the following: Deacon, Rev. A. J. Timon, of Franklin; Sub-Deacon, Rev. P. S. Cahill, of Hinsdale; Preacher, Rev. T. W. Coakley, of Walpole, New Hampshire; Master of Ceremonies, Rev. Thomas M. O'Leary, of Manchester, Chancellor, and the Rt. Rev. George A. Guertin, Bishop of Manchester. It was one of the largest and most imposing funerals ever held in the town, and the church was filled to the doors. There was also a large number of people from out-of-town as well as a large delegation of clergymen from various parts of the diocese who wished to pay a last tribute to a brother and a sincere friend. The interment was at Nashua, New Hampshire.

Death is sad in any case, but doubly so when such a useful character as Father Egan has been taken away, for there are too few such men to spare any. His life was one from which those young men who are preparing themselves to become priests can derive many valuable lessons, and was one of usefulness to the town of Keene, New Hampshire, to his fellow-men and to his Maker.

Francis P. Duffy

IF ONE attempted to enumerate the men of talent and capability of the Irish race, who have appeared even in a small portion of the community, he would be confronted by such a list as would discourage the most enterprising. The city of Keene, New Hampshire, for instance, can show amongst its citizens so large a proportion of those who owe their origin to the "Emerald Isle" as to excite wonder and admiration. A splendid example of these men was Francis P. Duffy, whose death, which occurred at his home in Keene, New Hampshire, January 17, 1900, was a loss to the business world in that region and to the community in general. All felt that death had removed a man of fine and natural endowments, and the feelings with which his passing away was regarded were of the most spontaneous and sincere kind. Mr. Duffy was well known for his high integrity and the absolutely upright life which he led. The success of Mr. Duffy in his chosen business was due to the possession by him of a combination of virtues and talents greatly in demand in this world. To a remarkable courageous spirit, that kept him cheerful and determined in the face of all obstacles, he added a practical grasp of affairs. Both of these qualities, it is hardly necessary to point out, are most valuable ones in the business world. In all the relations of life, in all his associations with his fellow-men, these same qualities stood out in a marked manner, gaining for him the admiration and affection of all who came in contact with him, even in the most casual way.

The birth of Francis P. Duffy occurred on January 30, 1830, in Ballyfarnon, County Roscommon, Ireland. Coming to this country in January, 1850, Mr. Duffy was virtually a stranger, and spent some time seeking employment. He was engaged in a number of positions until he learned the currier's trade in Winchester, New Hampshire, with L. H. Alexander, and followed this line until the outbreak of the Civil War. When President Lincoln called for volunteers, Mr. Duffy's patriotism was aroused, and he offered his services, enlisting with the First New York Volunteers. He was with Sherman in the famous "march to the sea." At the close of the war, Mr. Duffy resumed his trade, working in nearly all the large tanneries of the New England States. Being a man of great enterprise, Mr. Duffy's effort was to engage in business on his own account, and this he finally succeeded in doing through the practice of close attention to his work. In 1879 he left the tannery owned by John Symonds, and became actively engaged in business in Keene until about one year before his sudden death, when his health began to fail.

Mr. Duffy's success was largely due to the close and careful attendance to all the details of his business enterprise, never leaving important matters to the judgment of any one else, but overseeing all himself. He was

extremely industrious and a hard worker, and when not attending to his business affairs he was always to be found by his own fireside at home, preferring the comforts and intimate intercourse of his immediate family and household to any other form of social life and pleasure. Mr. Duffy's qualifications for success in his chosen calling were many and great. and included abilities both natural and acquired. It was said of him that he was a man of great independence of character, a strong personality, and an undaunted courage.

Mr. Duffy was essentially a self-made man. He had little opportunity for acquiring an education in his younger days, and even into late manhood he took advantage of every opportunity to study, with the result that he was an especially well read man. He had a strong desire in his youth to attend college and regretted greatly the circumstances which rendered it impossible. He was not, however, of the temperament which allows obstacles to discourage him, and while he could not take a formal course of studies in any advanced institution, he continued all through his life an independent scholar. so that there were but few men better informed upon general topics or more widely cultivated than he. Mr. Duffy acquired a taste for history and was a lover of fine editions of historical works. He gave all of his children the best educational facilities, as he keenly felt the handicap of his early efforts to educate himself.

It was not alone in his effect upon business that Mr. Duffy's influence was felt in the community. Of broad sympathies and a very human outlook upon life, it was impossible that a personality of his strong character should not exercise a potent effect upon affairs in general. In his religious belief, Mr. Duffy was a devout Catholic, and an earnest and effective advocate for the principles and tenets of his faith. He did much to support the work of the church in Keene, and was unstinted in his financial support of the faith he professed and lived up to. To those who knew Mr. Duffy best and were intimately associated with him in business and social life, his chief quality appeared as a benevolent heart which never displayed itself in ostentatious forms, but in generous effusion through channels calculated to produce the greatest good. He was a man of the most kindly nature, always considerate of all men, while his sympathies were quick and his affection strong and enduring. Politically, Mr. Duffy was a staunch Democrat, and a great influence in the politics of his party, but he always refrained from holding any public office. He rather avoided than sought any office for himself, resisting the representations of his friends who held that he would make an excellent candidate for political office in view of his great personal popularity. But although he would not accept office, Mr. Duffy gave freely of both his time and means in support of the campaigns waged by his party in the city and State.

In 1857, seven years after his arrival in the United States, Francis P. Duffy was united in marriage with Mary A. Kelly, a daughter of Thomas and Bridget Kelly. of Winchester, New Hampshire. This union was blessed with sixteen children, as follows: 1. Thomas Emmet, deceased. 2. Elizabeth Sarah, deceased. 3. Mary Elizabeth Jane, who became the

wife of John Austin, deceased, of Worcester, Massachusetts; they were the parents of one child, Mary Ellen Austin. 4. Anna B., deceased; became the wife of Dennis Kearney, of Keene, New Hampshire, and they were the parents of one child, Catherine Mary Kearney. 5. Francis Joseph, deceased. 6. John Martin, was united in marriage with Harriett Elizabeth Zimmerman, of Keene, New Hampshire; three children were the result of this marriage, namely, John F., Mary Joan and Harriett Elizabeth. 7. Margaret Agnes. 8. James Bernard, D. D. S.; Dr. Duffy is a prominent dentist in Keene, New Hampshire; he graduated from the Boston Dental College in 1897; upon receiving his degree as Doctor of Dental Surgery, he returned to his home town, where he has since practiced with exceptional success and popularity; Dr. Duffy is a member of the New Hampshire State Dental Society, and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; he is also a past district deputy of the Knights of Columbus; he was united in marriage with Cornelia F. Gore, deceased, of Keene, New Hampshire, who bore him one child, Frances Gore Duffy. 9. Edward L., died June 19, 1917; he was united in marriage with Maud Young, of Bellows Falls, Vermont. 10. Ellen Frances. 11. Catherine, deceased. 12. Rose Madeline. 13. Rev. Father Dominic Stephen Duffy, who is rector of St. Peter's Parish, North Walpole, New Hampshire. 14. Patrick, deceased. 15. Joseph, deceased. 16. Winifred, deceased.

Mr. Duffy was a man in whose heart there existed the spirit of kindness and charity, and all who knew him were his friends. As a neighbor he was ever ready to accommodate and to contribute in any way to make the neighborhood pleasanter and happier. His death, at the age of seventy years, has created a void that will be difficult to fill, and as the years roll by he will be more greatly missed, for then his true character will be more properly estimated. Mr. Duffy also distinguished himself during the Civil War, with the result that his war record was a highly honorable one.

The funeral services of Mr. Duffy were held at the Roman Catholic church in Keene, New Hampshire. The funeral was an extremely large and impressive one, it being found impossible almost to accommodate all who were present. All the available carriages and sleighs obtainable in the city were in use. The special mass was conducted by Father Ryan, celebrant, the Rev. Father O'Neil, deacon, the Rev. Father Dunn, formerly assistant pastor in Keene, was sub-deacon, and Edward Hayes, master of ceremonies. Mr. Duffy will be held in the memory of the community-at-large as one who was interested in its welfare, and as one whose upright course secured for him the respect and esteem of his fellow-men.

Charles Stearns Faulkner

THE title of an "upright man" is one of the most honorable that can be borne by any business man. It is a distinction won in a warfare and against temptations that exist in the business world. Not many come through a protracted course unscathed and untainted, and it is an occasion for congratulation that the City of Keene, New Hampshire, shows a long list of successful business men who have honored their occupations by pure lives and honest trading. The name of Charles Stearns Faulkner is one that was well-known in the business annals of that State, and it is written prominently among the best and most successful men of his day. Always cool and prudent in his methods, and prompt to the moment in all his engagements, he held a verbal promise as an absolute obligation, even in trifling matters. The death of Charles Stearns Faulkner, which occurred at his home in Keene, New Hampshire, July 28, 1879, was mourned and deeply regretted by all classes of the community, for he was one of those masterful kind of men who always forge ahead, and in doing so win the affection and admiration of their fellow-men in the various walks of life. The loss of such a man is to be lamented, and his memory highly-cherished, while his career, like that of many a son of New England, should teach a lesson to the coming generations, that success in life may be assured as the fruit of industrious habits, thoroughness of work, and the strictest integrity. The memorials which such men as Mr. Faulkner leave behind them should be preserved and recorded in volumes such as this, for his life story will prove to be an inspiration to many a youth struggling to make a name for himself in the business world.

The birth of Charles Stearns Faulkner occurred in Keene, New Hampshire, August 17, 1819, which made his age at the time of his death sixty years. He was descended from an old and distinguished family. His father, Francis Faulkner, who was the son of Francis, a clothier, at Watertown and Billerica, Massachusetts, was born in 1788, at Watertown, Massachusetts. The great-grandfather of Charles Stearns Faulkner was Major Francis Faulkner, who, with the Middlesex Regiment of Militia at Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775, harassed the British on their retreat. He was a lieutenant-colonel at the battle of White Plains in 1776, and also at the surrender of Burgoyne in 1777, and conducted the prisoners to Cambridge, Massachusetts. Colonel Faulkner was a courageous officer, an able legislator, and an exemplary Christian gentleman. It was he who built the mills which for a century and a half have been known as the Faulkner Mills. At first they were only a saw and grist mill, later a fulling mill. The old Faulkner house is thus described by a writer in the "Middlesex County History:" "No tongue and no record fix the original date of this ancient landmark. It is safe to call it two hundred years old, some parts of it at least. It was a

block house, and in the early Colonial times it was a garrison-house, where the settlers in the neighborhood would gather in the night for protection against the assaults of the Indians."

Edmund Faulkner was the immigrant ancestor of this illustrious family, and was born in England about the year of 1625. He was the ninth settler in order of their coming to Andover, Massachusetts, and was licensed in 1648 as the first inn-keeper in that town. He was one of the ten freeholders who organized the Andover Church, in 1645, and was one of the few men honored with the designation "Mr." in the records. Since 1735 the Faulkners have been millers, clothiers, and manufacturers of note, at Acton, Massachusetts, and in every case, at Acton, Billerica, Massachusetts, and Keene, New Hampshire, the Faulkner descendants have been owners of, or possessed large interests in the mills of their ancestors. As the father of Charles Stearns Faulkner was so closely identified with the beginning of the manufacture of woolen goods in Keene, New Hampshire, it is well to dwell briefly upon the career of this strong, business personality. Young Francis Faulkner learned the clothier's trade at his grandfather's mills in Acton, Massachusetts, and moved to Keene at the age of twenty-one years. He worked in the clothier's mills on the Ashuelot river, and in 1815, in partnership with Josiah Colony, he formed the firm of Faulkner & Colony, purchased from John Maguire all the mills and water privileges on the Ashuelot river in Keene, with the exception of those owned by Azel Wilder, and began that very successful business which their descendants still continue on greatly extended lines. Mr. Faulkner, Sr., was essentially a man of business, with clear perceptions and sound principles, and never sought political honors nor office. He passed away at the age of fifty-four years, in 1842. He was united in marriage with Eliza Stearns, of Lancaster, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of six children, namely: Charles Stearns, of further mention; Elizabeth Jones, Francis Augustus, William Frederick, and two who died in infancy.

Charles Stearns Faulkner, the oldest son of Francis and Eliza (Stearns) Faulkner, like his brother, the Hon. Francis Augustus Faulkner, who died May 22, 1879, was for years prominent in public affairs, and distinguished for keen business qualities, enterprise and public-spirit. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native town of Keene, New Hampshire. Upon the death of his father, when he was only twenty-three years of age, Mr. Faulkner upheld the family name in the firm, and accumulated a large property. He became senior partner in the firm of Faulkner & Colony, woolen manufacturers, and considered one of the oldest firms in the "Granite State." Mr. Faulkner's integrity and honor were never impeached, and this fact, combined with his genial manner, his courtesy and consideration of all men, and a certain intrinsic manliness, which showed in every action and word, made him an extremely popular figure, and won for him a great host of friends, whose devotion he returned in kind. Mr. Faulkner had always taken a deep interest in political affairs, both local and national, and in his political belief was affiliated with the Republican party. He was chosen a delegate to the National Republican Convention that nominated

General Ulysses S. Grant for President of the United States. He was twice elected representative to the Legislature, in which capacity he displaved many qualities which fitted him for his position.

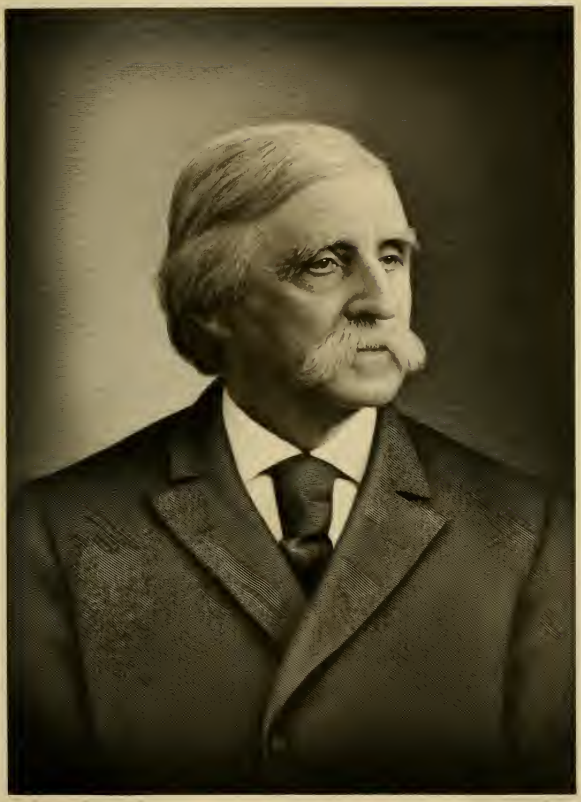
On February 24, 1852, Charles Stearns Faulkner was united in marriage with Sallie Eliza Eames, of Bath, New Hampshire, and their union was blessed with eight children, as follows: Charles Edmund, died June 20, 1861; Frederick Augustus, who was united in marriage with Emma Manning, of Keene, New Hampshire, and they are the parents of two children, Richard and Julia Faulkner; Jane Hutchins, who passed away August 22, 1858; Herbert Kimball, John Charles, William Edward, Mary Johnson, who resides in Keene, New Hampshire, at No. 70 West street; Robert Eames. The home ties were considered and held as sacred by Mr. Faulkner, and the closeness and strength of the ties that bound the family together, and the charm of the home life of the Faulkner family, were revealed in many ways. It was not only in this relation of life that Mr. Faulkner proved his great worth in the world, but in most every relation of life, and surely the record of his life story might well be held up as an example to the ambitious who wish to achieve success in a strictly honest way.

Mr. Faulkner was a kind-hearted, genial gentleman, ever ready to assist in every good work, and liberal and generous toward the poor and needy. The life of Mr. Faulkner was a successful one, not alone from a financial point of view but, public-spirited and charitably inclined, he aided many over the hard places with encouraging words and substantial help. He never lost sight of his goal, and never forgot nor neglected the requirements of the present. He was one of the best-known and wealthiest men in Keene, New Hampshire, and was widely and favorably known throughout the State. Nothing more truthful can be said of him than that he was one of those men of whom any community might justly feel proud, and whose memory it should deeply cherish.

Thomas Wheat, M. D.

THERE is something intrinsically admirable in the profession of medicine that illumines by reflected light all those who practice it. Something that is concerned with the prime object, the alleviation of human suffering, something about the self-sacrifice that it must necessarily involve that makes us regard, and rightly so, all those who choose to follow its difficult way and devote themselves to its great aims, with a certain amount of respect and reverence. It is true that to-day there has been a certain lowering, on the average, of the standards and traditions of the profession, and that there are many within its ranks at the present time who have proposed to themselves selfish or unworthy objects instead of those identified with the profession itself, whose eyes are centered on the rewards rather than the services, yet there are others also who have preserved the purest and best ideals of the calling and whose self-sacrifice is as disinterested as that of any who have preceded them. To such men we turn to seek the hope of the great profession in the future, to the men who, forgetful of personal considerations, lose themselves either in the interest of the great questions with which they have concerned themselves or in the joy of rendering deep service to their fellow-men. A man of this type was Doctor Thomas Wheat, of Manchester, New Hampshire, whose work in that city in the interests of its health did the public an invaluable service. The life of Dr. Wheat, which terminated at his home in Manchester, New Hampshire, March 25, 1895, exemplified in the highest degree the sterling virtues which it is necessary to possess in order to fully live up to the demand of this great profession, and so highly were these virtues regarded by the community in which he dwelt and practiced, that his death was felt by all his fellow-townsmen as the loss of something like a personal friend. Dr. Wheat was a courteous, kindly man, a well-beloved and honored physician, a devoted and loving husband and father, and a citizen of high repute and worth. In him were happily blended the characteristics of a strong man, decision, toleration, firmness, and with all he was approachable, companionable and lovable. He has gone to his reward, but his splendid spirit and influence remain, and always will remain as long as life lasts.

Dr. Thomas Wheat was born in Candia, New Hampshire, January 22, 1821, the son of Dr. Nathaniel and Sally (Fitts) Wheat. Dr. Nathaniel Wheat was born in Canaan, New Hampshire, November 12, 1783. He studied with Dr. Jacob B. Moore, of Andover, Massachusetts, and located in Candia, New Hampshire, in 1809. In 1819 he was united in marriage with Sally Fitts, a daughter of Moses Fitts. This union was blessed with three children: Thomas Wheat, in whose memory we are writing, and two who died in infancy. After a very successful practice of about twenty years in Candia, Dr. Nathaniel Wheat removed to Concord, in 1834. In 1838 he



Thomas Wheat

returned to Candia, and the following year he removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he practiced medicine more than twelve years. He passed away January 15, 1851. He was a very ingenious mechanic, as well as a skillful physician. In 1822 he made a pipe organ of moderate size, which was later set up in Master Moses Fitts' hall, and was often played upon by the builder and others. He was the first physician in Manchester to apply electricity in the treatment of nervous diseases, and was the first to own an electric machine. He was at one time the president of the New Hampshire State Musical Society. The first great temperance movement which was the means of making Candia one of the most temperate towns in the State owed much to his untiring efforts.

Dr. Thomas Wheat studied with his father, who at that time kept a drug store on Elm street, where the Z. F. Campbell drug store is now located. Later he attended the Jefferson Medical School in Philadelphia, a well-known institution, from which he graduated in 1847. Soon after, he returned to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he began the practice of medicine. Dr. Wheat had an office in the Dunlap block for many years, and remained in continual practice until the time of his death, at the age of seventy-four years. The success of Dr. Wheat in his chosen profession was due to the possession by him of a combination of virtues and talents greatly in demand in this world. At the basis of his character were the fundamental virtues of sincerity and courage, a sincerity which rendered him incapable of taking advantage of another, and a courage that kept him cheerful and determined in the face of all obstacles. Both these qualities, it is hardly necessary to point out, are most valuable in the profession of medicine and, indeed, Dr. Wheat's work as a physician amply showed this happy union of qualities. In all the relations of his life, in all his associations with his fellow-men, these same qualities stood out in a marked manner and gained for him the admiration and affection of all who came in contact with him. Dr. Wheat was one of Manchester's oldest and best-known physicians, having been in practice there for nearly half a century. He became one of the most prominent figures in the community, and exercised there, from first to last, a potent influence for good. His practice was large and brought him into intimate personal relations with a very great number of his fellow-men, and everywhere he went he seemed to bring with him good cheer and hopeful optimism. Dr. Wheat's grandfather was a Baptist minister, and was an officer in the War of the Revolution, serving with General George Washington at Valley Forge.

On July 3, 1865, Dr. Thomas Wheat was united in marriage with Irene Augusta Hunt, a daughter of J. T. P. and Irene (Drew) Hunt, both of whom were highly-respected natives of New Hampshire. J. T. P. Hunt was born in Gilmanton Iron Works, and his wife in Alton. Mr. Hunt formerly lived in Lowell, Massachusetts, then located in Manchester, New Hampshire, in 1837. He was a contractor and built many of the large mills in Manchester. His death occurred February 23, 1865. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Wheat became the parents of one child, Dr. Arthur Fitts Wheat,

who was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, August 8, 1871. He attended the schools of Manchester for his education, and graduated from Harvard Medical College. After his graduation he entered his father's office in Manchester, where he has since continued to practice. Recently he offered his services to his country by enlisting in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army, with the rank of captain. On July 19, 1913, he was united in marriage with Rachel Flint, a daughter of Joseph Almy and Frances (Horne) Flint. They are the parents of one child, Arthur, who was born August 5, 1915. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Wheat has continued to reside in the Wheat homestead on Elm street, in Manchester. Another of Dr. Wheat's strongest instincts was the domestic one, and it was in the familiar intercourse of his home that he really found the greatest delight and comfort. Dr. Wheat was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and an attendant of the Franklin Street Church, in Manchester. He combined in himself to a rare degree the culture and skill of a physician with the unselfishness and devotion of a warm personal friend. He died the death of the righteous, and left behind him a large circle of sorrowing patients and friends.

It is unnecessary to say that as a physician Dr. Wheat was held in the highest estimation by his fellow-citizens, and the record of his daily life was filled with evidences of this fact. In all professions, but more especially the medical, there are exalted heights to which genius itself dares scarcely soar, and which can only be gained after long years of patient, arduous and unremitting toil, and unfaltering courage. To this proud eminence we may safely state that Dr. Thomas Wheat rose. He devoted his life to his profession and was deservedly crowned with its choicest rewards.

Hon. Freeman Alexander Hussey

FEW citizens have lived in our midst who have left a brighter record for every trait of character that constitutes true greatness than the late Freeman Alexander Hussey, of Somersworth, New Hampshire. Certainly none whose memory shall float down the stream of time will be more honored and revered. It is utterly impossible to estimate the true value to a town of such men. The influence which they exert branches out through all the commercial, financial and industrial life, extending itself to the whole social economy. Every man from the toiling laborer to the merchant prince receives benefit from them. Aggressive, cool, prudent, far-seeing but exact, prompt to the moment in all his engagements, holding his verbal promise as an absolute obligation even in trifles, Mr. Hussey belonged to that class of distinctively American business men who promote public progress in advancing individual prosperity, and whose private interests never preclude active participation in movements and measures which concern the general good. A large amount of his time was devoted to the performance of public duties, and he justly ranked among the most useful and public-spirited citizens of the State of New Hampshire. He exemplified the sturdy virtues of the old stock from which he was descended and which were transplanted to the genial and friendly soil of the Granite State. He exercised an influence for good on the commercial interests, developments and improvements of both the place of his business and of his home, which will long be remembered.

Freeman Alexander Hussey was born in Somersworth, New Hampshire, January 23, 1852, and died in the town of his birth, February 9, 1918. He was a son of John and Mary (Locke) Hussey, his father being a native of Acton, Maine, and his mother a native of Barrington, New Hampshire. John Hussey was a carpenter and contractor of Somersworth, New Hampshire, and he built many of the buildings in that town, among them the high school and some of the fine old residences of the place.

Freeman Alexander Hussey attended the grammar schools of Somersworth, New Hampshire, and Acton, Maine, and as a boy he entered the High street bakery and learned the baker's trade with James A. Locke, and remained in the employ of Mr. Locke as a journeyman baker for several years, at which time he purchased the business from Mr. Locke, and remained an occupant of the one building, first as an employee of Mr. Locke, and then as proprietor of the baking business, for a period of thirty-seven years, at the end of which time he sold out and retired from active business, but continued as a very busy man, settling estates, mostly for his own family. Mr. Hussey was very prominent in other lines of endeavor, although the baking business occupied most of his time and attention. He was vice-president of the Somersworth National Bank, and was also one of the

directors of the Somersworth Savings Bank, and at the time of the remodeling and the making of extensive repairs on the Somersworth Savings Bank's building, Mr. Hussey was selected as the man under whose direction these repairs could be the most satisfactorially made, and he gave much time and attention to this work at the time. He was a Republican and took much active interest in the welfare of his party in Somersworth, and served one term as mayor of that town. He always took an active part in all matters pertaining to the betterment of the civic affairs of his native town, and served as selectman and in various other offices, and also served his town as representative in the State Legislature for several terms. He was prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of the Masons and of the Odd Fellows, and was a member of the Baptist church for forty years, serving as treasurer of the Sunday school for more than forty years, and was also chief warden of this church for several years.

Mr. Hussey married, October 23, 1878, Celia A. E. Fall, who was also born in Somersworth, New Hampshire, a daughter of Noah L. and Amanda (James) Fall, formerly of Lebanon, Maine. Mr. Fall, in early life, learned the trade of bobbin-maker, which he followed for several years, but later entered the grocery business. The latter part of his life he lived retired. Mrs. Hussey was their only child. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Alexander Hussey were the parents of two daughters: 1. Leona Etta, who became the wife of Jordan Savithes, of Detroit, Michigan, and they are the parents of one daughter, Edith Dorothea. 2. Edith Amanda, who became the wife of Chester R. Adams, of Attleboro, where he is employed as a telephone inspector. Mr. and Mrs. Hussey were also the parents of one son, Kirk Herbert, who died as a child. Mrs. Hussey still retains her membership in the Baptist church.

Brief mention has already been made of Mr. Hussey's activities in the political and fraternal life of the community. He was a member of the Board of Selectmen in 1887-1888, and after the incorporation of the city he was elected alderman and served three terms from Ward Three. In 1900 he was elected representative to the General Court and served at the following session. He was a member of Libanus Lodge, No. 49, Free and Accepted Masons, Edwards Chapter, No. 21, Royal Arch Masons, and St. Paul's Commandery, Knights Templar; also a member of Washington Lodge, No. 4, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and served in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows as past grand. He was also a member of Great Falls Encampment, No. 15.

The success which Mr. Hussey achieved both as a business man and public official was not the result of ability alone, although his talents were unusual, but it was also the triumph of character. Perhaps the richest and most beautiful traits of his character were his strong domestic sentiments and habits, which impelled him to seek his highest happiness in the home. His success was the merited reward of industry, ability and honesty. In all his words and deeds he was faithful to every public and personal obligation, and in return the people of Somersworth bestowed repeated honors upon him. His commanding influence in public affairs and among his

friends was the natural product of superior and mental and moral qualities. Energetic, ambitious and zealous, his loyalty to American ideals knew no bounds, and the memory of his life will remain as an inspiration and benediction to the growing youth to maintain a constant devotion to our beloved country. Clear in thought, high in his ideals of government, he possessed a magnetism that drew to him all classes and conditions alike. To all who knew him, and therefore loved him, his memory must recall the noblest and gentlest personality, all that constitutes the most essential worth, the purest charm of character, and the highest Christian manhood.

John Winslow Tibbitts

ONE of the most conspicuous figures in the life of Rochester, New Hampshire, during the past generation, was John Winslow Tibbitts, whose death, at East Rochester, New Hampshire, on October 28, 1915, was felt as a real loss by a very large circle of friends and acquaintances, and in his passing away the city of Rochester and its environs lost one of its oldest, best-known and most successful citizens.

John Winslow Tibbitts was born in Dover, New Hampshire, January 5, 1831, a son of Samuel H. and Belinda (Cross) Tibbitts. The family name was formerly spelled Tibbetts, but was changed to Tibbitts by Samuel H. Tibbitts, the father of John Winslow Tibbitts. Samuel H. Tibbitts was born near Dover, New Hampshire, in what was for many years known as the old Heath House, which was located in the heath, directly opposite the county farm. Samuel H. Tibbitts later became proprietor of this hotel, and ran it for many years.

Tibbitts is the usual spelling of the name in present use, though a part of the family employ the form, Tebbets, Tibbets, or Tibbits. It is among the earliest in New Hampshire, and has been continuously associated with the development of the State in worthy ways. From southeastern New Hampshire it has spread to all parts of the United States and is found in connection with pioneer settlements in many localities.

(I) Henry Tibbetts, the ancestor of nearly all of the name in America, was born in England about the year 1596, and embarked from London, July 13, 1635, in the ship "James," bound for New England. He was accompanied by his wife, Elizabeth, born in the same year as himself, and sons, Jeremiah, born 1631, and Samuel, born 1633. He was a shoemaker by trade, and soon settled in Dover, New Hampshire, where he had a grant of three and one-half acres of land for a house lot, at Dover Neck. At different times he had other grants, including one of twenty acres, situated on the west side of Back river (now called the Bellamy river) and another of one hundred acres adjoining the Newichawanock river, in what is now Rollinsford, then Dover. He held several minor offices in the town, was a hardworking, industrious farmer, and for some years was the only shoemaker in the place. He died in 1676, at the age of eighty years, having survived his wife, Elizabeth, several years. They had several children born after their arrival in America.

(II) Jeremiah Tibbetts, eldest child of Henry and Elizabeth Tibbetts, born in 1631, in England, died in the summer of 1677. His will was dated May 5, and proved October 31, of that year. His widow, Mary, survived him and married a Mr. Loomis. He lived at Dover, where he was a farmer, and for several years kept the jail or prison of the colony. He had several grants from the town, one embracing one hundred acres of land in what is

John Winslow Tibbitts

Mrs. Clarinda Tibbitts

now Rollinsford, and another of three and one-half acres at Dover Neck, for a house lot, on which he built his residence. He inherited the greater part of his father's land, including the one hundred acre tract in Rollinsford. He married Mary Canney, daughter of Thomas Canney, a neighbor who lived but a short distance from the Tibbetts home. She died at Dover, July 2, 1706. They had eight sons and four daughters.

(III) Jeremiah (2) Tibbetts, eldest child of Jeremiah (1) and Mary (Canney) Tibbetts, was born June 5, 1656, and died some time after June 27, 1735, and before December 17, 1743. He lived at Dover, New Hampshire, and was a farmer. He married Mary Twombly, daughter of Ralph and Elizabeth Twombly, and they were the parents of a large family of children.

(IV) John Tibbetts, son of Jeremiah (2) and Mary (Twombly) Tibbetts, was born about 1685. He was alive in 1743, and died before May 2, 1756. He resided in Dover, and followed the trade of carpenter. He married (first) Sarah Meader, daughter of John and Sarah Meader, of Dover. She died, and he married (second) Tamsen (Meserve) Ham, widow of Joseph Ham. He had three children by the first marriage, and one by the second.

(V) John (2) Tibbetts, eldest child of John (1) and Sarah (Meader) Tibbetts, was born November 14, 1711; the date of his death is unknown. He spent his life in Dover. He married Tamsen Ricker, daughter of Ephraim Ricker, of the same place.

(VI) Ichabod Tibbetts, son of John (2) and Tamsen (Ricker) Tibbetts, was born about 1745, but the date of his death is not known. He resided in Dover, and married Hannah Tibbetts, daughter of Jeremiah and Lydia Tibbetts, of Barrington, New Hampshire. She was born February 10, 1754, and died in 1831. They had twelve children.

(VII) John (3) Tibbetts, son of Ichabod and Hannah (Tibbetts) Tibbetts, was born July 5, 1784, and died in 1821. He resided in Dover, New Hampshire, and was a farmer. He married Deborah Ham, of Barrington, New Hampshire, who died February 8, 1858. They had four children.

(VIII) Samuel Ham Tibbitts, eldest child of John (3) and Deborah (Ham) Tibbetts, was born February 11, 1807, and died September 23, 1858. He resided at Dover, and married, December 7, 1826, Belinda Cross, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Hayes) Cross, of Rochester, New Hampshire. She was born April 23, 1808, and died October 29, 1846. He had six children, John Winslow Tibbitts, whose name heads this memorial, was the second of these six children. The Tibbitts coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Azure, in chief three lions rampant.
Crest—A bee volant in pale sable.
Motto—Per industria.

(IX) John Winslow Tibbitts spent his boyhood years in his native town, Dover, New Hampshire, and in accordance with the custom of those days, he attended the local schools for a few weeks each year. When about fifteen years of age he started to learn the carpenter's trade, which business he

followed for many years. He came to East Rochester in 1850, at which time there were only five houses standing in the village. It can truly be said of Mr. Tibbitts that he has either built or helped build the greater part of the houses and buildings now standing in East Rochester, and among them should be mentioned the hotel, which he built and which he conducted up to the time of his death, the last few years prior to his death, it being under the management of his daughter, Mrs. Cora B. Hayes, under whose capable ownership and management it is still being conducted. It was in 1854 that he bought the lot on which now stands the Glendon House, but at that time he built but a small house on this lot; in 1880 he erected the hotel, and at the time of his death he was the oldest hotel man in Strafford county. Although widely known as a popular and successful hotel man, it was probable that he was better known throughout New England as a prominent and successful operator in lumber and timber lands. He was the senior member of the well-known firm of Tibbitts, Hayes & Manson, whose business was that of buying up timber lots and operating mills to put the lumber into shape for the markets. In his connection with this firm, he made the name of Tibbitts especially well-known throughout the New England States. Although a very busy man, Mr. Tibbitts did not neglect his duties as a citizen, and as such he took an active interest in all civic and State affairs. In politics he was, in early life, a Whig, but upon the formation of the Republican party he, like most other men of that period who were then Whigs, transferred his allegiance to the newly-born Republican party, and as such he served two terms (1873-1875) in the New Hampshire State Legislature. He was also active in local politics; was one of the selectmen in the last year of the town government, and he became one of the first councilmen under the city government. Mr. Tibbitts was always proud of the fact that his first vote, cast in 1852, before the formation of the Republican party, was cast for the Whig candidate, General Winfield Scott. He was very well-known in fraternal circles, being a member of the Masons, taking the degrees as far as the council, and he also received all the degrees in the Odd Fellows.

John Winslow Tibbitts married (first) Charlotte F. Chamberlain, who died eight months later. Mr. Tibbitts married (second) Clarinda W. Blaisdell, a native of Lebanon, Maine, and a daughter of Jonathan and Sally (Wentworth) Blaisdell, who were both members of fine old families from Lebanon, Maine, where for generations both the Blaisdells and the Wentworths were among the most prominent families of that region of New England. John Winslow Tibbitts and his wife, Clarinda W. (Blaisdell) Tibbitts became the parents of two daughters, Cora B., and Avie E., the latter of whom died in 1900. Cora B. Tibbitts became the wife of the late Joseph O. Hayes, who became a member of the lumber firm of Tibbitts, Hayes & Manson. Mr. Hayes died February 15, 1919. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes were the parents of one son, Harry Tibbitts Hayes.

John Winslow Tibbitts was a man of keen business judgment, and one who was looked up to as capable of giving advice in many lines of business. He was a director in the Rochester Loan & Banking Company, and although

Avie E. Tibbitts

he was advanced in years his intellect was unimpaired to the last. He was a strict temperance man, and always conducted his hotel as a temperance hotel. The home life of Mr. Tibbitts was an exceptionally happy one, and he did all in his power to make his loved ones happy and contented. It was at his own fireside that he experienced more real happiness than he could extract from any other form of occupation, and every hour which he felt free to dispose to his own pleasure was thus spent among those he loved best. Mr. Tibbitts was in the best sense what is most aptly described in the typical American term, "self-made." It was through his own efforts that he won his way to success, by dint of enterprise and courage, linked to indefatigable industry. In all the relations of life, private as well as those in connection with his business, his conduct was ever above reproach, displaying at all times those more fundamental virtues upon which all worthy character must be based, courage and honesty, and those scarcely less compelling qualities of kindliness and sympathy. By all who came in contact with him, he was held in admiration and affection, and it was in a large circle of associates and friends that his death was felt as a personal loss. The success which he made was entirely due to his own individual efforts and the hard work and close application which he always paid to his business affairs. His reputation was second to none for honesty, justice and charity to the poor and unfortunate, and in his death the New England States lost one of her best citizens.

Joseph O. Hayes

THE list of important men of the town of East Rochester, New Hampshire, would not be complete without a memorial of the life and career of the late Joseph O. Hayes, a man peculiarly useful and successful in every direction in which his preference took him. He was a well-known resident and citizen of his adopted town, East Rochester, and was for many years one of the leaders in any movement for the public good of the community, and to such an extent was this the fact that his name came to be accepted as a stamp of excellence, and his endorsement of a public or private enterprise was regarded as an evidence of its merit and honesty.

Joseph O. Hayes was born in Gonic, New Hampshire, in 1847, and died very suddenly at his home in East Rochester, February 15, 1919. He was a son of Joseph and Armine Garland Hayes, and was a descendant of one of the oldest families in that section of New England.

The name Hayes is of Scotch origin. It was originally written Hay, and means an enclosed park or field. Four families of the name Hayes came to New England in the seventeenth century. Thomas Hayes settled in Milford, Connecticut, in 1645; Nathaniel Hayes settled in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1652; John Hayes settled in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1680; and George Hayes settled in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1682. George Hayes, born in Scotland in 1655, lived at Windsor and Simsbury, Connecticut, dying at the latter place, September 2, 1725. His great-grandson, Rutherford, born July 29, 1758, who lived at Brattleboro, Vermont, and served in the Revolution, was the grandfather of President Rutherford B. Hayes. It is probable that the present branch of the family, like all others born in New Hampshire, is descended from John Hayes, who came to Dover in 1680, and married Mary Horne.

There is a pretty tradition in connection with the Hayes coat-of-arms. In the reign of Kenneth III., of Scotland, A. D., 980, the Danes were pursuing the fleeing Scots from the field, when a countryman and his two sons appeared in a narrow pass, brandishing an ox-yoke; they rallied the fugitives and turned the course of battle. The king in reward for their valor gave to the countryman and his two sons, afterward known as Hay, as much land on the River Tay as a falcon, flying from a man's hand, could cover prior to settling down. This tract, six miles in length, was afterwards called Errol. The stone on which the falcon alighted is still pointed out in a little village called Hawkstone. For eight centuries the family of Hay have borne "three escutcheons gules" with a broken ox-yoke as a part of the crest, two Danes in armor as their supporters, and the motto, *Renovate animos.* The earls of Errol bear this motto, together with a falcon crest. In Scott's library at Abbottsford, among other coats-of-arms is that of Hayes, which has a cross

J. A. Hayes

between four stars, the falcon crest, and the motto, *Recte*. The present English family of Hayes, of Arborfield, Berks, have the "three escutcheons gules," and the falcon crest.

John Hayes, the immigrant ancestor of nearly all in New Hampshire bearing that name, settled in Dover Corner, New Hampshire, about 1680. He had a grant of twenty acres of land, March 18, 1694, and this was laid out November 4, 1702. It lay between localities known as Barbadoes and Tole-end, and it is probable that most of his land was secured by purchase. He died October 25, 1708, of malignant fever, four days after he was taken sick, as appears by the journal of Rev. John Pike. He was married, June 28, 1686, to Mary Horne.

Joseph O. Hayes was raised in Gonic on the home farm, and during his younger years he assisted his brother, Benjamin, in the management of this farm. Later he came to Rochester and was employed in the hardware store operated by the late Captain A. W. Hayes. More than thirty years ago he came to East Rochester and bought a part interest in the livery and lumber business of the late John W. Tibbitts, and they were engaged in business for many years. Later he secured entire control of the livery business and was conducting the same at the time of his death. He had been greatly interested in the welfare of that community, giving much time, energy and money towards the bringing of new business to that place, he being one of the hardest workers in raising the necessary funds to procure enough money to buy the old factory at East Rochester which the N. B. Thayer Company now occupies. Mr. Hayes was a liberal giver in all war work, and where assistance was needed for the poor he was always a heavy contributor. Fraternally he was a member of Dover Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Motolina Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Rochester, the Edwin Forest Club and Rindge Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of East Rochester. He was a charter member of the Rochester Agriculture & Mechanical Association, and had been a director for years. Politically he was a life-long Republican, holding commanding sway in his community for years. He served a number of terms as councilman, two terms (1883-1890) as a Representative, and as delegate to various conventions at various times. Possessing a sunny, congenial disposition, "Joe" Hayes, as he was best known, was a prominent figure in his county. No one will be any more missed, as it was a very rare occasion that people would go to East Rochester that they did not see "Joe" Hayes around the hotel or stable, or somewhere on the streets. He was very active, economical in his business affairs, and through his business sagacity had amassed a snug sum of money. He was also one of the largest real estate owners in East Rochester, being connected with the real estate firm of Tibbitts, Hayes & Manson.

Joseph O. Hayes was united in marriage with Cora B. Tibbitts, a daughter of the late John Winslow and Clarinda W. (Blaisdell) Tibbitts. Mr. Hayes is survived by his wife and one son, Harry Tibbitts Hayes.

Mr. Hayes was a devoted husband and father, and in every relation of life his conduct was well worthy of being held up as an example to the youth

of the community. He was quick to enter into the informal social gatherings of his friends, of whom he had a host. He took a very keen interest in the affairs of East Rochester, and did much to promote its interests, so that the community owed him a great debt for the assistance that he gave to its development. His public spirit was most notable, and it seemed that no pains or effort were too great for him to take in the interest of the community or the welfare of those about him. With his mental equipment to strengthen and make effective his natural business ability, he won success, and the great influence which he exerted in life was at once beneficent, and those who came after him should consider it a privilege to keep it alive in the future. The town of East Rochester is justly proud to number Mr. Hayes among her representative citizens, and the memory of his useful career will be kept green in the hearts of many.

Charles Dennett

IT is very difficult for those of the present generation, who are accustomed to view with but little passing interest the wonders of modern inventions, to understand and appreciate the hardships and trials which those hardy pioneers of past generations took as a matter of course. We, of the present generation, with such everyday conveniences as the telephone, telegraph, electric lights, fast-moving trains, and also such wonders as the airplanes, wireless telegraphy, to say nothing of the now very common automobile, must not, however, think of those people of the early part of the nineteenth century as living lives devoid of pleasure and happiness, as those hardy people were just as happy, just as useful and perhaps more healthy than the people who populate this fast-moving world to-day. Certainly it cannot be said that Charles Dennett and his good wife, Abigail (Ham) Dennett, were not just as useful and just as happy as any couple who are living in Strafford county at the present time, although the period of Mr. and Mrs. Dennett's activities embraced those years which constituted the first half of the nineteenth century. Both were of good old New England stock, both were honest, God-fearing, and both lived happy, useful and contented lives.

Charles Dennett was born in Barnstead, New Hampshire, September 28, 1788, and was the sixth in descent from Alexander Dennett, the immigrant ancestor. He was also descended from those two Dennetts who were among the original settlers of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In early youth Charles Dennett showed a remarkable aptitude for mechanical work, and at the age of fourteen years he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, with whom he remained seven years. After his apprenticeship had been completed, young Dennett hired out to his "master" at a salary of eight dollars a month and board, but was compelled to take part of his pay in clock cases, trusting to luck and to his ability as a salesman to sell them. In 1812 he came to Rochester, New Hampshire, and soon began business for himself as a cabinet-maker. It was at that time considered a very difficult task to veneer mahogany, but Charles Dennett's first attempt at this difficult work was successful, although he had never seen the work done. He was a very artistic workman and to this day there are many inlaid clockcases, sideboards, secretaries, bureaus and tables in existence which testify to his skill and workmanship, they being made by himself and his apprentices. Mr. Dennett's upright habits and steady industry soon won for him the respect of the citizens. He had been in Rochester but a short time when his neighbor, Mr. Upham, offered him the loan of some money. He replied that he had no security, when Mr. Upham answered, "As long as I hear that you are at work every morning at four o'clock I need no other security." From his first coming to Rochester he interested himself with

the moral interests of the town, did much to help uplift the community, was greatly interested in the schools and did much in sustaining the old academy during its existence. Soon after coming to Rochester he became a Methodist and was largely instrumental in establishing the church in that city. He, with James C. Cole and Simon Chase, took charge of building the first Methodist Episcopal church, erected in 1825, and he contributed largely towards its support. His home was the home for ministers who traveled horseback on a circuit before the church was able to support a settled pastor. Mr. and Mrs. Dennett were literally pioneers in the Methodist Episcopal church in Rochester, New Hampshire.

At that period in this country's development, open fire-places were used for cooking, and in about 1823 Mr. Dennett bought the first cooking stove ever used in the town, and people came from many places, far and near, to see it as a curiosity, often declaring that they would never have such a black-looking thing in their house. Candles and whale oil lamps gave dim lights in public places and private homes. The convenience of lucifer matches was unknown. When Mr. and Mrs. Dennett began housekeeping it was then customary to keep liquor in the house to offer guests, ministers as well as others, but in later years Mr. Dennett became known as one of the most zealous advocates of temperance and he spent much time, strength and money for that cause. Mr. Dennett had quite an amount of inventive talent, and in 1822 he constructed a corn-sheller which would shell a bushel of corn in three minutes. He also invented a lock which was used many years on the vault of the bank in which he was a director, which lock repeatedly defied the efforts of burglars. At the age of forty-one he gave up cabinet-making, as machines were then taking the place of handwork, and he then devoted himself to surveying, and to the administration of estates, drawing up wills and other legal documents, and devoting so much time and attention to probate business that he soon became an authority in such matters. He filled various offices of trust, having served as town clerk, county treasurer, representative to the State Legislature, and was deputy sheriff eighteen years. He was on the first board of directors of the Rochester Bank, which was organized in 1835, and was on the first board of trustees of the Norway Savings Bank when that institution was organized in 1851, and was also its president for many years. His integrity and sound judgment were fully recognized, and he was often chosen as arbitrator in cases among his townsmen, and also acted as guardian for children.

Charles Dennett was a prominent Free Mason and Odd Fellow. He joined the Masons in early life, and was master of the lodge for fifteen years and treasurer fourteen years, and also served as district grand master four years. He was a charter member of Motolinia Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and its permanent secretary for twenty-one years. He was in early life a Democrat, but joined the Free Soilers when Honorable John P. Hale made his great departure, and was always afterwards an earnest Republican.

On November 11, 1813, Mr. Dennett married Abigail Ham, born at

Rochester Neck, New Hampshire, January 8, 1792, died September 24, 1876, a daughter of Israel and Mehitable (Hayes) Ham. Israel Ham was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, having entered the Continental Army at the age of seventeen years. Charles Dennett's father was also in the same war, having entered at the age of eighteen. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dennett were the parents of nine children, all of whom are deceased with the exception of Abbie H. Dennett, who is still a resident of Rochester, New Hampshire. Miss Abbie H. Dennett lives in the old house which has always been her home, and which was built in 1813. She is a member of the Mary Todd Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Her great-grandniece, whom she raised from childhood, is the wife of Rev. J. M. Adams, a Congregational minister, and they are the parents of two children: Myron Dennett, and Margaret Dixon.

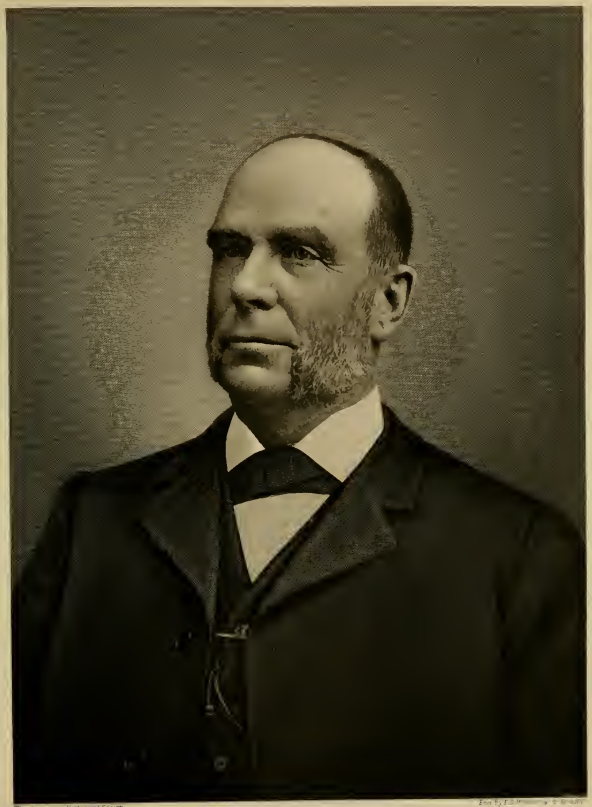
Charles Dennett was a remarkable penman, having taken writing lessons for some time after his marriage, and was considered as one of the best of the old style penmen in Strafford county. In the death of this remarkable man, which occurred on March 4, 1867, the entire community lost one of its foremost citizens, his family lost a devoted husband and father, and the people of Rochester lost one of its oldest and most useful men, a man whose place has never been completely filled.

Charles K. Walker

CHARLES K. WALKER, a well-known resident of West Manchester, New Hampshire, passed away there at the old ancestral house in which he was born, at the ripe old age of four score years and two. His death, which occurred September 9, 1912, brought forth many expressions of genuine sorrow and regret from his many friends, and to those with whom he had come in contact even in the most casual manner. He was the most likeable of men, the possessor of a pleasing disposition, a genial nature, and ever ready to do a good turn towards one of his fellow-men. It is not always that a man who has served with distinction as a public official has the advantage of ancient lineage. In fact there are those who maintain that men of action are seldom men of birth. Even if this be so, it must be admitted that Mr. Walker was an exception to the rule, inasmuch as he filled for many years a very responsible public position, and the fact of his patrician descent is beyond dispute, as he came of the sturdy stock that from its bone and sinew and its moral fibre has built up the State of New Hampshire and given character to her institutions. His death, at what was apparently the zenith of a most successful and useful career, was not alone a severe blow to those connected with him by the ties of friendship or blood, but was a loss which affected the entire city of Manchester. He was a man of dynamic quality, a man who stood for cleanness in business and politics, and was ever to be found in the van of any movement tending to advance the progress of the city in which he lived. Mr. Walker illustrated in himself the composite character of our American citizenship, and presented in his temperament and disposition a masterful, forceful and intellectual quality which abound in our race.

Charles K. Walker was born July 8, 1830, in what was then known as Bedford, now annexed to Manchester, New Hampshire, the son of James and Betsey (Parker) Walker. Mr. Walker descended on his father's side from one of the first settlers in Bedford, and on his mother's side from the largest landowners of the town, the Parker holdings in the early days taking in a large part of what is now West Manchester. His paternal ancestor, the Rev. George Walker, rector of the Parish of Donoughmore, was one of the leaders of the besieged inhabitants of Londonderry, Ireland, in 1689. Although an aged man, he was active in the defense of the city, and did much to assist the starving inhabitants in their efforts to obtain food. He was a man of great force of character, a natural leader, and it is natural that from this forceful man should spring a family noted for its energy and strong character.

(I) In 1714, a descendant of the Rev. George Walker, Andrew, by name, came over from Londonderry, and settled in Billerica, Massachusetts, afterwards removing to Tewksbury, where he died. He was accompanied



The American Historical Society

Charles K. Walker

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE CHARLES K. WALKER, WESTMANCHESTER, N. H.

by his wife and two sons, Robert, and James, of further mention, who were afterwards reinforced by seven other children: Alexander, who married a Caldwell; Margaret, who married Nathaniel Davidson; Mary, who married Robert Davidson; Sarah, who died single; Nancy, who married James Carr, of Goffstown; Hannah, who married Francis Barnet, of Bedford; Jane, who married William Barnet, of Bedford. At what time Andrew Walker, the common ancestor, died is uncertain. There is in the possession of the family of Charles K. Walker, of West Manchester, a power of attorney dated 1739, given by Captain James Walker to his father, Andrew, then residing in Tewksbury, Massachusetts.

(II) Captain James Walker, son of Andrew Walker, was three or four years old when he arrived in this country. In 1734 Robert and James went to live with their uncle, Archibald Stark, father of General John Stark, then living in Londonderry, New Hampshire. Here for three years they made turpentine from the pitch pine trees growing abundantly in the forest. In the fall of 1737 they crossed the Merrimack river and built a log cabin for shelter during the winter, thus becoming the first settlers of the town of Bedford. During the winter they felled the trees, and in the spring finished clearing the first piece of land in the town. Here, too, they were joined in the spring by Matthew and Samuel Patten (brothers) from Dunstable, Massachusetts, who assisted in clearing the land and lived with them until their own house was completed. Robert was a noted hunter, while James excelled in fine horses. In one instance a man stole from him a fine mare; he traced the thief by a peculiar mark (figure of a pipe) on one of the shoes, made purposely by the blacksmith, and overtook him beyond Boston where he recovered his mare. He cleared up his farm, set out an orchard, entertained travelers, and built one of the first frame houses in town, still occupied (1905) by his descendant. He resided on his farm until 1783, and then moved to a small fifty acre lot in Goffstown, where he lived with his wife, daughter Charlotte, and black servant until his death in 1786. He was a sutler in the regiment of his father-in-law, Colonel Goffe, during the French and Indian War, and at its close was commissioned captain of a troop of horse by Governor Wentworth. He was in the Patriot Army during the Revolution, and was among the Bedford men who fought with General Stark at Bennington. He married Esther, daughter of Colonel John Goffe, by whom he had seven children: Silas, James, of further mention; Sally, Esther, Jennet, Mary and Charlotte. Sally married Joseph Moor, who was killed at the raising of Piscataquog bridge.

(III) James (2) Walker, son of Captain James (1) and Esther (Goffe) Walker, married Mary Wallace, of Bedford. They had eight children: Josiah, Sally, Reuben, Polly, James, of further mention; Rebecca, Stephen and Leonhard.

(IV) James (3) Walker, son of James (2) and Mary (Wallace) Walker, was born in Bedford, December 2, 1789, and died in Manchester, February 9, 1875. He was a farmer, merchant and surveyor. He married, January 30, 1827, Betsey Parker, daughter of William and Nabby (Parker) Parker,

and widow of James Parker. She was born in Bedford, September 23, 1791, and died in Manchester, November 8, 1865. They had two sons: James P., born in Bedford, February 7, 1828, and Charles K., born July 18, 1830.

(V) Charles K. Walker received his education in the local district school and Bedford Academy, then located where the South Main Street Congregational Church now stands. At the age of eighteen he left home and found employment with a railroad surveying party, which established the bent of his life and led to his becoming a successful civil engineer, he learning the profession under the tutelage of the late General Stark, in Nashua. His first employment was on the survey of the Stony Brook Railroad, and he continued in that connection until the completion of the road. From that road he went to the Wilton Railroad, thence in turn to the New York & Erie, and the Marietta & Cincinnati. Finishing his railroad work in the West, Mr. Walker returned to New Hampshire and entered the employ of the Suncook Valley Railroad, being associated with former Governor James A. Weston, who was his schoolmate at the Bedford Academy. Leaving the Suncook Valley Railroad, Mr. Walker went to the East Jaffrey Railroad, the Lowell, Framingham & Hopkinton Railroad, and Montpelier & Wells River Railroad. He was appointed superintendent of the Manchester Water Works in 1875, which office he held until he retired in 1912. The water system was built in 1874 by the city, and Mr. Walker was the first superintendent, so that the whole period of the development was under his direction, and the fact that the Manchester water system is recognized as the equal of any water works system in the country is a guarantee of his ability. When Mr. Walker took hold in 1875, the earnings of the department were $32,000 in a year, while last year the income exceeded $170,000, and this in spite of several reductions in the rates and big outlays for equipment taken from the earnings of the department. Had the original rates been in effect last year, the earnings would have been more than $250,000. Under Mr. Walker the system has been developed from the small, original reservoir in East Manchester to the present high pressure system, and the steam power has been largely supplanted by the modern electrical motive power. At the time of his retirement the water board passed a highly eulogistic resolution on his fidelity and the able management of the department by the retiring superintendent for the thirty-seven years it has been in existence. The well-earned rest he sought, though, was of short duration. Old age found him at peace, happy, even joyous, like "Cato" of old, he was a man "full of faith" and the memory of his life remains as a rich legacy to all who knew him.

October 4, 1852, Mr. Walker was united in marriage with Ann Maria Stevens, of Wentworth, New Hampshire, daughter of John and Louisa (Glines) Stevens. They were the parents of two daughters: 1. Ellen Parker, born in West Manchester, July 20, 1855; married Charles Howe, in 1897, who died October 10, 1916. 2. Henrietta Clinton, born in West Manchester, January 6, 1862, now living with her sister, Mrs. Howe, at No. 106 Carrall street, West Manchester.

Mrs. Ann Maria Walker, wife of the late Charles K. Walker, died at her summer home in Weare, New Hampshire, Tuesday, June 4, 1918. She was born in Wentworth, New Hampshire, in 1831, but the greater part of her life was spent in Manchester. She came of good Revolutionary stock, and possessed a very charitable nature. She was deeply interested in the Women's Aid Home, and the Manchester Children's Home, becoming a life member of both institutions. As a member of the South Main Street Congregational Church she took much interest in its work, and her life was marked by unselfishness and a genial spirit.

Hon. Charles Sidney Whitehouse

THE distinguished gentleman whose name heads this memoir won great distinction both as a business man and as having filled many responsible offices of public trust. He was born at Gonic, New Hampshire, September 3, 1827, and died there, March 4, 1899, the son of Nicholas V. and Susan (Place) Whitehouse.

Charles Sidney Whitehouse attended the district school until he was thirteen years of age, and in 1840 he entered the academy at Strafford Corner, where he spent two terms, and in the summer of 1841 and 1842 he attended the academy at Durham, New Hampshire, and in the winters of these years he was at the academy at Rochester, New Hampshire. In 1843 he became a student at the Phillips Exeter Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire, remaining at that famous academy for two years, then entered the store of W. E. Andrews, at Dover, New Hampshire, as a clerk, and in the latter part of 1846 he went to Lowell, Massachusetts, as a clerk for Benjamin T. Hardy. In January, 1848, he returned to Gonic, and entered his father's mill to learn the business. Being of an active temperament, he at once entered into the life of the village, and as soon as he reached the age of twenty-one he engaged in the political affairs of the town and county. He was very energetic in the political revolution of 1854-55, which resulted in the birth of what is now the great Republican party, and which at that time at once became the leading political party of both the town and the State in which Mr. Whitehouse lived. Mr. Whitehouse was possessed of a very beautiful voice, and when the presidential campaign of 1856 opened at Wolfeborough, New Hampshire, he joined, with his brother, Freeman, and with George and Smith Scates, two young men from Milton, but who were then employed in Rochester, and also with William Beedle, in organizing the Fremont Glee Club, and they sang at the gathering which was presided over by the Hon. John P. Hale. Mr. Hale was so impressed with the power and influence such singing would exert in a political campaign that he urged them to continue in the work and from that date until after the election in November their services were in constant demand at mass meetings, flag raisings and other political gatherings.

Mr. Whitehouse represented Rochester in the Legislature in 1862, and was a member of the New Hampshire Senate in 1863-64. For the next ten years he devoted himself to the factory, with his father, but all the time he was foremost in all matters pertaining to the general prosperity of the village of Gonic, and of the whole town. In 1875 he was nominated by the Republicans of the First Congressional District for member of Congress, but although he conducted his campaign with vigor and credit to himself and to his party, he was defeated by his Democratic opponent, Frank Jones, of Portsmouth. Declining a renomination, which would have meant his

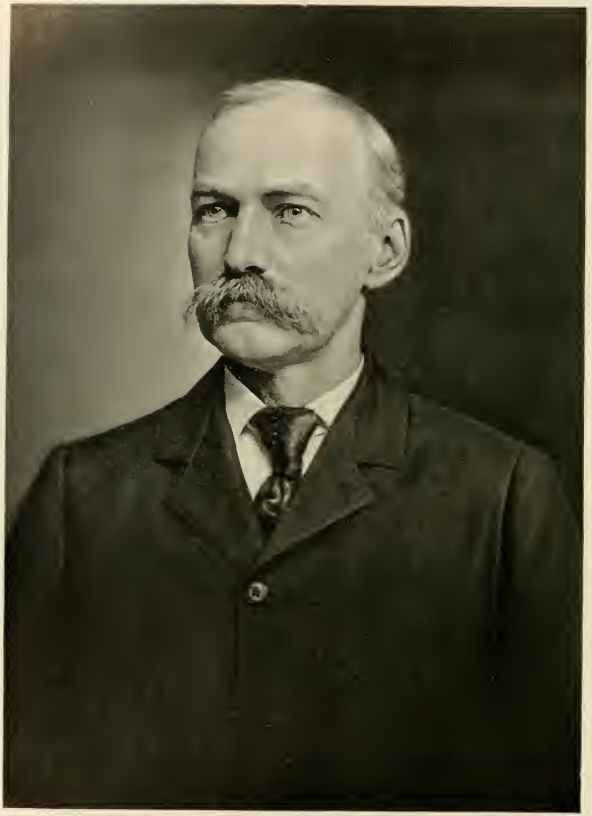
election in 1877, he devoted himself to manufacturing, having in 1875 assumed charge of the woolen mills at East Rochester, where he remained five years, and then retired from the business.

In 1882 Charles Sidney Whitehouse received the appointment as United States weigher in the Custom House at Boston, and served as such with credit until he was removed from the office by the Democratic administration in 1886. In 1882 he was appointed by Governor Charles Bell the first State auditor under the new law, and was reappointed in 1883. He was also delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia which nominated U. S. Grant for his second term. Since 1886 he had not been engaged in active business other than looking after his own private affairs. Few men were more active in the affairs of the town than was he. He was always public-spirited in his acts, and liberal in his views. In many ways he served his neighbors and townsmen faithfully and well, his life being one of ceaseless activity, his mental energy, indomitable will, tenacious memory, his habit of investigating all theories before accepting them as facts, and his diligence in studying all intellectual as well as commercial or political questions, had marked him out as a predestined leader in society. His sharp insight into the character of the many classes of people with whom his business had brought him into contact had enabled him to maintain a strong bond of sympathy between himself and those whom he employed. Few men had more genuine regard for the common brotherhood of man than he, and to that fact much of his popularity was naturally due. He had great local pride, and as a recognized leader, quick in thought, prompt in action, he awakened sluggish minds into useful activity. One of the sides of Mr. Whitehouse's character was his great love for nature, and it was directly due to his influence that the people were induced to plant shade trees and ornament their houses and grounds, until Gonic became one of the most beautiful country villages in the State. The meeting-house at Gonic was delapidated, services thinly attended, and the faithful few much discouraged. Becoming superintendent of the Sunday school, Mr. Whitehouse organized and led the choir and then very materially aided in rebuilding the meeting-house. He was very active and much interested in school affairs and also in the fire department of the town. To his executive ability as superintendent of the first town fair was due in a great measure its success. His natural musical gifts had enabled him to create a healthy musical sentiment in the community. As far back as 1842-43 he sang in the old Congregational church on the Common, and from that time until his death there was not an Old Folks' concert or a Choral Union in which he did not take part. His earnest work in all those affairs was not for notoriety, but to accomplish results for public good. He was a writer of no small ability, pleasing and convincing as a speaker, and generally carrying his point. Rochester was fortunate in having a citizen so thoroughly public-spirited and possessed of such solid sense as Charles Sidney Whitehouse.

On September 30, 1852, Charles Sidney Whitehouse was married to Ellen Frances Foster, of Norway, Maine, a daughter of Nathan and Sally (Gilson) Foster. Her father was a native of Norway, Maine, while her mother

was from Dunstable, Massachusetts. They were farmers and were among the most highly-respected people of that section of New England. They were the parents of eight children, all of whom are now dead, with the exception of Mrs. Whitehouse. Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse were the parents of two children: Walter Barker, born September 25, 1854, deceased; Alice Atherton, now the wife of W. C. Sanborn, the druggist of Rochester, New Hampshire; they are the parents of the following children: Morrill, Louise, Marion, now the wife of Guy Smart; and Charles, who was in the United States Army, now deceased.

Mr. Whitehouse was a man of high ideals, to which he adhered with an unusual degree of faithfulness in the conduct of his life, and might well be pointed out as a model of good citizenship. He inherited from his sturdy ancestry those strong principles that were the inspiration of his active and useful life. In his career as public-servant he showed himself without any personal ambition, and actuated with no desire other than to further the advantages of the community and to strengthen his party. His private virtues were not less remarkable than his public, and the deep affection with which his family and intimate friends regarded him is the best tribute which can be paid to the strength and sincerity of his domestic instincts. The influence of his fine Christian life will long remain to be an inspiration in Rochester and Gonic, where the majority of his years were passed.



Andrew Morse Moulton

Andrew Morse Moulton

THE State of New Hampshire has been the scene of events of vast importance, and the home of some of the most illustrious men of the nation. Her sons have spread luster on her name in every line of business and profession, and wherever they have gathered they have been a power for ideal citizenship and good government. We should not forget, however, those who, although unobtrusive in their everyday life, yet by their individuality and great force of character, mould the commercial destinies and give tone to the communities in which they live. But few citizens have lived in Exeter, New Hampshire, who have left a brighter record for every trait of character that constitutes real greatness than the late Andrew Morse Moulton, and the record of his life is well worth preserving, furnishing instructions for the generations to come. His name ever stood as a synonym for all that was enterprising and progressive in citizenship, and his industry and energy, his ability and courage, and his fidelity to principle, were illustrated in his career. The purpose of a biography and memorial is to set forth the salient features of a man's life that one may determine the motive springs of his conduct, and learn from the record that which makes his history worthy of being preserved. Mr. Moulton's career was, indeed, characterized by high ideals of life's purposes and its objects, and a continuous endeavor to closely follow them. His death, which occurred at his home in Exeter, New Hampshire, December 11, 1914, deprived his adopted town of one of its foremost and best beloved citizens.

Mr. Moulton was born in Hampstead, New Hampshire, June 2, 1847, a son of Caleb and Abigail (Morse) Moulton. He received an excellent education, having graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy with the class of 1869, and spent two years at Dartmouth. Upon leaving school and college, he returned to Hampstead, where his father was a prominent farmer, having also served at one time as sheriff. Following in the footsteps of his father, Andrew Morse Moulton took up farming as his chief vocation in life, and continued as such for many years. He was very prominent in local politics in Hampstead, being a life long Republican, and he served his native town as selectman, chairman of the board, and as moderator. He was always considered one of Hampstead's most prominent and influential citizens, and one who was always held in the highest esteem by his neighbors and, in fact, by all with whom he came in contact. Having devoted many years of his life to the arduous duties of his farm, Mr. Moulton decided to retire from active labor in the fields, and in 1907 he moved to Exeter, where he had spent many happy days during the time he had been a student at the academy, and where he had made many lasting friends.

Andrew Morse Moulton was twice married. His first wife was Caroline A. Smith, by whom he had two children: Walter H., and Clara, who became

the wife of Frank Darling, and the mother of three children, Louis, Phillip and Esther. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Moulton married Helen G. Smith, who, although of the same name, is no relation to Mr. Moulton's first wife. Helen G. (Smith) Moulton is a daughter of Charles C. and Mary W. (Berry) Smith, her father a native of Exeter, and her mother a native of Pittsfield, New Hampshire. Her father was a son of Josiah Coffin Smith, and was long one of Exeter's leading men. In the boyhood and young manhood days of Mr. Moulton, while a student at the academy at Exeter, he became acquainted with Helen G. Smith, and at an early age they became sweethearts, but upon Mr. Moulton leaving Exeter, they became separated, Mr. Moulton marrying, but many years later they were reunited, completing very happily the romance which had begun in their youth. Upon their moving to Exeter, Mr. and Mrs. Moulton took up their residence in the old house in which Mrs. Moulton was born, and in which she resided when Mr. Moulton would come to see her so many years before. Mrs. Moulton's parents were the parents of three children besides herself. They were: Marianna Berry, who became the wife of Rev. Charles H. Cole, now deceased, a former minister in the Baptist church; Charles Josiah, deceased, of further mention; and Caroline, also deceased.

Charles Josiah Smith, who died in Exeter, New Hampshire, January 17, 1893, was one of the most prominent men in Exeter, of which town he was a life-long resident, having been born in Exeter, September 11, 1848. He attended the Exeter grammar and high school, but left high school prior to his graduation to enter Burlinghame's machine shop to learn the trade of machinist. Mr. Smith became a thorough master of his trade and worked for that one concern up to the time of his death. Mr. Burlinghame in commenting upon Mr. Smith's remarkable record and ability as a machinist and all around mechanic has often remarked that in all the years that he worked for Mr. Burlinghame he was never known to ask for more pay, nor did he ever think of leaving Mr. Burlinghame's employ, nevertheless, Mr. Smith's services were so highly valued that he became the highest paid man in the shop. He was ever steady and industrious, and never married, but always resided in the old Smith home on High street. By his industrious habits and saving disposition he became the owner of some very valuable property in Exeter. Mr. Smith was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature at the time of his death and was also a member of the Odd Fellows.

Andrew M. Moulton endeared himself to many friends, especially in the neighborhood in which he lived, both in Hampstead and in Exeter, and also in the First Parish Church, of which he and his wife were attendants, and of which church Mrs. Moulton is still an attendant. Mr. Moulton also had many friends among the Masons, he having been affiliated with St. Mark's Lodge and the Mount Nebo Council at Derry. He was also a member of the Haverhill Lodge of Odd Fellows, and of the Squampscott Club. The funeral services were under the auspices of the Star in the East Lodge of Masons, and were conducted by the chaplain, Rev. Edward Green, assisted by Rev. George H. Driver. The pallbearers were Clarence M. Collins, Henry E. Durgin, William H. Seward and Herbert L. Eaton, all members of the

lodge. There was also a second service at Derry, which was attended by the Masons and others, and the burial was at Hampstead. The floral tributes were most beautiful. Mr. Moulton was known to be kind and genial to all, a man of rare nobility of character and usefulness of life, being the possessor of the strictest integrity, and of whom it can be truthfully said that his word was as good as his bond. His true monument is in the hearts of the many who knew him, and it is our sincere hope that there will be many more fit to follow in his footsteps.

John Proctor Prentice Kelly

TO say of John Proctor Prentice Kelly, whose name heads this memoir, that he rose unaided to rank among the substantial successful business men of the town of Exeter, New Hampshire, is but stating a fact, and his entire business record was one of which any man might well be proud. Beginning at the very bottom of the ladder of success, he advanced steadily until he occupied a position of prominence allotted to but few to hold in the business world. His business career was looked upon as a model of integrity and honor, and it was said of him that he was one of those men who form the backbone and sinew of any community in which their lot is cast. His ability and intellectuality won for him many honors, and his integrity and personality won something even better and far more valuable, warm friendship, deep respect and esteem. The death of John Proctor Prentice Kelly, which occurred at Exeter, New Hampshire, January 10, 1894, brought genuine sorrow to the hearts of many who had recognized in him the traits of our best New England people, and the sterling qualities of manhood. He was indeed a striking example of those who secure their own start in life, and his career illustrated in no uncertain manner what it is possible to accomplish when perseverance and determination form the keynote to a man's life. Depending upon his own resources and looking for no outside aid or support, Mr. Kelly rose to a place of prominence in the business world by dint of tireless energy and great ability. At the time of his death he was seventy-four years and seven days of age, and was considered as one of Exeter's old-time and best-known business men. It is always a pleasure to investigate the career of a successful man, for peculiar honor attaches to that individual who, beginning the great struggle of life alone and unaided, gradually overcomes environment, removes one by one the obstacles in the pathway to success, and by the masterstroke of his own force and vitality succeeds in forging his way to the front and winning for himself a position of esteem and influence among his fellow-men. Such was the record of John Proctor Prentice Kelly, who at the time of his death was Exeter's senior merchant and a citizen of special prominence.

John Proctor Prentice Kelly was born at Northwood, New Hampshire, January 3, 1820, the only son and the second of five children born to Hon. John and Susan (Hilton) Kelly. As a boy he attended the grammar schools of his native town, but in 1831 his father receiving the appointment of Register of Probate, the family established their residence in Exeter. Hon. John Kelly soon became recognized as one of Exeter's most useful and honorable citizens. He served as Register of Probate for eleven years. He became the editor of the Exeter "News Letter" in 1833, continuing as such until 1853. While a resident of Northwood he had served two terms in the

Legislature, and in 1845 he was again elected to the New Hampshire Legislature, this time representing the town of Exeter. In 1847-48 he sat in the Executive Council, and in 1850 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention. He was also for thirteen years treasurer of Phillips Exeter Academy.

John Proctor Prentice Kelly, in 1836 entered Phillips Exeter Academy, and in the same class were many young men who later became men of great prominence. Among them may be mentioned Amos T. Akerman, afterwards attorney-general of the United States; Dr. Howland Holmes, who died at Lexington, Massachusetts; Richard Wenman Swan, long of the Academy faculty; George Walker, who was afterwards consul general at Paris; Rev. George Osgood, of Kensington, and others.

Mr. Kelly had as a boy an ambition to follow a sea-faring life, but upon graduating from the Academy in 1839 he was offered a position as clerk in what later became the house of Kelly & Gardner, and at six o'clock on the morning of July 9, 1839, he began his connection with this store by opening up and sweeping out the place. On the morning of July 9, 1892, Mr. Kelly celebrated his fifty-third anniversary in his connection with this store by opening up at six o'clock in the morning, the same as he had done fifty-three years before. This famous old hardware and grocery store in its age and hereditary character probably did not have its counterpart in the country. It was founded in 1770 by Ward Clark Dean, and about 1800 its founder associated with him his son-in-law, George Gardner, whose son, George Gardner, and grandson, John E. Gardner, successively, succeeded to partnership. The scope of the firm's operations in hardware and groceries long included the entire State of New Hampshire and part of the State of Vermont, and for years each winter would bring the annual visit of customers from sections as far remote as Coos county, who bartered sledloads of products of their farms for a year's supply of such commodities as they stood in need of. Naturally Mr. Kelly's early years of mercantile life afforded him a vast store of entertaining reminiscences which he delighted to tell. He had a very retentive memory, and from his father he inherited a fondness for local history, biography and genealogy, and few men could converse as entertainingly on Exeter men, events and inclinations. As a citizen Mr. Kelly always took a keen interest in all of the town's affairs, and his integrity, worth and companionable qualities early won and kept the respect and esteem of the townspeople. Mr. Kelly had an active interest in Masonry, and was one of the oldest and most zealous members of the Star in the East Lodge. He also had membership in the St. Alban Chapter and the Olivet Council.

On January 10, 1861, Mr. Kelly was united in marriage with Harriett N. Safford, who was born in Concord, New Hampshire, a daughter of William B. and Dolly N. (Bott) Safford. William B. Safford was a native of Exeter, New Hampshire, and in early life he learned the trade of carriage trimmer, but for years was a merchant in Concord. His wife, Dolly N. (Bott) Safford, was a native of Salem, Massachusetts. Mr. Kelly is survived by his wife and an adopted daughter, Ellen, now the wife of William

W. Gale, and they reside in Worcester, Massachusetts. They are the parents of one daughter, Elenore. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kelly for years were members of the Second Church of Exeter, of which church Mrs. Kelly is still a member.

The personality of Mr. Kelly was one that will not be quickly forgotten by the great host of those who called him friend. He was a man who combined gentleness and firmness, yielding easily where his sense of right and justice was not concerned, but inflexible enough where his conscience had rendered a decision. He was a delightful companion, as he remembered and recounted with vivid power the many interesting experiences he had passed through during his long and eventful life. He enjoyed the respect of his fellow-men in a measure that was the reward of very few others, and with their respect that yet rarer and more precious gift, their affection. In all Mr. Kelly made an ideal business man and citizen, and one that any community might hold up as a type for its youth to imitate. He loved his home and also loved all the members of his household, and the planning of their happiness and pleasures occupied a great share of his time. This fondness extended, however, beyond the immediate family to a host of good, staunch friends, which his personal attractions and virtues had gathered about him, and there were few pleasures that he relished more than receiving a group of such friends about his hospitable hearth and indulging in the informal intercourse of intimate friendship. The attractions that won Mr. Kelly so many friends were not, however, of the surface merely, but had their basis in the strong and sterling virtues of the typical New England character, a fact well-known and proven by the firmness with which those friendships were retained through the years. Integrity, courage and wisdom were all his, and he may well stand as a model for the growing generations of the devoted husband and father, the worthy citizen and the upright man.

Stephen Chase Meader

Stephen Chase Meader

A FINE example of the successful New Englander, who has derived his sterling qualities from a long line of sturdy ancestors, but has of his own efforts climbed the ladder of success, was Stephen Chase Meader, who died at his summer home at York Beach, Maine, June 3, 1915. He was one of the distinguished men of business of Rochester and Gonic, New Hampshire, and an example of the qualities that we have come to look upon as typical of those men who are responsible for the prosperity of that eminently flourishing region. He was descended from one of the oldest of the New England families, his paternal immigrant ancestor having been John Meader, who came from England in 1650, and settled at Oyster river, between Portsmouth and Dover, New Hampshire, and where he had a land grant in 1656. John Meader had a son, Daniel, among others, and at least seven of Daniel's sons settled in Rochester, New Hampshire, between 1750 and 1760, and took up land in that part of the town known as Meadeboro. One of Daniel Meader's sons, Benjamin, had a son Stephen, who was the grandfather of Stephen Chase Meader, and he was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, in 1782. He resided on a farm near Meadeboro Corner, the farm being now in the possession of one of his descendants. Levi Meader, the father of Stephen Chase Meader, was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, February 4, 1813, and in 1837 he married Amanda Eastman, of Peacham, Vermont. The Meader coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Gules, a wyvern sejant wings elevated or.
Crest—A dove rising argent, holding in its beak a laurel branch vert.
Motto—Persevera et vince. (Persevere and win).

Stephen Chase Meader was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, December 14, 1840, and his boyhood days were spent on the farm with his parents. He attended the district schools, helping in the meantime with the arduous duties of the farm life, incidental to that period of the State's development, thereby laying a foundation of a strong and healthy physique. When he was about fourteen years of age his father moved to Gonic village, as it was the father's desire that his large family of children should have better educational advantages than those afforded by the district school. Here Stephen Chase Meader continued his studies, in the meantime working in the mills during the intervals of the school sessions. In 1856 he entered the Friends' School, now known as the Moses Brown School, in Providence, Rhode Island, where he remained as a student for four years. He was a most diligent student, excelling in mathematics and chemistry. In 1860, completing his schooling at Providence, he returned to Gonic and entered the employ of the late N. V. Whitehouse, working in the various departments of the mill, and from this time forward his mastery of the details of

manufacturing was rapid, his methodical habits and quick insight into the various processes, united with good judgment and faithfulness, hastened his promotion to the position of dyer, then finisher, superintendent, and finally to that of agent. He was appointed to the position of agent for the Gonic Manufacturing Company in June, 1881, filling that position up to the time of his death, during which time the affairs of the Gonic Manufacturing Company were in excellent condition.

While Mr. Meader won great distinction in the manufacturing world, he was none the less active in other lines of endeavor. He was a director in the Rochester Loan & Banking Company, a trustee of the Rochester Library, and a director in the Rochester Loan & Building Company. He also had been elected twice to represent his town in the State Legislature. Mr. Meader always took deep interest in civic matters and all things pertaining to his town's welfare, and had served in the council for several years. He had often been asked to accept the nomination for mayor, but always refused to accept this honor.

In September, 1871, Stephen Chase Meader was married to Effie Seavey, a native of Farmington, New Hampshire, and a daughter of Calvin and Hyrena (Clark) Seavey. Mrs. Meader's father, who was a farmer, was born in Farmington, New Hampshire, and his wife was a native of Strafford, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Chase Meader were the parents of one daughter, Gertrude Amanda, who is now the widow of Henry D. Andrews, late of Boston, Massachusetts.

This simple account of his useful life and the activities he engaged in tells far more eloquently than any formal praise of the remarkable powers possessed by Mr. Meader, especially if it be remembered that his ardent, enthusiastic nature would not permit his undertaking anything which he was not fully prepared to do, any obligation which he did not observe in the fullest. His labors were great, but his powers were equal to their adequate performance. Perhaps it was for this ideal of conscientious and enthusiastic energy that the personality of Mr. Meader stood in the minds of his fellow-men, yet it was only one of many commendable qualities for which his life might serve as an excellent example. The prominent points of his character were quiet, unobtrusive ways, firmness, and a conscientious regard to duty. He was always seeking for the best results and shaping the means at his command with excellent judgment to obtain them. He was constantly alive to the requirements of the position he held, and was possessed of indefatigable industry and perseverence. While holding to the faith of a long line of ancestors as a member of the Quakers, he was liberal to all denominations and a generous contributor to the village church. He was a man of strong domestic instincts, and although a Mason, and possessing many friends in that great fraternity, and being an exceptionally busy man in many ways, it can truly be said of him that his happiest hours were those spent at his own fireside surrounded by those he loved. He was also a devoted and most faithful friend and one whose attitude towards his fellow-men in general was open and candid, yet genial in the extreme, so that he easily won and retained the friendship and respect of all those with whom

he came in contact. The personality of Mr. Meader was an unusual one, so that it cannot help but impress those who were so fortunate as to have known him, and the duties of such volumes as this is to preserve for all time the records of the lives of such men as Stephen Chase Meader, to serve as an example and inspiration for those who are to follow him.

Hon. Daniel G. Rollins

THIS history would not be complete without at least brief mention of the lineage and life of Hon. Daniel G. Rollins. Of his ancestry, we have the names of nearly a hundred who sleep within or near the limits of Rockingham and Strafford counties. Of these, Nicholas Frost, ancestor, it is believed, of all who in this county bear his surname, was one of the three who established the line between Maine and New Hampshire. Rev. John Wheelwright and Elder William Wentworth were of the Exeter Confederation of 1639. Hon. John Plaisted was speaker of the New Hampshire Assembly in 1696, and judge of the Superior Court for twenty years. Hon. John Pickering was speaker of the same body in 1677. Major Richard Waldron, of the Indian wars, was long time commandant of the provincial forces, and Hon. Ichabod Rollins was judge of probate for the county of Strafford at the organization of the State in 1776.

Hon. Daniel G. Rollins was born in Lebanon, Maine, October 3, 1796, but it was in this State that he spent most of his long and useful life and proved himself worthy of his honorable ancestry. While yet a child he made frequent and extended visits to the home of his paternal grandfather, now that of Frank Hale, on the banks of the Salmon Falls river, in Rollinsford, and neither that town nor any of the towns about it has perhaps ever had an inhabitant more familiar than he with every road and by-way, nook and corner, important fact and interesting tradition in its local history. Mr. Rollins was the son of John and Betsey (Shapleigh) Rollins, both of unmixed English descent, and the ancestors of both had lived in America for almost two centuries. James Rollins settled in what is now Newington, in 1634, and Alexander Shapleigh, as agent of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, went to Eliot, Maine, about 1630. Both these men were from Devonshire, England. They established their homes almost directly opposite each other, on the shores of the beautiful Piscataqua river, and the farms which that river watered have never been alienated except by death, but have remained in their possession and the possession of their respective descendants for almost two hundred and fifty years, and unto this day. Mr. Rollins was the third of eleven children, nine sons and two daughters. All of them were born in Lebanon; all of them, save one, an infant, survived their parents; and when their mother died at their old homestead all the living except one were at her burial, and there has not been a death in their family for half a century. Of such sturdy stock came Judge Rollins. His boyhood was largely spent upon his father's farm, admirably located in a community intelligent and religious. It was there that his character and health, for which inheritance had done so much, was fashioned and strengthened, so that at early manhood, when he went out into the great world for himself, he carried with him the elements and assurance of a successful life. The year 1822 he spent in

Boston, and he often afterwards loved to fancy the story of his life as it would have read had he remained there. From 1823 to 1826 he was agent of a sugar refining company in Portsmouth, and while there, until his marriage in 1825, he was a fellow-boarder in a private family with the Hons. Ichabod Bartlett, W. H. Y. Hackett, and Ichabod Goodwin, all then young, unmarried men, and the friendships which then began lasted through the lives of all. From 1826 to 1835 he resided in Wakefield, and from the last date until his death, in Great Falls. Until 1848 he was engaged in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, sometimes extensively, always successfully. Afterwards he was for four years president of the Great Falls & South Berwick Railroad. Of the Great Falls & Conway Railroad he was treasurer five years and president two years. He was a director in the Great Falls Bank sixteen years, and from the time of its organization until his death was vice-president of the Somersworth Savings Bank. His fellow-citizens gave frequent expressions of their estimate of him. Five times in Wakefield they chose him one of the selectmen of that town. Of Somersworth he was selectman seven years, town treasurer eight years, and three years he was one of its representatives in the State Legislature. From 1857 to 1866, when he reached the age of seventy, and was thereby incapacitated by the State constitution from longer service, he was judge of probate for the county of Strafford.

Judge Rollins was fortunate in his marriage. It was during his residence in Portsmouth that he first met Susan Binney Jackson, who was there as a pupil at a boarding-school. Connected with their early acquaintance is a pleasant little romance, which limited space will not allow us to give. Sufficient to say that it ended, if it has yet ended, in a marriage altogether harmonious and ideal. Miss Jackson was of Watertown, Massachusetts, of a family prominently associated with the early settlement of that State, and of military distinction during the Revolutionary War, and she brought to her new home health, hope, culture, good cheer, and a large circle of delightful friends. They were married February 3, 1825, by Rev. Dr. Borie, of Watertown, Rev. Dr. Francis, afterwards for many years chaplain of Harvard College, giving her in marriage, and David Lee Childs, afterwards the husband of Lydia Maria, Rev. Dr. Francis' sister, serving as best man; they celebrated their golden wedding February 3, 1875, only twenty days before his death. What domestic joys and sorrows, hopes and fears, for themselves and their family, were crowded into their fifty years of wedded life! During all that time, however employed and whatever his sources of pleasure, it was in his home that he found his rest, refreshment, inspiration, and largest delight. To that he gave his best thought and his whole heart. Of his eleven children, two died in early life and nine survived him, and are still living. His sons are: Franklin J., of Portland, for many years United States collector of internal revenue in the district of Maine; Edward A., speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1861-62, afterwards and for a long time United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and now president of the Centennial National Bank of Philadelphia; Daniel G., Jr., whose sketch follows, and George F., of the Treasury Department,

Washington. His daughters are: Mrs. Thomas C. Parks, of Newton, Massachusetts; Mrs. Oliver W. Shaw, of Austin, Minnesota; and Mrs. John P. Pope, Carie E., and Mary P., who, with their beloved mother, still enriching their lives and the lives of all the rest, keep the generous, hospitable doors of the old homestead in Great Falls wide-open, as they have been kept for more than a generation.

Mr. Rollins' opportunities in early life for education at school were limited, as were those of most boys of his time and locality, but his wide mind was disciplined by its constant, judicious exercise, and filled by his natural aptitude for the selection of the best things to read and study and by absorption from all his surroundings. He was well-informed, and along with his love for the useful and the practical he had a marked poetic taste, and several early productions of his own pen are rhythmical and tender, and abound with sentiment. He gave his children the advantages of the best high schools and academies of their times, and two of his sons were graduated at Dartmouth College. He was a man of unusual enterprise. Before living in Great Falls, and when the village was small, he erected half a dozen of its largest buildings. His steam-mill on the Berwick side of the Salmon Falls was the first in all this section of the country. He was largely instrumental in the projection, construction, and management of the Great Falls & Conway and the Great Falls & South Berwick railroads. He was an incorporator of the Great Falls Bank, and of the Somersworth Savings Bank, and had much to do with the action of the town in the selection and purchase of what is now Forest Glade Cemetery, which he named.

Mr. Rollins' enterprises were successful because of his industry and energy, and especially because these were guided and controlled by sound judgment. His heart was warm and his sympathies quick, but his judgment was logical, and where the rights of others were involved, superior alike to friendships and enmities. These qualities especially fitted him for the performance of the duties which devolved upon him as judge of probate, and won for him, while he occupied that office, the high respect of the bar and the approbation of the public. The unfortunate and disappointed made him their confidant, and it is the privilege of few to render to such, more service. He had the rare power of discerning the moral quality and the motives of men, of weighing well their worth or worthlessness, and in its exercise he rarely made mistakes. His integrity was never challenged nor suspected; he was a man of rare personal purity; his speech was never unclean, profane, or irreverent; he was subject to no evil habit; his whole moral nature was elevated. Reared in a Christian home, he was always attracted and controlled by religious truth. In the town where he lived he was always a constant attendant of the Congregational church, but it was not until 1857 that he publicly professed his faith in Christ and became a member of that church. He was always interested in its welfare, and almost his last work was with reference to the alteration of the church edifice and the enlargement of its vestry. The improvements which were made after his death were in harmony with the plans which he prepared in his life. He never grew old, for his heart at seventy-eight was as young as at forty, and to the

last he was the companion of his children and grandchildren, no less than their counselor and guide. Only two or three days before his death he assisted them in the preparation of charades for private exhibition. Yet all the while he was ripening naturally and gradually for another and a better world. Taking large interest in existing things and current events in his neighborhood, State and country, he had a yet larger interest in the universal and the immortal. His hold upon the material and the apparent grew measurably less and still less, and the glories of that country of which the Scriptures make prophecy and full promise grew brighter and yet brighter, until on the morning of February 22, 1875, as quietly and restfully as a ripened leaf falls in the autumn, he gave up the ghost and died in a good old age—an old man full of years—and was gathered to his people, and his sons buried him in the place which he had prepared for himself, and the whole community mourned for him as for one of its best and most beloved citizens.

Daniel G. Rollins, Jr., LL. D.

DANIEL G. ROLLINS, Jr., of New Hampshire birth and ancestry, became a leading member of the New York bar, few members of that bar enjoying a more extensive acquaintance or higher reputation. He served in high position, and as a public prosecutor in the criminal courts displayed eminent ability. In his social life and career Mr. Rollins enjoyed a reputation on a footing with that which he acquired as a lawyer. He was a candidate for judicial honors, but his party being in the minority he failed of election, but by a close margin. His life was full of honors, however, and while he would have adorned the bench of the Supreme Court his career was not marred by his defeat, on the contrary, the splendid vote he received added to his fame and popularity.

Daniel G. Rollins, Jr., was born at Great Falls (now Somersworth), New Hampshire, October 18, 1842, died at his summer home on Beacon street, Somersworth, New Hampshire, August 30, 1897, having gone to the old homestead about four weeks prior to his death. After completing preparatory study he entered Dartmouth College, whence he was graduated with high honors, class of 1860, the youngest graduate of that college. Later he entered Harvard Law School, a classmate being Judge Cowing of the New York Court of General Sessions. Mr. Rollins, upon receiving his degree in 1863, located in Portland, Maine, where he remained three years. In 1866 he was appointed assistant United States district attorney with headquarters in New York City, an office he held three years, then resigned and established in private practice in New York City, his particular field of practice being the United States courts. He remained in private practice four years, then returned to the public service, being appointed assistant district attorney in 1873 by Benjamin K. Phelps, the district attorney. He served as assistant under Mr. Phelps during the successive terms to which he was elected, and upon the death of his chief, soon after his election in 1879, Governor Cornell appointed Mr. Rollins district attorney. As a public prosecutor he has gained high reputation. As a cross examiner he displayed the shrewdest tactics; he was almost invariably successful in securing conviction, and it was the verdict of the leading members of the bar of that period that he was one of the ablest criminal lawyers of the State. His long experience as assistant district attorney, his familiarity with every branch of criminal law, as well as his wide acquaintance and popularity among lawyers, made his appointment to higher office thoroughly in keeping with public sentiment. He served out the remainder of Mr. Phelp's unexpired term ending January 1, 1882, then entered upon a full term as district attorney, to which he had been elected by the people the preceding November.

Among the important cases in which Mr. Rollins conducted the prosecution while in the district attorney's office were the Lambert and Case

insurance trials; the "Joe" Coburn case; and a series of arson and perjury trials which in the opinion of insurance men did much to prevent incendiarism in New York City. Before succeeding to the office of district attorney he had been a candidate for the office of recorder, and although he ran ahead of his ticket he was defeated by Frederick Symth. There is nothing perhaps in his entire career which is a more significant tribute to his ability than the fact that during his candidacy for the recordership a flattering endorsement was tendered him by thirteen jurymen who had been impressed by his industrious, skillful management of cases in which they had served. In 1883, Mr. Rollins was elected surrogate by a majority of fifteen thousand, an office he held until 1887. The most important of his decisions as surrogate were given in the Hoyt, Marx, Hamersley, Paine and Darling cases. He at all times enjoyed a reputation among lawyers of the city for his prompt and efficient disposition of all matters coming into the Surrogate's Court.

In 1887 Mr. Rollins was nominated for judge of the Supreme Court of New York State, but after a close contest he was defeated by his Democratic opponent. His name was later mentioned as a candidate for judicial honors, but he continued devoted to his private practice which was very large. His last prominent appearance in court was as counsel for the American Tobacco Company, at its arrangement by the district attorney's office of New York City.

Mr. Rollins was president of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of New York City from 1880 to 1884; and in the latter year received from his *alma mater* the honorary degree, LL. D. He was a member of Psi Upsilon from his college days, and throughout his life retained his interest in that fraternity. He was a member of the Union League of New York, his clubs, the Lawyers, Century, City and Downtown Association.

John Putnam Pope was born in Danville, Vermont, March 27, 1827, died December 1, 1855. He was educated in the public schools and Phillips Academy, Danville, Vermont. On September 10, 1854, he married Susan A. Rollins, daughter of Hon. Daniel G. Rollins, whose biography forms a chapter of this review. Mr. and Mrs. Pope left a daughter, Elizabeth Putnam Pope, born July 26, 1855, who now (1919), resides in the Rollins homestead at Somersworth, formerly Great Falls, New Hampshire. It was at the old homestead in Somersworth that Daniel G. Rollins, Jr., of New York, died, he having gone there when stricken with what proved his last illness.

Hon. Albert Wallace

THE death of Hon. Albert Wallace, of Rochester, New Hampshire, which occurred very suddenly at his beautiful home on South Main street, on Thursday morning, September 28, 1916, was a profound loss to the entire community, with the affairs of which he was so closely and progressively identified. The city, almost as a single man, expressed its deep regret and the respect it felt for the distinguished member who had departed, and prior to the funeral services at the late home, Sunday afternoon, October 1, 1916, the remains lay in state from twelve-thirty to one-thirty, where they were viewed by many people, including a large number of the employees of the Wallace Shoe Factory. The local press and the various organizations of which he was a member united in a chorus of praise, which took the form of editorials, obituary articles and formal resolutions. Few men in the history of the city of Rochester have been more prominent than Hon. Albert Wallace. As a partner in one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the State, a life-long resident, and a member of one of the oldest families in the city, his father before him one of the most prominent manufacturers of the Granite State; as a stockholder and director in various enterprises, interested in the political fortunes of the Republican party at times; as a candidate for various offices or as a worker in the rank and file of the party, Albert Wallace may be placed among a very select list of Rochester's leading citizens, not only of his own day but of the long list of public-spirited and prominent men who have made their homes in that city. Mr. Wallace was in very poor health for a number of years, but the impaired condition of his health was very noticeable to his immediate relatives the year previous to his death. He sought assistance from some of the best specialists, but to no avail.

Hon. Albert Wallace was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, June 6, 1854, a son of Ebenezer G. and Sarah (Greenfield) Wallace. He was educated in the town schools, later attending the Berwick Academy with his brother, both graduating from that institution and entering Dartmouth College, from which institution they received diplomas in 1877. Then, in company with his brother, Sumner Wallace, they went into the shoe business of E. G. and E. Wallace, the concern being one of the most successful shoe manufacturing concerns in New England. Upon the death of his father, and uncle, Edwin Wallace, the management of the factory was assumed by Albert and Sumner Wallace, in partnership with a cousin, George E. Wallace. Later the interest of the cousin was purchased, and since the settlement of the Ebenezer G. Wallace estate the two sons have been in charge. Early in 1916 negotiations were commenced for the purchase of the shoe factory by a company, which sale was consummated March 1, 1916, the new concern assuming entire charge at that time and doing business under the

name of the E. G. and E. Wallace Shoe Company. The fact that the proprietors disposed of the business was due in a great measure to the ill-health of both, although the Wallaces retained a large financial interest in the company.

While personally affiliated with the shoe business, Mr. Wallace's interests were directed in other enterprises. For many years he had been president and a director of the Page Belting Company of Concord, a director of the Worcester, Nashua & Rochester Railroad, a stockholder, and at one time an official, of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, and vice-president and director of the Rochester Loan & Banking Company. He was also interested in other railroad projects. Politically he was a life-long Republican, and had served two terms in the State Legislature, and nine years as councilman in the City Council. While he was naturally public-spirited and an enthusiastic contributor to all philanthropic enterprises, this work was always done very quietly, and many charitable deeds done and contributions made by him will be known only by those whom he has assisted. He was one of the incorporators and hearty supporters of the Gafney Home for the Aged in Rochester, and served as the president of the corporation for many years; he was a contributor to many of the churches of Rochester, although he and his family were affiliated with the First Congregational Church. Mr. Wallace's residence in Rochester was an evidence of the interest he took in his home. The estate is one of the beautiful spots in Rochester, a handsome residence surrounded by well-kept lawns and during the summer decorated with shrubbery and flowers, while nearby is a private conservatory and garage. Fraternally, Mr. Wallace was very prominent, he having been affiliated with all the Masonic bodies in Rochester, including Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar.

Albert Wallace was twice married, his first wife being Rosalie K. Burr, of Rochester, New Hampshire. She died five years after their marriage. On October 24, 1894, he married Fannie Swift Chadbourne, of Watertown, Massachusetts, a daughter of Henry R. and Sarah Lydia (Green) Chadbourne. By this marriage he had five children: Sara Josephine, Eben, Dorothy, who died in 1918; Ruth, and Kathryn. He is also survived by a son by the first marriage, Louis Burr Wallace, and by a brother, Hon. Sumner Wallace, and three sisters, Annie Wallace, Mrs. Josephine Sweet and Mrs. Carrie Hussey, all of Rochester.

The manufacturing world is the debtor to Albert Wallace because of his interest and hearty coöperation in all things pertaining to its welfare; the city of Rochester is his debtor because he gave his time and strength to all which belonged to a better civic life; the church acknowledged her debt to him, as he was ever generous and loyal in meeting the demands for its support; society was his debtor for his coöperation in everything which made for a happier and more cheerful life.

It is notable to have lived a life compelling such a demonstration in endorsement of it as took place to the memory of Albert Wallace. The master director of industry, who is at the same time alive to all the best interests of the community in which he lives, and as indefatigable a worker

in the one field as in the other, is both a potential citizen and a desirable one. He increases the business activity of the place of his residence, and at the same time helps to make it a better city in which to live. In these two directions Hon. Albert Wallace was conspicuous in Rochester, New Hampshire. He possessed solidity of character, and those virtues of industry, thoroughness and reliability that men have always respected and always will respect. The vacancy that he left was visible, and the lesson of his life should not be overlooked by the coming generations. He was a man of strong and forceful personality, and a business man of the highest type. He won success in his business by honorable methods and a strict adherence of the principles that honorable and upright men adher to, and never did he deviate from them. He was prominent and influential in business circles, and was an energetic worker, devoted to his business interests, but when his day's work was done his own fireside claimed him, and there his hours "off duty" were spent. No man attained higher reputation for honorable dealing than he, and in the business world his firm friends were many. His promises and statements could always be relied upon, for he held his word sacred, and his excellent business judgment often enabled others to profit as well as himself. Mr. Wallace was charitably inclined, and was very liberal in contributing to deserving objects, but preferred to be an anonymous giver. Such a man's name will be recorded in history for having made the world all the better for his having been in it, and leaves a memory gratefully cherished by many outside the family, and a circle of personal friends.

Charles W Hayes.

Charles Woodman Hayes

CERTAINLY among all the communities of the State of New Hampshire, great or small, there is none that can point with pride to a higher average of good citizenship among its members than the City of Dover, New Hampshire, none which can boast of a greater number of their sons per unit of population whose names deserve to be remembered as having had to do with the development and growth of the place. Among these names, that of the late Charles Woodman Hayes stands high. Self-made in the truest sense of the word, successful in his business undertakings and aims, his career was an apt illustration of the value of character in determining the measure of success possible to attain. Industry, thrift and perseverance marked his way through life, and to these qualities he added business ability of a high order, and an honesty of purpose that enabled him to avoid those business and moral pitfalls that abound everywhere to trap the unwary. His death, which occurred in Madbury, New Hampshire, September 26, 1915, while on a visit to the place of his birth, was not only a severe loss to his loved ones, but to the entire community in which he had lived for so many years. It is of interest to note that Mr. Hayes died in the same house in which he was born. Mr. Hayes was a member of one of the oldest of American families, and inherited from various New England ancestors those qualities of enterprise and industry which lead to success and have made the New Englander preëminent throughout the United States and many other sections of the world.

Charles Woodman Hayes was born in Madbury, New Hampshire, September 11, 1836, the second son and youngest child of Samuel Davis and Comfort (Chesley) Hayes. The name Hayes is of Scotch origin. It was originally written Hay, and means an enclosed park or field. Four families of the name of Hayes came to New England in the seventeenth century.

(I) John Hayes, the immigrant ancestor of Charles Woodman Hayes, settled in Dover Corner, New Hampshire, about 1680. He had a grant of twenty acres of land, March 18, 1694, and this was laid out November 4, 1702. It lay between localities known as Barbadoes and Tole-end, and it is probable that most of his land was secured by purchase. He died October 25, 1708, of malignant fever, four days after he was taken sick, as appears by the journal of Rev. John Pike. He was married, June 28, 1686, to Mary Horne.

(II) Deacon John (2) Hayes, eldest child of John (1) and Mary (Horne) Hayes, was born in 1687, and lived in Dover, at Tole-end. He was deacon of the first Dover church, being the third in succession from the establishment of that church. He died June 3, 1759, and was buried on Pine Hill, and his tomb-stone is still in existence. He married (first) Tamsen (Wentworth) Chesley, widow of James Chesley, and daughter of Deacon Ezekiel Wentworth, of Somersworth. She died December 30, 1753, at the

age of sixty-five years. He married (second) Mary (Roberts) Wingate, widow of Samuel Wingate.

(III) Hezekiah Hayes, fifth son of Deacon John and Tamsen (Wentworth-Chesley) Hayes, was born February 2, 1720, in Dover, New Hampshire, and settled in Barrington, New Hampshire, where he died, February 24, 1790. He entered the army August 7, 1778. He married Margaret Cate.

(IV) Elihu Hayes, second son of Hezekiah and Margaret (Cate) Hayes, was born August 18, 1757, in Barrington, New Hampshire, where he was a farmer. He married, in Barrington, April 28, 1772, Elizabeth Davis, daughter of Samuel Davis, and granddaughter of James Davis, one of the earliest settlers of Madbury, New Hampshire.

(V) Jonathan Hayes, eldest son of Elihu and Elizabeth (Davis) Hayes, was born April 25, 1774, and married Mary Ham, July 3, 1794. She was born in Barrington, New Hampshire, April 11, 1773. They lived in New Durham for three years, and in 1797 moved to Madbury, which became their permanent home. He died March 27, 1851. His wife died December 25, 1859.

(VI) Samuel Davis Hayes, second child and eldest son of Jonathan and Mary (Ham) Hayes, was born in New Durham, April 8, 1796. His parents moved to Madbury when he was two years of age, and that place was his home during the remainder of his life of eighty-eight years. In 1814 he went as drummer with the Madbury Company of State Militia to the defense of Portsmouth. He afterward held all the company offices in the militia. He was seven times elected selectman, and he held other town offices. He married Comfort Chesley, third daughter of Samuel and Nancy Chesley, of Madbury. She was born October 8, 1806, married July 1, 1827, and died August 6, 1870. Immediately after their marriage they moved to a new and comfortable house on a farm adjoining his old homestead. This house was the successor of the original log garrison, and the farm, until their occupancy, had been occupied by three generations of the Daniels family, to whom it had been originally granted by the English crown. Samuel D. Hayes died February 1, 1884, having outlived his wife fourteen years. He and his wife were the parents of three children, the youngest of whom was Charles Woodman Hayes.

When Charles Woodman Hayes was a child of but two years of age he met with a thrilling experience. While out in the pasture with his brother, he strayed off and was not seen after four o'clock in the afternoon. All night the search for him continued, and the next morning at eleven o'clock he was discovered mired in a swamp a few rods from the Bellamy river, about one and one-half miles from home. Mr. Hayes attended the public schools, and then fitted for college at the military gymnasium at Pembroke, New Hampshire, and graduated from Dartmouth College, Chandler scientific department, in 1858. He taught school nearly ten years. While teaching in Eliot and Baring, Maine, he took an active part in religious matters, acting as leader of the choir and superintendent of the Sunday school. In 1866 he returned to Madbury to take care of his parents and cultivate the farm. He at once became actively interested in the affairs of the town, especially educational and religious matters. He held the office

Mrs. Ellen Maria Hayes

of superintendent of the school committee for a period of six years, and was a member of the school board eight years. In June, 1869, he canvassed the town for the establishment of a religious meeting and Sabbath school at Madbury town house. The people united with the Congregational Society at Lee Hill in the support of a minister. For ten years services were held at Madbury, during which time Mr. Hayes filled the position of leader of the choir, superintendent of the Sabbath school and chairman of the financial committee. Since 1858 Mr. Hayes practiced engineering and land surveying in Madbury and neighboring towns; he was a collector of taxes in 1872, and town treasurer for twenty-two years.

On November 8, 1866, Mr. Hayes married Ellen Maria Weeks, a daughter of William and Mariah (Clark) Weeks. Mrs. Hayes was born April 29, 1843, at Strafford Corner, New Hampshire. William Weeks, her father, was born in 1812, and married, May 12, 1842, Mariah Clark, daughter of Hezekiah and Hannah (Ham) Clark. Mrs. Hayes is a granddaughter of Elisha and Polly (Potter) Weeks, and a great-granddaughter of Daniel Weeks of Gilford, New Hampshire. The Weeks coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Per chevron gules and sable, three annulets or.
Crest—A dexter hand grasping a scimitar proper.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Woodman Hayes were the parents of four children, all daughters: 1. Nellie Marie, married October 30, 1895, George E. Crosby. 2. Anna Lillian, married June 19, 1901, Charles Sumner Fuller, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. 3. Cora Eunietta, died April 17, 1879. 4. Clara Comfort. In the fall of 1898 Mr. and Mrs. Hayes and family moved to Dover, New Hampshire, where Mrs. Hayes still resides, at No. 61 Belknap street.

There is a pretty tradition in connection with the Hayes coat-of-arms. In the reign of Kenneth III, of Scotland, A. D., 980, the Danes were pursuing the flying Scots from the field when a countryman and his two sons appeared in a narrow pass, brandishing an ox-yoke; they rallied the fugitives and turned the course of battle. The king in reward for their valor gave to the countryman and his two sons, afterward known as Hay, as much land on the River Tay as a falcon, flying from a man's hand would cover prior to settling down. This tract, six miles in length, was afterwards called Errol. The stone on which the falcon lighted is still pointed out in a little village called Hawkstone. For eight centuries the family of Hay have borne "three escutcheons gules, with a broken ox-yoke as a part of the crest, two Danes in armor as their supporters, and the motto *Renovate animos*. The earls of Errol bear this motto, together with a falcon crest. In Scott's library at Abbottsford, among other coats-of-arms is that of Hayes, which has a cross between four stars, the falcon crest, and the motto *Recte*. The present English family of Hayes, of Arborfield, Berks, have the "three escutcheons gules," and the falcon crest. The following is the arms of the family herein under consideration:

Arms—Argent, three inescutcheons within a bordure nebulee gules.
Crest—A hand proper holding an ox yoke or, bows gules.
Motto—Renovate animos. (Renew your courage).

Charles Woodman Hayes was a man of high ideals, to which he adhered with an unusual degree of faithfulness in the conduct of his life, and might well be pointed out as a model of good citizenship. In all the relations of life he displayed those cardinal virtues that have come to be associated with the best type of American character, an uncompromising idealism united with a most practical sense of worldly affairs. His success was of that quiet kind which integrity and just dealing with one's fellow-men is sure to bring when coupled with ability such as his, a success of the permanent type which the years increase and render more secure because it rests on the firm foundation of the trust and confidence of his community. In his career as public servant he showed himself without any personal ambition, and actuated with no desire other than to further the advantage of the community, and to strengthen his party wherever that did not conflict with the public welfare. His private virtues were not less remarkable than his public, and the deep affection with which his family and intimate friends regarded him is the best tribute which can be paid to the strength and sincerity of his domestic instincts. He was the most devoted of husbands and fathers, ever seeking the happiness of those about him, and the most faithful friend, winning by his charming personality a host of intimates who repaid his fidelity in like kind. The community at large has felt the wholesome and inspiring effect of his example, and it will be long before its members cease to miss the kindly and genial influence which surrounded him, and bettered those with whom he came in contact.

James Greenough George

TO THE minds of all of us the term "a New England character" presents a fairly definite picture. We think in the first place of these fundamental virtues upon which all worthy character must be based, courage and honor, and in addition to those we think of a somewhat unusual combination of idealism and practical common sense, the presence of which anywhere is almost sure to spell success for its possessor. It is these qualities which, first possessed by the English ancestors of our New England people, drove them out to all quarters of the world to explore the wilderness and finally subject it to the needs and requirements of human life. This character we find admirably expressed in the life of James Greenough George, whose name heads this memorial sketch, just as we also find it in so many other of his fellow-countrymen and among his own forebears. The death of Mr. George occurred at his home in Plaistow, New Hampshire, in 1873. He was born in what is now Plaistow, but in former years was known as Kingston, New Hampshire, in 1799, a son of James and Tabitha (Noyes) George.

The name, George, first a forename and later a surname, is derived from two Greek words, and signifies "earth-worker," or "farmer." The families of this name are probably of different ancestors, and are scattered throughout the United States. The members of the George family who settled in Massachusetts Bay Colony about the middle of the seventeenth century came from the southeastern part of England, and as traditions of the family indicate, there were three brothers arriving in America at nearly the same time.

Arms—Argent, a fess gules between three falcons volant azure, beaked and membered or.
Crest—A demi-hound sable, collared or, ears and legs argent.
Motto—Magna est veritas et praevalebit. (Truth is great and will prevail.)

James George, one of the three brothers mentioned above, was in Haverhill, Massachusetts, as early as 1652, when he was chosen as herdsman of the town. For this service he received a compensation of twelve shillings and six pence per week, payable in Indian corn and butter. He was "to Keep ye herd faithfully as a herd ought to be kept; if any be left on the Sabbath when ye town worships they who keeps are to go ye next day doing their best endeavor to find them." He was not permitted to turn his flock into the pasture on the Sabbath until the "second beating of ye drum." He worked for William Osgood, of Salisbury, as early as 1654. When the boundary between Salisbury and Haverhill was established in 1654, because of it he became a resident of part of Salisbury, since known as Amesbury. He was a townsman at the incorporation of that town, March 19, 1655. He received grants of land in 1655, 1658 and 1666. He is found in the list of

"commoners" or owners of common lands in 1667-68, and subscribed to the oath of allegiance in 1677. He married Sarah Jordan, daughter of Francis and Jane Jordan, and they were the parents of five children: James, Samuel, Sarah, Joseph and Francis.

James Greenough George, sixth in descent from James George, the immigrant ancestor, was raised in the town of his birth, Plaistow, New Hampshire, and with the exception of a short time spent in Haverhill, Massachusetts, about 1838, at which time he was in the shoe manufacturing business, he spent his entire life in that town. He became a man of prominence in his locality, and although never a politician he was elected and served several terms in the New Hampshire State Legislature, being what was then termed an "old fashioned Democrat." In early life he was a shoe manufacturer, but later he purchased the general store at Plaistow, which he operated many years with success, and was also for several years depot master and postmaster at Plaistow. He was always a staunch friend of temperance and gave up a great deal of his time in furtherance of that cause.

James Greenough George married Rebecca Plumer Bradley, a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Currier) Bradley, and they became the parents of five children: Isaac Bradley, deceased; Eliza Ann, now the widow of Elijah Fox; James Newell, deceased; Cyrus Albert, now a resident of Lexington, Massachusetts; and Edgar Wallace.

John Butler Smith

NO STATE in the Union has maintained a longer or more unbroken record of disinterested and efficient service on the part of its high officials than the State of New Hampshire, and none has more worthily contributed to this record than the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this imperfect appreciation, John Butler Smith, manufacturer, man of affairs and Governor of the State from 1893 to 1895, whose death on August 10, 1914, at the age of seventy-six years, was felt as a direct loss by the whole Commonwealth.

The stock from which Governor Smith was descended was a strong and hardy one, and has contributed many of America's most prominent citizens and many of the strongest figures in her political and industrial life. His progenitor in this country was Lieutenant Thomas Smith, a native of the North of Ireland, who was one of the group of men who formed the famous Londonderry (New Hampshire) Colony of 1719, and was one of the grantees of the nearby town of Chester. From him the line descends through a number of most worthy ancestors to Ammi Smith, the father of John Butler Smith, who flourished during the first two quarters of the nineteenth century. Ammi Smith was born in the town of Acworth, and when a young man operated a saw mill at Hillsborough. He later removed to Saxton's River, Vermont, where he was engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods for some time, but eventually returned to Hillsborough, where he retired from business and where his death occurred in 1887, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. He married Lydia Butler, and they were the parents of a family of seven children, one of whom was John Butler Smith.

John Butler Smith was born April 12, 1838, at Saxton's River, Vermont, the third child of Ammi and Lydia (Butler) Smith. He inherited from his ancestors the sterling character which had marked them, characters that were developed most effectively in him by his early training and the environment of his youth. His father, while successful in his business, was in no sense of the word wealthy, and his son was brought up in that stern school of hard work and the simple wholesome pastimes of outdoors, which has been the cradle of the best type of American citizenship. The first nine years of his life were spent in his native town of Saxton's River, and it was here that his earliest associations and impressions were formed. At the age of nine, however, he accompanied his father to Hillsborough, where the elder man went for business reasons, and it was in the public schools of that town and the Academy at Francestown that he received his education. In the latter institution he took the course which is given preparatory to entering college, but left before graduation in order to enter upon a business career, in which he had a most laudable ambition to excel. The first few years of

his new endeavor were passed in a number of different places and in various occupations, all of which, however, increased the knowledge and experience of his young and receptive nature, and became mental and spiritual assets which were of advantage to him in his subsequent life. He worked in New Boston, Saxton's River and Manchester, spending a year or more in each place, and he also passed a similar period in Boston, in all of which places he acquired considerable experience in business and industrial methods. In 1864, in his twenty-sixth year, he became associated with that line of business which he was to follow with such marked success during so many years of his life. He became connected with a mill in Washington, New Hampshire, which was engaged in manufacturing knit goods. A year later he entered upon a better position in a similar mill in Weare, and after another year engaged in an enterprise of his own, building a small mill in Hillsborough, and upon which was laid the foundation of his future great success. During forty years of continuous labor he carried on the enterprise, and always in harmony with the highest business standards. He built up the great corporation known as the Contoocook Mills, one of the best known and most substantial industries of its kind in America. While in one respect his policy in connection with this industry was conservative, in that he never accepted any of the more modern and less purely ethical standards of business, it was nevertheless progressive in the best sense of the word. There was no hesitancy in adopting modern improvements in his manufacturing plant; he kept steadily abreast with the times, and when he passed away he left behind him an immense establishment fully equipped with every device which modern inventive genius had supplied to the industry. His reputation for probity was second to none, and the esteem with which his enterprise was regarded by the general public was made apparent by the response of investors both large and small, when in 1915 a new issue of Contoocook stock was offered to the public through the Boston Bank.

Besides his own great business talents, Governor Smith possessed that power which all truly great leaders must have—that of being able to select efficient and capable lieutenants. It was in no small degree due to this power that his great success in the industrial world was achieved, since he seemed to have an almost intuitive faculty for picking out the right man for the right place, from the very highest positions down to the lowest in his great plant. His relations with his subordinates also had much to do with his success, since he was able, through the esteem and affection by which he was held by his employees, to gain a far greater amount of work. He was vice-president of the Home Market Club, an organization which has done much for American industry, and which has had a national influence in the scope and character of its work. Governor Smith was very wise in investing no small portion of his fortune in real estate, and he was at the time of his death the owner of a very large estate both in his native region in New Hampshire and in the city of Boston, where several valuable properties belonged to him. He was for a number of years president of the Hillsborough Guaranty Savings Bank, and was also affiliated with several other important business and financial concerns.

But while Governor Smith was a very well known figure as a business man and industrial leader, it was really as a man of affairs and through his connection with the public and political life of his State that he came to be best known to the general public. From early youth he had been a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and particularly of the principle of high tariff for which that party has stood for so long and so consistently. His influence as vice-president of the Home Market Club brought him into very considerable notice by the leaders of his party in this connection, and it was felt by them that no man could better be its standard-bearer in the State campaign than Mr. Smith. He had already held a considerable number of minor offices, and in 1884 had been chosen as an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and in the fall of the same year as one of the presidential electors from New Hampshire. Still later, in 1887, he was chosen a member of Governor Charles H. Sawyer's executive council, and distinguished himself as a member of that important body. From 1888, for a number of years, his name was prominently mentioned in connection with the gubernatorial candidacy in New Hampshire. In 1888 his friends were vigorous in supporting him for the Republican nomination, but on that occasion David H. Goodell, of Antrim, was nominated and afterwards elected. Two years later, agitation in his favor was again taken up, but on this occasion Mr. Smith would not allow the use of his name, because of his friendship for another candidate, the late Hon. Hiram A. Tuttle, of Pittsfield. The claims of Mr. Smith, however, were becoming more and more fully recognized year by year, and in 1892 the Republican State Convention nominated him by acclamation. He was shortly afterwards elected successfully at the polls, in what was the first popular election in several years.

He was inaugurated governor in January, 1893, and at once set to work at the great task which he performed with such distinction, of serving in every way the best interests of the commonwealth of which he was the head. Many important subjects came up for discussion and decision during his administration, among which were those of forest preservation and highway improvement, then indeed not given their due importance by the people generally or by any save those few far-seeing men such as Governor Smith, who realized how greatly the future welfare of the State depended upon them. He brought to the management of the State's affairs the same keen sense of what was practical that he had displayed in the conduct of his private business, nor had he ever worked harder or more devotedly for his own interests than he did now for the public weal. Speaking of his success as an executive, the "Concord Evening Monitor" said editorially:

> The successes of Governor Smith's term have been most brilliant and the Governor's frequent appearance at public functions as the representative of the State has been characterized by a dignity of person befitting his high standing and by a moderation and strength of utterance fully in keeping with the traditions of the Commonwealth. Governor Smith receives the congratulations of the people upon the unqualified success of his administrative labors and retires from office to become one of the foremost citizens of his State.

Although from that time on until his death, not a senatorial election was held in New Hampshire at which his name was not mentioned as a possibility, ex-Governor Smith had consistently refused to allow himself to be a candidate for nomination and has prevented his friends from seeking the honor for him. He did not desire further political honors, and although his service to his party in many ways, but particularly as a member of the State committee, continued to be notable, he gradually retired to a certain extent from the public eye and to a more private mode of life.

John Butler Smith was united in marriage, November 1, 1883, with Emma Lavender, old and highly respected residents of Boston, the latter a lady of unusual personal charm and culture. The long married life of Mr. and Mrs. Smith was an unusually happy and harmonious one, and the home which formed the environment for the early development of their children was an ideal one. They were the parents of the following children: Butler Lavender, born March 4, 1886, at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, and died at St. Augustine, Florida, April 6, 1888; Archibald Lavender, born February 1, 1889, at Hillsborough, graduated from Harvard University with the class of 1911, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and Norman Smith, born May 8, 1892, at Hillsborough, prepared for college but did not enter. Mrs. Smith, who survived her husband, is a member of the ancient Lavender family of Kent county, England. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith were Congregationalists in their religious belief and attended the church of that denomination at Hillsborough with their children. Mr. and Mrs. Smith always held the welfare of this church very much at heart, and contributed most generously in support of its work, particularly that of a benevolent character.

It will be appropriate to close this sketch with a number of the tributes paid to Governor Smith at the time of his death by many who had come into contact with him, either in personal, business or political relation. There was indeed an extraordinary number of such tributes even for a man so prominent as he and nothing can speak more eloquently of the personal esteem and affection in which he was universally held than their volume and character. The press of New Hampshire was in unison in a chorus of praise at the time of his death. The "Mirror" spoke of ex-Governor Smith in the following terms:

> John Butler Smith, Governor of New Hampshire in 1893 and 1894, was generally recognized as one of the ablest and most accomplished chief executives this State ever possessed. He retired from office acclaimed as one of the foremost citizens of the State, a position he had ever since held with dignity and honor. He had not sought, nor allowed his friends to seek for him, any further political preferment, although there has not been an election of United States Senator since the years of his governorship of which mention has not been made of his eminent fitness for representing his State in the upper branch of the National Congress.

Commenting editorially, the "Concord Evening Monitor" spoke in the following terms regarding ex-Governor Smith:

> The active, successful, beneficent life of the late John Butler Smith touched that of his fellow men in so many useful, helpful and honorable ways that the news of his death creates a very wide circle of sincere mourners. As chief executive of New Hamp-

shire he gave the State a splendid business administration characterized by good government and sound economy. For half a century he typified that class of manufacturers, proud of their product, just in their dealings, efficient in management, who have contributed so much to the material prosperity of the State. His other business interests and his real estate holdings were extensive and judicious, proving his unusual ability as a man of affairs. A Mason of high degree and one of the most prominent Congregational laymen in the State, Governor Smith took a lively and substantial interest in all movements for the public welfare and the true fraternity of his fellowmen. Within the past few years the owners of the "Monitor" and "Statesman" and the active staff of these papers have come into intimate relations with Governor Smith, in the respective capacities of tenant and landlord, and thus have been enabled to appreciate even better than before his courtesy, kindliness and honor as well as his keen business judgment and public-spirited enterprise. In his death New Hampshire has lost one of her most honored, most useful and best-loved citizens.

Benjamin Pierce Cheney

AT Hillsborough, New Hampshire, a substantial stone wall has been erected around a small piece of land and upon a large boulder which marks the exact location is a bronze tablet thus inscribed:

In Memory
of
BENJAMIN PIERCE CHENEY
who was born here
August Twelfth, 1815,
died at
Elm Bank, Wellesley, Massachusetts,
July twenty-third, 1895.

The preservation of the memory of one of New Hampshire's honored sons who won fame beyond her borders is a particularly appropriate recognition by the family of Mr. Cheney of the fact that in New Hampshire he developed the rugged honesty of his nature and obtained that start in life which made him a power in the business world. When finally the great express and railroad interests he founded took him to greater business centres, he did not forget his native State, but generously remembered her great educational institution, Dartmouth College, and in the city of Concord stands a statue of Daniel Webster presented to the State of New Hampshire by Benjamin Pierce Cheney, his lifelong friend. At the unveiling of the statue, Mr. Cheney made a brief address and alluded to the deep satisfaction it gave him to see the fruition of a hope that he had long cherished to do that which would fitly express his admiration for "a son of New Hampshire who as a patriot was unexcelled, and as an orator and statesman was without a peer." So, too, the rock and tablet which marks his own birthplace is a mark of loving respect for another "Son of New Hampshire," who in his achievement as a builder and founder of great express and railroad corporations gave to the entire country substantial benefits. He was one of the pioneers in the express business, and had accomplished much before he came into association with William Harnden and the other founders of the American Express Company, of which he became the largest stockholder, director and treasurer, so continuing until his retirement.

His leading characteristics were great tenacity of purpose, positive convictions, frankness and loyalty. A gentleman who was long connected with him testified that he had never known a man possessing a deeper sense of honor or sounder business judgment. Said Richard Olney, than whom there is no higher authority:

Mr. Cheney was one of the selfmade men of New England and possessed in large measure the qualities to which their success in life is to be attributed. From his youth up he was temperate, industrious, persevering and resolute in his purpose to better the conditions to which he had been born. He brought to its accomplishment great native

shrewdness, a kindly, cheerful and engaging disposition, a sense of honor, the lack of which often seriously impairs the efficiency of the strongest natures, and an intuitive and almost unfailing judgment of human character and motives. The reward of his career was not merely a large fortune accumulated wholly by honorable means but the respect and regard of the entire community in which he lived.

Mr. Cheney was well born, descending from John Cheney, of Newbury, Massachusetts, a man of prominence in that community. The line of descent from John Cheney was through Peter Cheney, 1639-95, a mill owner of Newbury; his son, John (2) Cheney, 1666-1750, a house carpenter and millwright; his son, John (3) Cheney, 1705-53, of Sudbury, a member of the town cavalry company; his son, Tristram Cheney, a farmer, and deacon of the Sudbury church; his son, Elias Cheney, 1760-1816, a soldier of the Revolution and farmer of Hillsborough and Antrim, New Hampshire, who enlisted when a youth of seventeen in the Second New Hampshire Regiment, was wounded at Ticonderoga and was present at the surrender at Yorktown; his son, Jesse Cheney, 1788-1863, a blacksmith of Hillsborough, married Alice Steele, 1791-1849, daughter of James and Alice (Boyd) Steele, of Antrim, New Hampshire. Jesse and Alice (Steele) Cheney were the parents of Benjamin Pierce Cheney, to whose memory this appreciation of a valuable, useful life is dedicated. He was named for Governor Benjamin Pierce, of New Hampshire, at the Governor's request, so intimate were the families.

Benjamin Pierce Cheney was born at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, August 12, 1815, died at his beautiful country seat, "Elm Bank," near Wellesley, Massachusetts, July 23, 1895. He attended public schools until his tenth year, then began working in his father's shop although his friend, Governor Pierce, offered to finance his future education and put him through college. Before his twelfth year he was a clerk at Francestown, and at the age of sixteen began driving stages between Nashua and Exeter, New Hampshire. The stage coach was then the accepted mode of public conveyance, largely patronized, and he became an expert horseman, taking pride in his work and skill. It was while driving stages that he became acquainted with many noted public men, including Daniel Webster, who was his lifelong friend. He was often the custodian of large amounts of money in transit to and from Boston banks, and he won high reputation for honesty, fidelity and intelligence in executing such trusts. It was this reputation that brought him his first start in the field of effort in which he was to become famous. Several connecting stage lines combined their interests in one company and controlled a system of lines covering parts of New Hampshire and Vermont and extending into Canada. A general manager and agent was needed to control the working of the system and Mr. Cheney was selected for what was then a very important and responsible position. He made Boston his headquarters and home, drew a large salary, and managed the system until 1842. In that year he organized the firm of Cheney & Company, with Nathaniel White, of Nashua, and William Walker, and established an express line between Boston and Montreal. In 1852 he added to his line the express business of Fisk & Rice, thus gaining control of the route between Boston and Burlington, Vermont, by way of the Fitchburg

railroad. Now began a wonderful period of expansion for the pioneer express manager. He consolidated other express companies, controlling routes in other directions, and founded the United States & Canada Express Company to bring them all under one management. The railroads had then superseded the stages, giving him greater opportunity, and his express lines covered the northern part of the New England States. Mr. Cheney's wonderful grasp of detail, his ability to systematize and keep accurate accounts, and his untiring industry, easily made him a leader among the pioneers of the express business, and his success in organizing and controlling the business of northern New England lines made him an object of interest to other men who were gaining control in other sections.

In 1879 the great business he founded was merged with that of the American Express Company under the name of the latter, and Mr. Cheney became a potent force in national and transcontinental lines, both express and railroad. He was elected a director and treasurer of the American Express Company, places of responsibility he ever held, and he became the largest individual holder of the company's stock. His large interest brought him into intimate relation with the Wells Fargo Express Company and with the Vermont Railroad Company, and through these into close connection with transcontinental railroad building. He was one of the pioneers in the building of the Northern Pacific railroad, was heavily interested in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé system and in the San Diego Land and Town Company, serving as a director in all for many years. He was one of the incorporators of the Market National Bank of Boston, and of the American Loan and Trust Company, the foregoing being but the greater in a long list of corporate enterprises in which he was officially interested. He was loyal to the corporations with which he was connected and those in which others were induced to invest through his connection with them. At the time when the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé liquidated, he refused to abandon the smaller stockholders, but sustained a heavy loss with them although other directors of the road took advantage of the same knowledge Mr. Cheney possessed and sold their holdings before the crash came. He amassed a large fortune in his various activities and gained a leading position among financiers and men of business importance. But his wealth was gained fairly and wisely used.

In 1854, while on a trip to Canada, he was in a railroad accident which caused the loss of his right arm, but this in no way interfered with his business activity nor did it affect his cheerful disposition. In 1862 he made a trip to California, going by stage from Atchison, Kansas, to the coast, traveling in a stage coach by day and resting at the usual stopping places at night. During this time there was a run on the bank controlled by the Wells Fargo Company, but Mr. Cheney stood back of them, telegraphed to New York and Boston for funds, even went behind the counter to help out, and succeeded in securing the necessary money, and consequently in forty-eight hours the trouble was at an end. During the progress of the Civil War, upon the request of the governor of Massachusetts, Mr. Cheney purchased

every horse used in that struggle by the State of Massachusetts. He personally examined the hoofs and looked into the mouth of every horse purchased, and also paid for them out of his own money. The Governor informed him that it was impossible for him to reimburse him at that time, but that he would later, and one year hence he gave him a check for the amount paid for the horses, and in addition the interest thereon. Mr. Cheney would not accept this check, stating that he would only accept the money expended and not the interest thereon. He was drafted three times, but owing to the loss of his right arm could not do army service; although it was not required of him to send a substitute, he did so in each case, paying the required money for the services of these men.

Mr. Cheney gave freely of his wealth in numerous channels, benevolent and charitable, especially remembering Dartmouth College. Education, which had been denied him in his youth, had in him an ardent champion, and there is in a small Washington town an academy which bears his name, founded through his generosity. He was a well-read man of a high order of intelligence, deeply interested in New England history and genealogy, a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. He gave the statue of Daniel Webster to the State of New Hampshire in 1886, and his benefactions were large, timely and frequent. His country residence, "Elm Bank," near Wellesley, was an estate of about two hundred acres, surrounded on three sides by the Charles river, and a beautiful example of the landscape gardener's art. "Elm Bank" was ever a source of joy to him, and after his retirement its beautifying was his greatest delight. His estate lay near historic Nonantum, where John Eliot preached his first sermon to the Indians, and five large elms planted by the Indian converts yet adorn the grounds near the site of the Cheney mansion. He was fast approaching his eightieth year when death claimed him; in fact, another month would have classed him with the octogenarians. But his work was done and well done, and he passed "to that bourne from which no traveler ever returns," leaving behind him the memory of a gracious Christian gentleman which shall endure so long as men cherish high ideals of character.

Mr. Cheney married, June 6, 1865, Elizabeth Clapp, who survived him with three daughters: Alice Steele, Mary, and Elizabeth; and a son, Benjamin Pierce (2), a graduate of Harvard, class of 1890. Mrs. Cheney is a daughter of Asahel and Elizabeth Searle (Whiting) Clapp, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and a lineal descendant of Nicholas Clapp, an early settler of Dorchester, and of Captain Roger Clapp, Major-General Humphrey Atherton, as well as other notables of the Colonial period. Her mother, Elizabeth Searle (Whiting) Clapp, was a descendant of the Rev. Samuel Whiting, whose wife, Elizabeth (St. John) Whiting, was of Royal descent and a sister of the Lord Chief Justice of England, in the reign of Charles I.

Chester Bradley Jordan

CHESTER BRADLEY JORDAN belonged to that splendid type of New England manhood which had its training in an environment of hard and even harsh simplicity. His childhood and early youth were spent upon one of those unfertile farms, which require an expenditure of the most tremendous energy and unremitting endeavor to make even a livelihood from, and which had even more of personal hardship than was the lot of the average farmer's son of that region and period. There was something in the character of him and of his type, however, that seemed to thrive on misfortune, so that all the strongest and best characteristics of his nature were fostered and developed and fundamental virtues of life were purified as though by a refiner's fire. This environment has been the cradle of a majority of the strongest and most monumental figures in the history of our country, and undoubtedly has produced the most capable and effective type of our citizenship.

Born October 15, 1839, at Colebrook, New Hampshire, Chester Bradley Jordan was the youngest of the family of ten children born to Johnson and Minerva (Buel) Jordan, old and respected residents of that place. His father met with financial reverses and was obliged to depend for his living upon a sterile New Hampshire farm, and it was here that his son was reared to manhood, and took perforce a part in the necessary tasks and labors there. Such time as he could spare from this work, almost too hard for childhood, he spent in the somewhat primitive district school, but though the advantages there were decidedly meagre and his opportunities for attendance most uncertain, so strong was his ambition that he overcame every obstacle, and by dint of his own consistent application and much reading out of school, gained for himself an excellent general education. The great school in which he learned, however, was that of experience, and how much he benefited by this hard tuition may be seen in the use he made of it during his subsequent life. His taste for learning was so great that for a time he followed the profession of teaching, for which he was fitted, and prepared at Colebrook Academy. He began as a teacher in the local schools, where he remained for eighteen years, the last two of which were spent as principal of Colebrook Academy. While teaching, however, he also carried on his own studies and graduated from Kimball Union Academy at Meriden in 1866, when he already had been superintendent of schools in his native town for three years. He continued his studies privately after this and did not abandon them until the day of his death. He gave much time and attention to the study of history, especially that connected with his own State, and became a recognized authority in this branch of knowledge. As a mere youth Mr. Jordan had begun to take an interest in local political affairs, as well as in those broader issues connected with State and country.

In the year 1867 he became a selectman of Colebrook, this being but one year after his graduation from the Kimball Union Academy, and he was also nominated by the Republican party for representative in the State Legislature. In March, 1868, Mr. Jordan received the appointment as clerk of the Supreme Court for Coos county, and took up his duties in that capacity the following June. In October, 1874, however, he was removed for political reasons from this office by the Democratic administration, which had just come into power. But Mr. Jordan had in the meantime been making a study of the subject of the law, and upon losing his position continued the same in the law office of Judge William S. Ladd, of Lancaster, New Hampshire. After a time he entered the law office of Ray, Drew & Haywood, where he completed his studies. He was admitted to the State bar in November, 1875, and to practice in the United States courts in May, 1881. He continued with this firm after his admission, and upon the retirement of Mr. Haywood from active practice in May, 1876, was admitted as a junior partner, the style of the firm becoming Ray, Drew & Jordan. Still later, in 1882, Mr. Philip Carpenter was admitted and the firm became Ray, Drew, Jordan & Carpenter. Since that time the name has undergone numerous changes, but eventually became Drew, Jordan, Shurtleff & Morris. It is interesting to note that Irving W. Drew and Mr. Jordan were fellow students at the Colebrook, Stewartstown and Kimball Union Academy, and that after their association as attorneys, they practiced law together for about thirty years.

But as well known as Mr. Jordan was in connection with the legal profession, he was probably still better known to the rank and file of his fellow-citizens because of his connection with public affairs. As a matter of fact he did not by any means seek public office and actually refused many offers of such, for instance, when he declined the postmastership of Lancaster, nor would he accept an appointment to the Supreme Bench of the State, as well as several other distinctions which his admirers and colleagues urged him to. Nevertheless his services in such positions as he did hold were of so noteworthy a character as to win for him the gratitude of the community-at-large, and a wide popular reputation. In politics he was a Republican, and early in life was actively identified with that party. His first vote, which was cast at Colebrook, was for Abraham Lincoln as President, and the first cast by him in Lancaster, where he later removed, was for Grant. In the year 1880 he was elected representative to the General Court on the Republican ticket, and though it was his first term as legislator he was chosen speaker of the House by a handsome vote. In the year 1886 he was unanimously nominated for State Senator from the Coos District, normally a Democratic stronghold, and though he was defeated that year by a few votes, was renominated the following year and was triumphantly elected by a majority as great as his opponent's total vote. He was unanimously elected as president of the Senate in the years 1897 and 1898, an extraordinary honor, it being the first time that this had happened for more than one hundred years in New Hampshire. The crowning event of Mr. Jordan's

political life was his election as Governor of New Hampshire in 1900. He had already, in 1898, refused to accept the nomination and had to decline it publicly three times before his refusal would be considered. When in 1900 he was once more urged, he finally agreed to do so provided the nomination should come unsolicited and unsought. He took up the duties of his new office in January, 1901, and his administration rapidly developed into one of the most notable in the history of New Hampshire. The various services which he performed for the State are too many to be enumerated, but among them it may be stated that the State debt was reduced over four hundred thousand dollars during his administration and that the State treasury, at the close of it, contained over six hundred thousand dollars in its vaults, an amount never before approached. He also reformed and greatly improved the judicial system of the State, and he is said to have regarded this as his most valuable service to the community. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to his legal practice in Lancaster and continued actively so employed up to the time of his death. He was actively associated with a number of important organizations, business, social and fraternal, in the community, among which may be mentioned the Lancaster Trust Company, of which he was vice-president and director; the Lancaster National Bank, of which he was a director; the Grafton & Coos Bar Association, in which he held an office. He was also identified with the Grange and with the Masonic order, having been a member in the latter of Evening Star Lodge, No. 37, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; North Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Edward A. Raymond Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, of Nashua.

Governor Jordan was united in marriage, July 19, 1879, at Lancaster, New Hampshire, with Ida Rose Nutter, a native of this town, born March 31, 1860, a daughter of Oliver and Roxannah (Wentworth) Nutter, of this place. Governor and Mrs. Jordan were the parents of four children, as follows: Roxannah Minerva, born in Lancaster, January 19, 1882; Hugo, born May 26, 1884, died May 7, 1886; Gladstone, born May 15, 1888; and Chester Bradley, born February 15, 1892. Although he nominally retired from the firm in the year 1909, Governor Jordan actually continued to be identified with it up to within a short time of his death. He did, however, allow himself a greater share of recreation than he had previously taken, and nothing pleased him so much as to spend his vacations fishing in the beautiful regions about the Connecticut lake and Millsfield ponds. He was a devoted lover of nature, and was never so happy as when out in the open engaged in some expedition with his children. His death eventually occurred on August 24, 1914, after a long and lingering illness, the trials of which he bore with an unusual degree of Christian fortitude.

It will be appropriate to close this all too brief and inadequate sketch with the words of those who were acquainted personally with Governor Jordan, and who did not fail to express their heartfelt admiration for him both as public official and as man at the time of his death. The following extract occurs as the foreword in a most interesting volume entitled "Life and Reminiscences," by Governor Jordan's son, Chester Bradley Jordan, Jr.:

It is the purpose of this book to place between its covers as much of Chester Bradley Jordan, man, citizen, able actor in, and keen observor of, New Hampshire public life of the last half century, as is possible through the instrumentality of cold print, and the limitation of one volume. This is not a eulogy over the body of a dead man, this is not a memorial in the usual sense of the word, but a book of the living, an attempt to perpetuate to continued life the best thought and deeds of a good man, that they may be an inspiration to future sons of the State for which he builded so well, and a source of delightful reminiscences to his friends and sincere admirers.

The greater part of this volume is, therefore, made up of the writings and utterances of Chester B. Jordan. There is a brief biographical sketch designed merely to give a view of the principal events of his full life, that the life may be considered in its entirety with continuity. This is followed by extracts from the interesting and intimate autobiographical notes found among his personal effects.

Charles Hart Boynton, M. D.

THE annals of the medical profession in New Hampshire are full of many notable names, names of men of the highest ideals and abilities, by whom the traditions of the past have been fully realized; men who are leaders in all branches of medical science and practice, who have stood at the head of their profession in research and the application of new methods to the practical problems of life. Among them also are to be found many who by sheer virtue of their great personality have made themselves famous in the various communities where they have lived and worked, and whose professional ethics towards the alleviation of suffering have been rendered doubly effective by the good cheer which they carried with them wherever they went. Among those no name deserves greater prominence nor a more general respect than that of Charles Hart Boynton, whose death on August 16, 1903, deprived the community of Lisbon, New Hampshire, of one of its best loved and most universally respected members, a man who had done as much as any in the way of valuable service to the town.

Dr. Boynton was a member of a family which could claim a very great and honorable antiquity, it having existed in an unbroken line in England from the tme of the Norman Conquest. It was seated in the eastern part of Yorkshire, England, at the village of Boynton, and the first mention of the name as a surname is of one Bartholomew de Boynton, Lord of the Manor of Boynton, A. D., 1067. It is probable that the family derived its name from the place, as was so very common at that time, a practice which was the origin of a very large group of our modern family names. From that time until about the middle of the seventeenth century the members of the Boynton family continued to reside in this region, and it was in the year 1638 that one William Boynton, of Barmston, Yorkshire, came to America with a brother John and settled at Rowley, Massachusetts. This William Boynton was the founder of that branch of the American family of which Dr. Boynton was a member, he being of the seventh generation in direct descent from the immigrant ancestor. Dr. Boynton's father was Ebenezer Boynton, who was a farmer near the little town of Meredith, New Hampshire, and it was from this fine old farming stock that Dr. Boynton was descended. His mother before her marriage was Betsy S. Hart, also of that region, and Dr. Boynton was one of his father's eleven children.

The early years of the childhood of Dr. Boynton were spent on the home farm, and during that period he attended the local district schools, which, if they did not carry their students very far, nevertheless gave them a thorough grounding in the elemental branches of knowledge. While not at school, the lad helped his father in the work about the farm, his time being regarded as belonging to his parents until he had attained his majority, after

the good old custom. At the age of eighteen, however, he paid his father one hundred dollars for the remaining years of his time, and made his way to Brighton, Massachusetts, where during the next twelve months he was variously employed. He returned, however, to New Hampshire at the end of this time and apprenticed himself to a carpenter in order to learn that trade. For a portion of the time during the following seven years he worked at his craft, thereby earning a sufficient sum of money to enable him to carry on his education. He himself stated that he never had a dollar until he earned it. Such laudable ambition as this certainly deserved success, and it is pleasant to record that his efforts were highly successful. He was enabled to attend the New Hampshire Conference Seminary at Northfield (now Tilton), New Hampshire, for four terms, during which time his mind was becoming more and more developed and more and more firmly fixed upon the idea of a professional career. His choice centered finally on the medical profession, and he began the study of his subject with Dr. W. D. Buck, of Manchester, New Hampshire. He also took a course at the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1853. The following winter he spent at the Harvard Medical School in post-graduate work, and then in the early part of 1854 settled at Alexandria, New Hampshire, and there began his active practice. In the year 1858, however, Dr. Boynton removed to Lisbon, which became his permanent headquarters, and where before long he reached a position of leadership in his profession. The young physician was admirably qualified for such leadership. He seemed, indeed, to possess practically all the traits in combination which spell success in his chosen field of labor. He was, in the first place, a profound student of his subject, and in the second, possessed that type of cheerful personality which is often more effective in producing the desired cures than the more theoretical branch of therapeutics. A keen practical sense of how theory should be applied to the circumstances of real life, and an almost intuitive insight into the ailments he was called upon to diagnose, were the happy possessions of Dr. Boynton, and still further an absolutely unwearied energy and a willingness to go as far as need be and under all circumstances, even the most difficult, in response to a call for help, and that without regarding whether the subject was high or low, rich or poor. There is no question that the profession has never been honored by one who labored more disinterestedly to alleviate not only the physical but the mental ills of his patients, and for forty-five years he traveled over the New Hampshire hills, alike in stormy and clear weather, night and day, summer and winter. There were few families within a radius of many miles of Lisbon who had not called him at one time or another, and who were supported and aided by his ready sympathy and presence of mind which seemed to teach him instinctively to do the right thing in the right place. The tax upon Dr. Boynton's strength made by these professional demands required some sort of relaxation, and for this he turned to agriculture. He was keenly interested in all kinds of domestic animals, as well as in the growing of the vegetable world, and was very successful in what he

attempted along these lines, considering how comparatively limited was the time he had to spend on them.

Dr. Boynton was a member of the White Mountain Medical Society, serving as its president for two years, and of the New Hampshire Medical Society. He was a prominent Mason, and belonged to most of the Masonic organizations of Lisbon. For one whose time was so much occupied, Dr. Boynton was affiliated with quite a remarkable number of activities in his home town. At the time of his death he was president of the Lisbon Light and Power Company, and of the Lisbon Building Association, a concern which erected the Boynton Block. He was also a director of the Parker & Young Company, and of the New England Electrical Works. He was a trustee of the State Hospital at Concord, and there were not many charitable movements undertaken in this region of the State with which he was not identified. He was also an active participant in the public life of the community, and served for a number of years on the Lisbon Board of Education, and was one of the originators of the Lisbon Public Library. In politics he was a Republican, and was elected on that ticket to represent the town in the State Legislature during the years of 1868 and 1869. As a very young man, Dr. Boynton became a member of the Free Will Baptist Church in his native town, but in later years he did not identify himself with any religious denomination.

Dr. Boynton was united in marriage, October 19, 1854, at Lisbon, New Hampshire, with Mary Huse Cummings, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Huse) Cummings, old and highly respected residents of this town. To Dr. and Mrs. Boynton one child was born, a daughter, Alice, September 30, 1857, at Alexandria, New Hampshire. She attended the Lisbon public schools, Plymouth State Normal, and graduated from the Montebello Ladies' Institute, Newbury, Vermont. For three years prior to her marriage she served in the capacity of teacher in the Lisbon public school. She married, September 15, 1887, at Lisbon, New Hampshire, William Wallace Oliver, formerly of Magog, Province of Quebec, Canada, and resides at Lisbon. Children: Mary Boynton, born June 7, 1890; Charles Edward, born February 11, 1895, died February 8, 1898; and Alice Louise, born April 2, 1899. For several years Mrs. Oliver was a member of the school board of Lisbon public schools, treasurer and secretary of said organization; a member of the Congregational church of Lisbon; of the Lisbon Woman's Club; of the Friends in Council, one of its originators in 1897, having served as its secretary and president; and had held office in the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs, serving as its treasurer.

Maurice Eben Kimball

FOR many years one of the principal figures in the business life of North Haverhill, New Hampshire, Maurice Eben Kimball was one of the most eminently respected and venerated of this community's members, where he so long enjoyed a reputation for the most complete and unimpeachable integrity in all his business dealings, and where he passed away in July, 1903. He was a member of a good old New England family, and a son of Charles C. and Hannah (Morris) Kimball, who were lifelong residents of North Haverhill before him. It was here that he was born, in October, 1843, and here that he enjoyed the then somewhat meagre educational advantages offered by the local school. His business career was begun on a very humble scale, but by dint of perseverance, hard work and unwearying patience, he built up what eventually became one of the largest enterprises of its kind in this region. For forty years or more he was actively connected with the well known general store which bore his name, and which enjoyed a long and well established patronage. It was inevitable that a man who became so prominent in the commercial life of the community should extend his interest into other lines of enterprise and endeavor, and he became many years ago a director of the Woodsville National Bank of this place.

His activities, however, extended into departments of the community's life quite separate from personal interest or endeavor, and in his connection with the more general affairs of the place he displayed a disinterestedness and an ability which did good service for his fellow-citizens and won for himself their hearty approval and esteem. He held a large number of local town offices and also represented North Haverhill in the General Court of New Hampshire.

Maurice Eben Kimball was united in marriage, March 7, 1867, with Gazilda C. Moran, a native of Derby, Vermont, and a daughter of Lawrence and Harriett (Brooks) Moran, old and highly respected residents of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball were the parents of the following children: Addie M., born May 19, 1870, became the wife of Frank N. Keyser, of Haverhill; Louis Maurice, born in 1876, and Roy E., born in 1877, who engaged in business with his elder brother.

There is much in the life of the late Maurice Eben Kimball to command admiration, but it was not more his strict adherence to the principles of right and justice that attracted men to him, than his unfailing kindness and spirit of self-sacrifice. On the latter trait, his great popularity with all who knew him was based, while the respect of the business world was the outgrowth of a career known to be honorable, upright and without guile. "Good business" with him did not mean necessarily volume, but quality; and everything he said and everything he sold was, in his belief, exactly as

he represented it. His personality was most pleasing, dignified and courtly; he was the personification of kindness, and no sacrifice was too great, if it brought happiness to those he loved. His home life was ideal, and there the excellencies of his character shone forth in all their beauty. He was a gentleman, not of the "old school" but of every school, and nowhere was he more appreciated than by those whose lives brought them into daily contact with his gentle, kindly spirit.

Henry Cutler Stearns

THE name of Henry Cutler Stearns stood high among the long list of capable physicians who have honored the medical profession in the State of New Hampshire. He enjoyed a great and well deserved popularity at Haverhill in this State, and was regarded as one of the leaders of his profession throughout the entire region. Dr. Stearns came of good old New England stock, and was a son of Josiah Heald and Sarah (Russell) Stearns, the former having been for many years a farmer in the region of Lovell, Maine. Josiah Heald Stearns was a surveyor, and followed that profession with a considerable degree of success in his native region. At the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in the Union army and became first lieutenant in the Twenty-third Regiment of Maine Volunteer Infantry. During this troubled period, his ability as a surveyor made him valuable to the government, and he was shortly after the close of hostilities appointed United States surveyor in Florida, under his cousin, Governor Marcellus Stearns. He and his wife were the parents of a number of children, one of whom was Dr. Henry Cutler Stearns.

Born on August 21, 1866, at Lovell, Maine, Henry Cutler Stearns was brought up in his native region. It was there that his earliest impressions were formed, and there that he gained the elementary portion of his education, attending for this purpose the local public schools. Later his father sent him to the Fryeburg Academy at Fryeburg, Maine, and here he completed his general education and was prepared for college, his expenses through college being defrayed by money earned in teaching school for many terms. The young man had by this time decided to make medicine his profession in life, and accordingly entered the Dartmouth Medical College, where he established for himself an unusually fine record for scholarship. He was graduated from this institution in the month of November, 1895. He immediately began the practice of his profession at Bartlett, New Hampshire, remaining for one year, and then removed to Haverhill, New Hampshire, which, with the exception of a break of three years, had continued his home and his headquarters since then. In the year 1904, however, he took a post-graduate course at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, it being his policy to keep abreast of the latest developments in his science and profession, and he also pursued a post-graduate course at Harvard Medical College. After ten years' residence at Haverhill, where he became very well known and had developed a large and remunerative practice, Dr. Stearns removed to Concord, New Hampshire, where he resided for three years, actively engaged in practice during that time. He then returned to Haverhill and remained a constant resident of that place until his death, which he met in an automobile accident on August 23, 1915. He became very well known throughout the region as a man of unusual rectitude and a physician

of great ability, while his character was of that optimistic and cheerful kind which is so great an asset to the physician and is an important element in his treatment of all kinds of sickness. He was on the staff of physicians at the Woodsville Cottage Hospital.

Dr. Stearns was a staunch Republican, and had exceedingly strong views on political matters, which he was ever ready to defend with great intelligence and a spontaneous wit. In spite of this, however, he never had any ambition for public office or political preferment, probably feeling that the onerous demands made upon him by his profession rendered it impossible for him to take part in certain departments of activity for which his talents had otherwise so well fitted him. The nearest approach to public office that he ever held was that of trustee of the Haverhill Academy, a position which he consented to take on account of the very keen interest which he felt in the subject of juvenile education. Dr. Stearns was, however, a conspicuous figure in medical, social and fraternal circles, and was affiliated with a large number of orders and other organizations of a similar character. Among these should be mentioned the State and County Medical Societies; Haverhill Grange, No. 212, Patrons of Husbandry, of which he was master at the time of his death; Blazing Star Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Concord, New Hampshire; Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Lisbon, New Hampshire; and Iona Chapter, No. 39, Order of the Eastern Star. His club was the Wonolancet of Concord, New Hampshire. In his religious belief, Dr. Stearns was extremely liberal. During his residence in Concord he attended the Unitarian church regularly.

Dr. Stearns was possessed of very strong literary tastes, and these, in connection with his social instincts, led him to take part quite actively in many delightful informal gatherings, and particularly in amateur theatricals, which were popular in his community. He was himself the author of many clever and attractive plays, many of which have since been published. He was also an effective speaker, and was chosen by his community on a number of different occasions as Memorial Day orator.

Dr. Stearns was united in marriage, September 30, 1897, at Haverhill, New Hampshire, with Mary Louise Poor, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Swasey) Poor, old and highly respected residents of Haverhill. To Dr. and Mrs. Stearns one child was born, Joseph Poor, March 17, 1899.

Dr. Stearns exhibited throughout his career that devotion which characterized the really great physician, and to this he added an energy and strength that seemed indefatigable. Of any man who takes up medicine as a profession, with the true realization of what is involved in the way of sacrifice and a sincere intention to live up to its ideals, it may be said that he has given himself for humanity's cause. This was unquestionably true of Dr. Stearns, and it met with the reward which was truly merited, that of an active response on the part of the community to his ministrations. For Dr. Stearns had resisted to a certain extent the great tendency towards specialization which was and is in evidence to-day, and had retained the character of the old-fashioned physician save for the fact already men-

tioned, that he kept thoroughly abreast of the times in science. He was exceedingly generous in his treatment of the poor and those of limited means, never pressing his bills against those who were unable to pay, and in many cases never sending a bill for his services. There was much to suggest the gentleman of the old school in Dr. Stearns, and the courtesy of this type and the uncompromising firmness of the practical man of the world, fittingly complement and modify each other. During the many years of his residence in Haverhill, New Hampshire, he had been looked up to as were few other men in the community with respect for the unimpeachable integrity, the clear-sighted sagacity, the strong public spirit that marked him, and with affection also for his tact in dealing with men, his spontaneous generosity, and the attitude of charity and tolerance he maintained toward his fellow-men which made him easy of approach and a sympathetic listener to the humblest as well as the proudest.

Seneca Augustus Ladd

THE type that has become familiar to the world as the successful New Englander, practical and worldly-wise, yet governed in all matters by the most scrupulous and strict ethical code, stern in removing obstacles from the path, yet generous even to his enemies, was nowhere better exemplified than in the person of the late Seneca Augustus Ladd, of Meredith, New Hampshire, who carried down into our own times something of the substantial quality of the past. The successful men of an earlier generation, who were responsible for the great industrial and mercantile development of New England, experienced most of them in their own lives, the juncture of two influences, calculated in combination to produce the marked characters by which we recognize the type. For these men were at once the product of culture and refinement, being descended generally from the most distinguished families, and yet were so placed that hard work and frugal living were the necessary conditions of success. Such was the case with Mr. Ladd, who was descended from fine old French and English ancestry, the descendants of which have from the early Colonial days down to the present maintained the same high standard which was set for them by their predecessors.

Edward Wilds Ladd, of London, England, is authority for stating that his ancestry, "the first Lads, came from England with William the Conqueror from France and settled in Deal, Kent county, where a portion of land was granted them, eight miles from Dover. Not many years after the Norman Conquest, and ever since that day, descendants of that family, spelling the name De Lade, De Lad, Lad and Ladd, have held land in that and adjoining counties."

The Ladd family, of which the late Seneca Augustus Ladd was the representative in the last generation, was founded in this country by one Daniel Ladd, who sailed from London, England, March 24, 1633, in the good ship, "Mary and John." Upon reaching the New England colonies, which were his destination, he settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1638. In that year he became one of the founders of Salisbury, and two years later of Pawtucket, on the Merrimac river. He appears to have been of exceedingly enterprising disposition and character, and to have found an irresistible attraction in accompanying those hardy bands of pioneers who continually ventured forth into the wilderness to found new settlements. He was one of those who founded Haverhill, and this town probably remained his residence for the remainder of his life. Later his descendants removed to New Hampshire, and it was in this State, at the town of Loudon, that Mr. Ladd's parents were living in the early part of the nineteenth century. These parents were Gideon and Polly (Osgood) Ladd,

who were well known and highly respected residents of this community, and it was here that Seneca Augustus Ladd was born, April 29, 1819.

Seneca Augustus Ladd was the fourth son of his parents and one of twelve children. His childhood was spent in that wholesome environment which has undoubtedly produced the very best type of American citizenship, namely, that of the farm, with the work of which he became acquainted at an early age. Up to the time that he was ten years of age he attended the local public schools during the summer months, but after that period, when he was supposed to have enough strength to assist with the lighter tasks about the farm, he went to school in the winter and gave up his summers to this other kind of work. He was a bright lad and displayed considerable precocity in his studies, and one of his teachers, the Hon. John L. French, afterwards president of the Pittsfield Bank, appreciated these qualities and encouraged him strongly to continue his studies. He undoubtedly proved one of the strongest influences in the young man's life, and developed the natural taste for study and scientific reading which young Mr. Ladd possessed. A habit was thus formed which continued throughout the remainder of his life, so that it may truly be said that much of Mr. Ladd's excellent education was gained through his individual efforts rather than through any school work which he did. When only thirteen years of age he went to Raymond and thoroughly learned the carriage maker's trade, coming to the town of Meredith when seventeen, where he worked for a time with John Haines, a wheelwright. The year from nineteen to twenty he spent in Boston and worked as journeyman at the pianoforte business with Timothy Gilbert, in the second pianoforte manufactory established in the United States. The young man developed qualities of industry and thrift during these years which enabled him, when twenty years of age, to purchase a house, for which he gave his note in part payment. At the same time he married and settled down to housekeeping.

About this time he formed a partnership with Sewell Smith, the young men engaging in the manufacture of carriages. They met with considerable success in the first few years, but their plant was destroyed by fire, a disaster which put an end to their enterprise. Mr. Ladd was one of those characters, however, which appear not to know what discouragement is, and he immediately leased an unused plant in Meredith, and as soon as he had closed up his affairs in connection with the carriage manufactory, he started in an entirely new line. His brother, Albert W. Ladd, had settled in Boston, and had there begun the manufacture of the celebrated A. W. Ladd & Company pianos, and it was a branch of this large industrial enterprise which Seneca A. Ladd established in Meredith. In this he was highly successful and continued actively engaged until 1869, when a serious impairment of his hearing caused him to give up this business. Once more, however, his enterprising nature suggested a new line of endeavor, and once more his organizing ability and business judgment brought success to his scheme. His new plan was to found a savings bank in Meredith, with the idea of encouraging young people to save their earnings, and thus inculcate habits of prudence

and thrift. Mr. Ladd was always keenly interested in the welfare of the young, and in his capacity of banker was far more to his young depositors than a business association of the sort would imply. He was a counsellor and adviser, to whom they were only too willing to listen, as his good will and sincerity of purpose were apparent on the surface. For nearly twenty years he continued at the head of this concern and developed it until it had assumed important proportions in the financial world of the region. From the time of his death the Meredith Village Savings Bank has been perpetuated under the management of D. E. Eaton, who has held the office of treasurer for more than a quarter of a century.

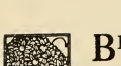
There was much to suggest the gentleman of the old school in Mr Ladd, and the courtesy of this type, combined with the firmness and shrewdness of the practical man of the world, were fitting complements to one another in his character. During the many years of his residence in Meredith he was looked up to as were few other men, and enjoyed a reputation for unimpeachable integrity, clear-sighted sagacity, and strong public spirit, which so marked his career. But it was more than admiration which was felt for him by his fellow townsfolk, who regarded him with a warmer feeling of affection, due, no doubt, to his tact in dealing with men, his spontaneous generosity and the attitude of charity and tolerance which made him easy of approach and a sympathetic listener to even the humblest. He made some temporary enemies, being outspoken and decided in the utterance of his opinions, but he had the rather unusual ability of not only forming his judgments sensibly, but of expressing them so clearly and convincingly as to give others his own point of view. He never used liquor, even as a medicine, and being strongly opposed to the use of tobacco he formed an Anti-Tobacco Club among the boys and did all he could to encourage the breaking off of the habit with old and young alike. The interest which Mr. Ladd took in scientific subjects of all kinds and his taste for reading have already been remarked. To these may be added his intense love of flowers and gardening, and to these pleasures he turned whenever the opportunity arose, and despite the many calls upon his time and energy he devoted a large part of his attention to all these subjects. He made a number of handsome collections, connected with the various branches of geology and its kindred sciences, which of all his studies interested him the most. A fine collection made by him is now in the public library of the town. He united with a church in his youth, but always held very broad and liberal views on religion as on almost every other subject. He was long a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

Mr. Ladd married (first) Susan Tilton, a native of Meredith, with whom he was united March 24, 1840. Two children were born of this union: Charles F. A., who died in infancy, and Frances C. A., who became the wife of Daniel Wadsworth Coe. Mr. Ladd married (second), June 1, 1852, Catharine S. Wallace, of Boston. One daughter was born of this marriage, Virginia B. Ladd.

It is often a difficult, if not impossible, matter to express in terms of

material accomplishment the real value of a life, of a career, or to give an adequate idea of the position which a man has won for himself in the regard of a community. In the case of such men as, for example, Mr. Ladd of this article, whose death on January 22, 1892, was a loss to the community of which he was a member, it is apt to be highly misleading to state in bold terms that he succeeded in such and such a calling, since the true significance of a man is not so much to be found in this wealth or in that honor acquired, as in the influence which as a personality he exerts upon those with whom he comes in contact. The acquirement of wealth or honor does indicate that a certain power exists, that certain abilities must be present, so that to enumerate these things does serve as an illustration of the subject's qualifications for success. But it ends there. An illustration, although a rude one it is, but as a gauge of these powers it has practically no value, for while the proposition is true that the presence of those perquisites which the world showers upon genius proved the genius of which it is the reward, the converse is not true at all, since half the genius, at the very lowest estimate, goes unrewarded. It is the duty of the biographer, therefore, to penetrate below the surface, in so far as his poor abilities will permit him to, to seek for those hidden springs of action which, although they do not often raise their heads into the region of the obvious, are at bottom the true gauges of effort and success. In the case of Mr. Ladd, the truth of the above is amply apparent. He did, it is true, have a very considerable success in business, and had his partial deafness not proved so serious a handicap might have won a much larger share of recognition from the world. The position which, as a matter of fact, he occupied in the community was not due, however, to any increment of fortune but to the native virtue of his character and the worth of his personality. He was without doubt a model man, and a public spirited citizen in the highest sense of the term.

Francis Smith Sleeper



BEYOND doubt Francis Smith Sleeper, late of North Haverhill, New Hampshire, where his death occurred January 11, 1911, was one of the best known figures in this region where for so many years he had carried on his successful business operations.

He was born at New Hampton, New Hampshire, April 13, 1833, a son of Hiram and Sarah (Mason) Sleeper, and his early childhood was spent in his native place. He became a pupil at the local schools as a child, but was later sent by his parents to the schools of Newbury, Vermont, and there remained until he had completed his thirteenth year, at which youthful age he began the serious business of earning a livelihood. He went to North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Massachusetts, and there learned the boot and shoe trade. After completing his apprenticeship he made his way to the city of Lowell, Massachusetts, and there followed his trade for a number of years. After six years of this kind of work he was given a position as traveling salesman for a boot and shoe dealer in Boston and continued successfully in this line for a quarter of a century. It was finally in the year 1893 that he left this business entirely and organized the firm of F. S. Sleeper & Company to deal in grains and feeds. This concern was successful from the outset and is still carrying on a large and prosperous trade in this locality under the management of his son, Finlay P. Sleeper, who is mentioned briefly below. Mr. Sleeper was a staunch Republican and became a prominent figure in his party, taking a leading part in the county organization. He was the successful candidate of the Republicans for the State Legislature in 1897, and during his membership in the House served on the committee on insurance. He was a Methodist in his religious belief and attended the church of that denomination at North Haverhill. He was also very prominent in the Masonic order, having received the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry. He was a member of Pawtucket Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Lowell, Massachusetts; Omega Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Plymouth; Hiram Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Lisbon; St. Gerard Commandery, Knights Templar, of Littleton, New Hampshire; Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston, Massachusetts; and New Hampshire Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret.

Francis Smith Sleeper was twice married, the first time to Hannah Clay, of Blue Hill, Maine. After her death he married (second) Jane F. Page, a daughter of Henry and Eliza (Southard) Page. He was the father of two sons, as follows: Eugene H. and Finlay P., one child by each wife. Eugene H. Sleeper became a lieutenant in the quartermaster's department, United States Army, stationed in New York City.

Finlay P. Sleeper was born March 21, 1883, and attended the public

schools of North Haverhill, New Hampshire. He graduated from the St. Johnsbury Academy at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, in 1902, after being prepared for college. He then entered Dartmouth College, and after four years of the usual classical course was graduated with the class of 1906 and the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1907 he entered the banking brokerage firm of Bright, Sears & Company, of Boston, and remained there two years. Upon the death of his father, in 1911, he returned to North Haverhill and there took charge of the large business that had been developed here by the elder man and continues to conduct it most successfully at the present time. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of Grafton Lodge, No. 46, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Phi Gamma Delta college fraternity. He married Helen E. Carr, daughter of Clarence and Hittie (Land) Carr, March 20, 1916.

Cassius Montgomery Clay Twitchell

CASSIUS MONTGOMERY CLAY TWITCHELL, of Milan, New Hampshire, whose death at his home there on June 9, 1904, removed one of the most prominent figures from the general life of the community, and especially the industrial and business world, was a member of an old New England family, which has been associated with this State for the better part of three generations. He was a son of Adams and Lusylvia (Bartlett) Twitchell, and the grandson of Cyrus Twitchell, the first of the name to come to these parts. Cyrus Twitchell was a resident of Bethel, Maine, in the early part of the nineteenth century, and came from that town to Milan, New Hampshire, in the year 1824, settling first on Milan Hill and afterwards moving into the village proper. He was one of three men authorized to call the first town meeting at Milan and was the first justice of the peace there. His son, Adams Twitchell, was a native of Bethel, born January 27, 1812, and came to Milan with his parents. At the age of twenty he purchased his time from his father for one hundred dollars and began his long and successful career. He owned a valuable farm at Milan and made his home there, but never farmed for profit, giving most of his time and attention to the great lumbering business, buying and selling timber lands both in New Hampshire and Canada.

Born October 12, 1852, on his father's farm at Milan, New Hampshire, Cassius Montgomery Clay Twitchell passed his childhood and early youth amid the healthful rural surroundings which have been the cradle of the finest type of American manhood. The elementary portion of his education was received at the local public schools and, after completing his studies at these institutions he became a pupil at the Lancaster Academy. Upon his graduation from this academy, Mr. Twitchell engaged in the serious business of earning his own livelihood, not because it was necessary, as his father was very well off, but because he possessed that sturdy independent spirit of the typical New Englander, which impelled him to be making his own way in the world. For a few years, while still a mere youth, he worked for the Glen House at the foot of Mount Washington where, during the summer season, he was employed as driver of a stage coach. He then secured a place with a house on the summit of the mountain and worked there for about two seasons. The winters during this time were spent by him on his father's farm. Later Mr. Twitchell became a contractor of the Berlin Mills Company and was thus engaged for a number of years, until, in association with George W. Blanchard, under the style of Blanchard & Twitchell, he purchased the township of Success from the late E. S. Coe, of Bangor. This valuable timber tract they proceeded to develop by building a railroad into the heart of it and cutting out the lumber for the market. This enterprise proved remarkably successful, and Mr. Twitchell remained actively engaged

in it until within a few years of his death, when he sold his share of the business to his partner. He then purchased the property of the Brown Lumber Company, which included extensive lumber lands in Jefferson and Randolph. These he resold to the Berlin Mills Company for a very handsome figure, which netted him a large profit. Mr. Twitchell was also a member of the Berlin firm of Twitchell & Holt, his partner being Giles O. Holt, of that town, a concern which owns a controlling interest in the Cascade Electric Light & Power Company, the Berlin Water Company, and which conducts a large sale stable. In addition to these interests, Mr. Twitchell was connected with the City Bank of Berlin, the large pulp manufacturing plant at Brompton Falls, Province of Quebec, Canada, and many similar concerns.

Mr. Twitchell was a staunch Republican in politics, but never took a very active part in local affairs. His associates urged him strongly to allow his name to be used as the party candidate to the State Senate in the year 1901 and he finally consented to do so. In the election which followed he was chosen to represent his country by a substantial majority. He entered into his legislative duties with the energy and care that had characterized his conduct of his business affairs, and served most efficiently on a number of committees. He was a member of Androscoggin Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, an organization which he joined soon after it was instituted in Milan. Neither Mr. Twitchell nor his father were formal members of any church, although both were liberal supporters of the various religious bodies in this part of the country, and the former attended the Union Church of Milan, together with all the members of his family.

Cassius M. C. Twitchell was united in marriage, October 5, 1880, at Lancaster, New Hampshire, with Leonora Ella Wentworth, a daughter of Joseph and Lovina (Newell) Wentworth. Their union was blessed with four children, as follows: Mark Antony, born April 1, 1882, married January 14, 1908, Anne R. Weston, of Harrison, Maine; Sidney Seymour, born January 4, 1884, married, October 25, 1916, Florence A. Murray, of Berlin, New Hampshire; Eva Aurilla, born June 3, 1886, married, September 7, 1910, J. Clare Curtis, of Berlin, New Hampshire; and Marion Marr, born February 14, 1888, and on September 20, 1916, became the wife of Dr. Phillip C. Brackett, of Portland, Maine, a dentist.

Joseph Erastus Lombard

IT WAS a natural transition from tilling to selling farm lands, and in all New Hampshire there was not a better farmer nor a more successful, extensive real estate operator than Joseph E. Lombard after he adopted that as his exclusive business. He held high position in the business world, and in Democratic party councils was listened to with respectful attention. Brimfield, Massachusetts, was long the family seat of the family founded in New England by John Lombard, who went to Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1646, but in 1815, Dr. Lyman Lombard, of the seventh generation, located in Columbia, New Hampshire, there practising his profession until 1818, when he settled in Colebrook, there purchasing the residence and succeeding to the practice of Dr. Thomas Flanders. There Dr. Lombard practised both medicine and surgery, and on horseback rode the lonely roads and trails north to the Canada line, south to Northumberland and Guildhall, east to Errold and Dummer. Later, as the trails gave way to roads, he traveled in a gig and for nearly half a century defied the winter's snow, cold and storm, and the fierce summer heat. He was a true type of the "country doctor," the confidant of the young, the hope of the aged, adviser, counsellor, friend and healer, rejoicing at weddings, sorrowing at funerals, everybody's friend, with his books crowded with accounts which would never be paid and which the "good doctor" would never try to collect.

A Democrat in politics, Dr. Lombard served his district in the State Legislature; was master of Evening Star Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; surgeon of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, New Hampshire State Militia; and a Universalist in religion. In 1860 Dartmouth College conferred the honorary degree of M. D. upon him.

Dr. Lombard married Betsey Loomis, a woman of superior mind, her diary religiously kept being an epitome of the last fifty years of her life. He died in Colebrook, October 21, 1867, his wife on March 22, 1872. They were the parents of six sons and daughters, Joseph Erastus, of further mention, being the youngest of the family.

Joseph Erastus Lombard was born in Colebrook, New Hampshire, December 28, 1837. His education, begun in Thetford, Vermont, and North Bridgton, Maine, schools, was completed with courses at Colebrook Academy. He began business life as a farmer, and for several years he continued as an agriculturist. He then relinquished farming, and has since been engaged in the real estate business, operating largely in the Colebrook section and in different parts of the State. He was a good judge of land values, dealt fairly with everybody, and made his large business a successful one. Mr. Lombard was a Democrat in politics, was a selectman for several years, and held other offices. In 1867 and 1871 he represented Colebrook in the

State Legislature. He was made a Mason in Evening Star Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Colebrook, in 1861, his father having been made one in the same lodge in 1823, was master in 1865 and 1866, and both sons were later masters of the same lodge. He was also a companion of North Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Lancaster, and a Knight of Pythias. In religion he was a Congregationalist.

Joseph E. Lombard married, January 7, 1863, Ellen L. Merrill, daughter of Hon. Sherburne R. Merrill, of Colebrook, New Hampshire, and a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, who settled at Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1634. Mr. and Mrs. Lombard were the parents of two sons: Darwin and Lyman Merrill, who, under the firm name, Lombard Brothers, are now engaged in mercantile and lumber business in Northern New Hampshire and Canada.

Edward Hiram Sturtevant

DURING a lifetime extending over more than the Scriptural allotment of "three score years and ten," Mr. Sturtevant won honorable standing in the business world, the last half of his useful life being spent in Franklin, New Hampshire, as treasurer and manager of the Franklin Needle Company. But that was only one of his activities, his interest extending to about every Franklin enterprise and even beyond State limits. He was a man of intense energy, active in all good works, prominent in the Masonic order, and deeply interested in public affairs. He was the eldest son of Hiram and Eliza S. (Corey) Sturtevant, of Craftsbury, Vermont, and of the eighth generation of the family founded in New England by Samuel Sturtevant, who is of record as a settler in Plymouth, Massachusetts, as early as November, 1640, living on what was known as the "Cotton Farm." The line of descent from Samuel Sturtevant, the ancestor, is through his fourth child, Samuel (2) Sturtevant, and wife, Mercy: Their second child, Samuel (3) Sturtevant, and his wife Mary; their second child, Lemuel, and his wife, Deborah Bryant; their son, Lemuel (2) Sturtevant, who moved to Lyme, New Hampshire, later to Barton, Vermont, a soldier of the Revolution, and his wife, Priscilla Thompson, of whom it was written: "She was one of the holy women of the Congregational church, a mother in Israel gifted with a strong mind of much argumentative ability, and studious nature, given to hospitality, delighting to minister to the temporal wants of the saints, her house much frequented by ministers of the Gospel."

The line of descent continues through Ezra Thompson Sturtevant, fourth son of Lemuel (2) and Priscilla (Thompson) Sturtevant, who settled in Craftsbury, Vermont, and his wife, Lucy Menifield; their son, Hiram Sturtevant, a farmer of Craftsbury, Vermont, until 1853, when he moved to Barton, Vermont, there remaining twelve years before removing to Lebanon, New Hampshire. He married, May 3, 1843, Eliza Scott Corey, who died June 11, 1905, aged eighty-three. He died December 8, 1894, aged seventy-five. They were the parents of Edward Hiram, of further mention; Mary E., married David G. Thompson, whom she survived; Ezra T., who became a lumber dealer of Chicago, Illinois; Henry H., a merchant of Zanesville, Ohio.

Edward Hiram Sturtevant was born in Craftsbury, Vermont, April 27, 1845, and died in Franklin, New Hampshire, March 6, 1913. He attended the public schools until twelve years of age, then was a student at Barton Academy for four years, graduating therefrom in June, 1861, and the following winter taught a district public school. He spent two years with the mercantile firm, William Josslyn & Sons, then for two years was head clerk in a drug store in Wellington, Ohio, acting as buyer and manager the last

year. His health failed under the rigor of the climate and overwork, and in 1866 he resigned his position, returning to Lebanon, New Hampshire, there opening a drug store in April, 1866. That business he soon sold to Dr. I. N. Perley, after demonstrating its possibilities as a profit maker, and soon afterward joined with his former employers, William Josslyn & Sons, opening a drug store at Colebrook, New Hampshire. He managed that store two years, then sold his interest and spent several months prospecting through Michigan and Iowa. But he became convinced that the New England climate best suited his needs, and early in 1869 he opened a drug store at Woodstock, Vermont, later admitting his brother, Ezra T., to a partnership and adding boots and shoes to their line. This partnership continued until April, 1879, when the brothers sold out, Edward H. going to Franklin, New Hampshire, where he bought an established drug business to which he added another just across the river at Franklin Falls. These stores were later sold, the Falls store to Frank H. Chapman, the Franklin store to W. W. Woodward. In 1883 he began his successful career as a manufacturer by purchasing a half interest in the Franklin Needle Company, the business then employing twenty-five hands. Mr. Sturtevant, as treasurer-manager, was potent in the expansion of the business until the product of the plant was in general use throughout the United States, Europe, Canada and South America; hundreds of hands were employed. In addition Mr. Sturtevant was a director of the Franklin National Bank; vice-president of the Franklin Power & Light Company; president of the Franklin Falls Company; director of the Sulloway Mills Company; Kidder Machine Company; Franklin Building & Loan Association; and secretary-treasurer of the Hemphill Manufacturing Company of Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

A Republican in political faith, Mr. Sturtevant never sought office, but in 1893-94 represented Franklin in the New Hampshire Legislature, and in 1896 was elected mayor of Franklin, both offices coming to him unsought. In the York Rite of Free Masonry he held the degrees of Meridian Lodge, of Franklin; St. Omar Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Franklin; and Mount Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar, of Concord. In the Scottish Rite he held the thirty-second degree of Edward A. Raymond Consistory, and was a noble of Bektash Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belonged to lodge, encampment and canton of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religious faith was a Unitarian. He most generously aided in securing a free public library building in Franklin, and lent substantial aid to every laudable enterprise. His life was one of success, but it came through energetic, well directed effort and a strict adherence to the strictest interpretation of just and upright dealing.

Mr. Sturtevant married, May 12, 1869, Ada E. Martin, daughter of Joseph A. and Elvira L. Martin, of Stratford, New Hampshire. They were the parents of two daughters: 1. Eva E., married, October 9, 1891, George L. Hancock, of the Franklin Needle Company. 2. Ruth B., married, October 7, 1903, Arthur Murry Hancock, of the G. W. Griffin Company, of Franklin.

Gardner Caleb Hill

IDEALS in medicine have changed much in recent years just as they have in almost every department of life, but the change is very nearly pressed home to us in the case of this profession because of the close relation that must obtain between ourselves and our physician. In the main, of course, the change is the same as that which has everywhere taken place, because an alteration in our fundamental outlook is responsible for them all, and one of its most typical expressions is the change from men of general learning and culture into specialists who must concentrate with every faculty upon the chosen matter or run the risk of being distanced in the race. How true this is may easily be seen by taking such a figure as that of Dr. Gardner C. Hill, late of Keene, New Hampshire, a man who might truly be called an ideal physician, and comparing his wide sympathies and undertakings, not only of his subject, but of the human creatures that came under his care, with the highly developed, one had almost called it rarified, knowledge of the specialist to-day. Dr. Hill was a force, not only in his profession, but in the community, where his strong and helpful personality was felt by all those with whom he came in contact.

Gardner Caleb Hill came of good old New England stock, and was a son of Caleb and Polly (Howard) Hill, old and highly respected residents of Winchester, New Hampshire. He was born in this town, March 20, 1829, and spent his childhood and early youth there. The elementary portion of his education was obtained by attending the local public schools of his native town and later the academy at Chesterfield, and Mt. Caesar Academy at Swanzey, New Hampshire. Still later he attended the well known academy at Saxon's River, Vermont, where he was prepared for college. He had in the meantime definitely determined upon the profession of medicine as his career in life, and accordingly matriculated at the Castleton Medical College in Vermont, from which he was graduated with the class of 1856, taking the degree of M. D. He also went to the medical school in connection with Harvard University and took post-graduate work there in 1866. Dr. Hill did not begin the practice of his profession at once upon receiving his medical degree, but taught in the high school in Winchester for one year, completing his work as a teacher, he having taught twenty terms in all, in this way earning the money for his medical education. In 1857, however, he went to Warwick, Massachusetts, and here began the active practice of his profession. He continued thus occupied for some ten years, and then in 1867, after having completed his post-graduate course at Harvard, he returned to his native State and settled in the town of Keene, where he once more began his medical practice. It was not long before he was recognized at Keene as one of the most capable physicians in that part of the State, and before many years had elapsed he was one of the acknowl-

edged leaders of his profession thereabouts. For many years Dr. Hill continued actively engaged, not only in Keene, but in the whole outlying region, and this practice he continued until within three years of his death, being in active practice of his profession for over fifty-five years. Even then he did not discontinue his work altogether, but continued an office practice to within two and a half weeks of his death, when he was seized with his last illness.

In spite of the great demands made upon his time and energies by his professional practice, Dr. Hill was an active participant in many other departments of the community's life, especially those connected with public affairs. He was a staunch Republican in political belief and was very prominent in the local councils of that party for many years. He held a number of important public offices also, being a member of the Common Council of the city from Ward Four for three years, president of that body for two years, and county treasurer for two years. He was also county commissioner for three years, city physician for seven years, and a member of the Board of Education in Warwick for nine years, being keenly interested in all educational matters. He was on the Board of Education in Keene for twenty-five years, and held the responsible position of county physician for five years. In all these capacities Dr. Hill proved himself a most efficient and disinterested public servant, and did an invaluable service to the entire community. He was for many years president of the Republican Club of Ward Four, and was very active in working in the interests of his party. Dr. Hill was also affiliated with a number of important financial and business concerns in Keene, among which should be mentioned the Keene Savings Bank, of which he was president from 1897 until his death. He was also a member of the Keene Board of Examining Surgeons for the government, and was affiliated with the Cheshire County Medical Society, the Connecticut River Medical Society, and the New Hampshire Medical Society. He served for many years as a member of the staff of the Elliot City Hospital of Keene, and was president of the staff for several years. He was also an instructor in the school for nurses connected with that institution. Dr. Hill always maintained a keen interest in historical matters, especially in connection with his native region, and was the author of a number of valuable contributions to this subject, which appeared with illustrations in the "Granite Monthly" of Concord, New Hampshire. He was also a contributor to several other periodicals on the same subject and was regarded as an authority thereon. He was possessed of a remarkable memory, which was invaluable to him in his historical studies, to say nothing of the other activities of his life.

Dr. Hill married (first), in 1856, Rebecca F. Howard, of Walpole, who died in 1893. Dr. Hill married (second), in 1894, Carrie R. Hutchins, of Keene, New Hampshire, a daughter of Benjamin Dorr and Lucy (French) Hutchins, old and highly respected residents of that place. Mrs. Hill survives him. Having lost two children in infancy, named Harriet and William, he adopted three children: William H., Rebecca E., and Daisy M. Of these, only William H. Hill is living.

The death of Dr. Hill, which occurred April 30, 1915, was felt as a severe loss by the community-at-large and was the occasion of many expressions of admiration and regret on the part of those who knew him. The local press joined its voice to this chorus of praise, and in the course of a long obituary article appearing in the "New Hampshire Sentinel" occurred the following: "Dr. Hill was for many years one of the best known practitioners in Cheshire county, covering a wide field in his professional visits and doing a great deal of work among the poorer people, for which he never received any financial remuneration. He was ready to respond to every call, however, and his benefactions were by no means confined to his professional work alone."

The place held by Dr. Hill in the community was one that any man might desire, but it was one that he deserved in every particular, one that he gained by no chance fortune, but by hard and industrious work, and a most liberal treatment of his fellow-men. He was a man who enjoyed a great reputation and one whose clientele was so large that it would have been easy for him to discriminate in favor of the better or wealthier class of patients, but it was his principle to ask no questions as to the standing of those who sought his professional aid and he responded as readily to the call of the indigent as to that of the most prosperous. It thus happened that he did a great deal of philanthropic work in the city and was greatly beloved by the poorer classes there. It is the function of the physician to bring good cheer and encouragement almost as much as the more material assistance generally associated with his profession, and often it forms the major part of his treatment, and for this office Dr. Hill was peculiarly well fitted both by temperament and philosophy. There is much that is depressing about the practice of medicine, the constant contact with suffering and death, yet the fundamental cheerfulness of Dr. Hill never suffered eclipse and was noticeable in every relation of his life. In his home, as much as his large practice would permit him to be in it, Dr. Hill was the most exemplary of men, a loving husband and a hospitable and charming host.

Parker Jewett Noyes

BEYOND doubt, the late Parker Jewett Noyes, of Lancaster, New Hampshire, was one of the most prosperous and influtial figures in the life of this striving community, and although not a native of the place had been for many years closely identified with its general life and affairs. Mr. Noyes came of a good old New England family, and was a son of Michael and Sophronia (Cass) Noyes, being one of a family of five. His father, Michael Noyes, was a farmer who resided at East Columbia, New Hampshire, where he was a prosperous and influential member of the community.

Born March 22, 1842, on his father's farm at East Columbia, Parker Jewett Noyes was but three months of age when his father died. His mother married a second time and as a mere lad he went to live with a cousin, Eben Noyes, of Colebrook. His brother James had already gone to Franconia and made his home in that town, and eventually Parker Jewett joined him there. A large portion of his elementary education was received at the schools of Franconia, but he afterwards entered Newbury Academy to prepare for college. He had been a student at this institution for only a year when the outbreak of the Civil War completely changed his plans, and in the fall of that year he and two brothers and a half-brother enlisted in Company C, Eighth Regiment of Vermont Volunteer Infantry, which was at that time quartered at St. Johnsbury. This regiment went into winter quarters at Brattleboro, Vermont, and then in the early spring was ordered to New Orleans to take its place in the division commanded by General Butler. Here Mr. Noyes saw two years of active service, and was present at the siege of Port Hudson. At the end of that period he was commissioned lieutenant in the Seventy-fourth Regiment, United States Infantry, stationed at Ship Island, and there did garrison duty until the end of the war. After the close of hostilities he continued at Ship Island for a number of months, the closing up of the affairs of Ship Island being deputed to him. After completing four full years of service, he returned to the North and took up his abode at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, where he secured a position in the drug store of Silas Randall. Here he learned thoroughly all the details of the drug business, and after a year in Mr. Randall's establishment he went to Barnet, Vermont, where he opened a similar establishment of his own. It was in 1868, one year later, that he came to Lancaster, and from that time up to the close of his life this community remained his home. In Lancaster he purchased the building so long occupied by him, and there opened the drug store which for forty-four years has been known by his name, and which, because of his indefatigable labors and unimpeachable integrity, gained a reputation second to none of its kind in the region. In the year 1910 Mr. Noyes finally retired from active business, and from that time until his

death, two years later, enjoyed a very well-earned period of leisure. His business, which began in a very small way, he saw developed from stage to stage until at his retirement, when he left it in excellent hands, it was a great manufacturing and wholesale establishment, with a market which embraced practically the whole of the New England States.

But Mr. Noyes did not make the mistake of so many successful business men of this day and narrow himself by a too close application to business affairs. He did devote a large proportion of his great energies to the building up of the great establishment which bears his name, but his mind was far too broad to permit him to forget the interests of other people, and he always took a keen and active interest in local public affairs. In politics Mr. Noyes was a staunch Republican and identified himself prominently with the activities of his party organization in the community. He became a leader in Republican politics hereabouts, and in 1910 was elected to the House of Representatives, on his party's ticket. Mr. Noyes never forgot the associations which he had formed during the Civil War and kept them alive and vital by his membership in the great veteran organization of the Civil War. He was a past commander of Colonel E. E. Cross Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and was always active in Grand Army affairs. He was also prominently associated with the Masonic fraternity, and was a member of North Star Lodge, No. 8, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; North Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Evening Star Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Colebrook; past commander of North Star Commandery, Knights Templar, of Concord; and Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of North Star Lodge of Perfection, and was past noble grand of Coos Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a Patron of Industry. Besides his fraternal affiliations, Mr. Noyes was an associate member of Unity Club and an active member of Lancaster Club of Lancaster. In his religious belief he was an Episcopalian and attended St. Paul's Church of that denomination at Lancaster.

Parker Jewett Noyes was united in marriage, May 14, 1856, at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, with Clara Isabel Randall, a daughter of Silas and Laura Ann (Weed) Randall, Mr. Randall having been his old employer at St. Johnsbury. To Mr. and Mrs. Noyes one child was born, a daughter, Gertrude, January 25, 1869.

Energy, self-confidence and a strict adherence to the moral law and those principles of human conduct that play so vital a part in the moulding of society, were the traits which lay at the base of the character of Mr. Noyes, acting as the mainspring of his life, shaping and guiding its entire development. His business success, as must all true success, depended first upon his highly moral character and then upon the special knowledge of his subject, a later and acquired power. In all that he did for himself, Mr. Noyes kept the interests of those about him ever in sight and made no step, however conducive to his own advantage it might seem, if, in his candid judgment, it appeared inimical to theirs. It was in line with this—it should not be called a policy, for it was too spontaneous for that—but in line with this instinct, that all his relations with his fellows were carried out. He

would not allow, for instance, his extremely exacting occupation to interfere with what he considered to be due his family, any more than he erred in the opposite direction and allowed domestic ties to interfere with the discharge of his obligations to the outside world. Indeed, the only person whose inclinations and comfort he consistently sacrificed to the rest of the world was himself, for he rose early and retired late to fulfill his engagements with others and minister to their wants. Mr. Noyes was a man of very strong character, but a strength that was governed by the keenest sense of honor and justice, and tempered by gentleness to all those about him. Of firm convictions, he yet preserved an open mind and no one was more ready to listen to the ideas of other men or more tolerant of opinions that crossed his own. He was very well read, and could talk with understanding on the widest range of subjects, his conversations possessing a peculiar sort of vividness that rendered him a delightful companion. He had a truly democratic outlook upon life and was no respecter of persons, the humblest finding him as easy of access and as sympathetic as did the proudest. It was perhaps this characteristic that accounted for his popularity and the host of devoted friends, more than any other, for there is nothing that men more value than this quality, and indeed nothing more worthy, approaching very closely to the Christian virtue of charity.

Amos Webster Drew

ONE of the families of most ancient and honorable lineage in old England was that which bore the name of Drew, which has been transplanted in this country and is now widely spread through its various parts. According to a preamble of the Drew pedigree given by the King of Arms, the descent may be traced back to Richard, Duke of Normandy, the grandfather of William the Conqueror. In all probability, therefore, the ancestor two generations later accompanied his cousin, the Conqueror, to England and settled there, at a point which is not definitely ascertained. From here, however, the family spread until now it is to be found in England, Scotland and Wales. One branch of the family are now residents of Drewscliffe, Devon, and bear for their arms an ermined lion passant gules langued and armed. The crest is a bull's head erased sable, in his mouth three ears of wheat or. The motto: *Drogo nomen et virtus arma dedit.* It is not often that a name so completely baffles us in searching for its origin as that of Drew, which cannot be definitely referred to any of the great groups of names, such as those which come from nicknames or from earlier Christian names or yet from localities or trades. Its derivation is lost in an obscure part and the best we can do is to conjecture somewhat vaguely concerning it. It was founded in this country by a number of immigrants from the old world, but that branch of it with which we are especially concerned and of which Irving Webster Drew, the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this sketch is descended, was founded by one ——— Drew, a grandson of Sir Edward Drew, of Drewscliffe, Devonshire, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1589, and who came to this country and settled in the New England colonies, where many of his descendants still reside.

Among these was one Samuel Drew, a native of Shapleigh, Maine, where he was born about 1756. He removed to Plymouth, New Hampshire, just prior to the outbreak of the Revolution, and was the founder of the family in this State. He enlisted July 11, 1775, at the age of nineteen in the company of Captain James Osgood, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Timothy Bedel, which was made up of rangers and which soon joined the Northern Continental army under General Montgomery. It took an active part in the compaign which followed in the north, and was one of those which participated in the investment of the fortresses of St. John and Chambly, and reduced them to surrender. Samuel Drew remained with the army which besieged Quebec, and was finally discharged in December, 1775, after a campaign of great hardship and peril. He was one of the twenty men of Captain Osgood's company which reënlisted in the company of Captain Charles Nelson, which was one of the four which formed the detachment of Major Brown. This was stationed on the advanced line of

the American army and took part in the attack on Quebec, in which General Montgomery was killed. The detachment remained with the army, however, and served successively under Generals Arnold, Wooster, Thomas and Sullivan. After taking part in the famous retreat to Crown Point in July, 1776, and having served as a private for two years and six months, he was honorably discharged December 31, 1777. On January 29, 1779, he was married to Elizabeth (Webber) Webster, a daughter of Edmond Webber and the widow of Amos Webber, who was killed at the battle of Saratoga, October 7, 1777. Samuel Drew and his wife then removed from Plymouth to Bridgewater, New Hampshire, in 1785, and the citizens of Bridgewater held their first town meeting at his residence. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Amos Webster, Benjamin, who is mentioned below; Elizabeth, Samuel, Sarah, Mary and John.

Benjamin Drew, the second son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Webster) Drew, was born at Plymouth, New Hampshire, April 17, 1785. He removed with his parents to Bridgewater, where he became prominent in public affairs and was elected to every office within the gift of his fellow townsmen. He was selectman for six years and also represented the community at the General Court of New Hampshire in 1830 and 1831. He was a man of unusually fine character, charitable, generous and honorable to the last degree. He married, July 6, 1807, Sarah Harriman, a daughter of John and Sarah (Heath) Harriman, of Bridgewater. Benjamin Drew died October 5, 1869, and his wife, December 10, 1870. They were the parents of the following children: Amos Webster, who is mentioned below; Mary Harriman. Lucy, Sarah, Benjamin and Edwin Warren.

Amos Webster Drew, eldest son of Benjamin and Sarah (Harriman) Drew, was born at Bridgewater, New Hampshire, April 5, 1808. He accompanied his father to Stewartstown, in 1821, and eventually settled in that place immediately after his marriage in 1835. Like his father before him, he took an active part in public affairs and held many offices. He was town clerk of Stewartstown two years and selectman six years. In 1843 he went to live at Colebrook, where he was elected selectman for six years, and in 1847 and 1848 represented the town in the State Legislature. In 1850 he returned to South Hill, Stewartstown, and there made his home on a farm near the old homestead for many years. Although a Democrat in politics, Mr. Drew was an active figure in the anti-slavery movement of that day, and when the Southern States proposed secession, wholly condemned their action and spoke and worked for the Union. His speech at the meeting held in the town hall of Colebrook, after Fort Sumter had been fired upon, made a strong impression on his auditors, and he was very active in the recruiting cause, being appointed special recruiting agent for Stewartstown, Clarksville and Pittsburgh. In 1834, when he was a young man, Mr. Drew was commissioned ensign in a State militia company by Governor Samuel Dinsmore, and the year afterward he served in the Indian Stream War, a disturbance of considerable magnitude between the residents of Canada and the people of the "North Country" over disputed boundaries. On August 17, 1836, he was made lieutenant by Governor Isaac B. Hill. In 1838 was

commissioned captain, and in 1842 adjutant of the Twenty-fourth Regiment. He was an excellent officer and a good tactician, and in those capacities and in the many other offices which he held he won for himself a most enviable reputation in his community. His death occurred March 22, 1888, at the age of eighty. On November 15, 1835, he married Julia Esther Lovering, of Colebrook, a daughter of Hubbard and Abagail (Bumford) Lovering, of that place, and they were the parents of thirteen children, seven of them living to maturity, as follows: Lucy Abigail, born May 4, 1843; Irving Webster, born January 8, 1845; Benjamin Franklin, born June 29, 1848; Edwin Warren, born June 28, 1850; Julia Ellen, born August 28, 1855; Holman Arthur, born August 21, 1857; and Edward Everett, born September 24, 1859.

James Selden Phipps

JAMES SELDEN PHIPPS, late of Berlin, New Hampshire, where he was prominently engaged in banking and other enterprises for many years, and whose death there on April 3, 1905, was felt as a loss by the entire community, was a son of James Monroe and Lydia (Gould) Phipps, old and much respected residents of Milan, New Hampshire. James Monroe Phipps was well known in the community where he dwelt as a successful merchant and farmer, and was a member of an old New England family.

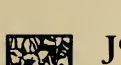
Born at his father's home at Milan, March 15, 1847, James Selden Phipps passed the early years of his life in his native place. There he attended the local town schools, and after completing his general studies took a business course at the Concord Commercial College. The first business venture of his long and successful career was engaged in by him at Milan, where he became a partner in his father's mercantile establishment together with a relative, a Mr. P. A. G. W. Phipps, the firm being known as J. M. Phipps & Company. He continued in this association for a period of about ten years, during most of which he also served as postmaster of Milan. In the year 1890, however, the Berlin Savings Bank & Trust Company of Berlin, New Hampshire, was organized, and Mr. Phipps, whose business ability had became very well known throughout the region, was elected its treasurer. Under his careful and progressive management the new concern flourished greatly, and Mr. Phipps continued to serve it in his responsible capacity until the year 1900. About this time, however, certain changes in the directorate occurred which did not meet with his approval, and he accordingly felt constrained to resign. But in the month of October of the same year the City National Bank of Berlin was organized and Mr. Phipps was elected cashier of this institution. Another banking institution was organized in Berlin in February, 1901, and opened its doors for business the following May. This was the City Savings Bank of Berlin, which shared the offices of the City National Bank, and of this also Mr. Phipps was elected treasurer. These two offices were held by Mr. Phipps until the time of his death, and his conduct of them won for him an enviable reputation in banking circles throughout the State. In addition to his banking activities, Mr. Phipps made himself very well known and added to his reputation as a conservative and capable man by taking an active part in the general life and affairs of the community. He was a Republican in politics, and a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of his party. He held a number of local offices, acting as town clerk for nearly fifteen years. He also took the census of the town for the years 1880 and 1890. He represented Milan in the New Hampshire State Legislature in 1888, and it was through his activities that the handsome steel bridge was erected across the Androscoggin at

Milan, the State aiding in the appropriations for carrying on the work. After coming to Berlin, however, Mr. Phipps gave up political activities to a great extent and devoted himself undeviatingly to the banking business. He was a member of the Androscoggin Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Milan, having joined that body when it was organized in the year 1884. He was also affiliated with the Masonic order, having joined it in early life, and was deeply attached to this order and greatly interested in its welfare and work. He attained to the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, and was a member of most of the Masonic bodies in the region. Among these should be mentioned Gorham Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Gorham, New Hampshire, where he took his first degree; North Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Omega Council, Royal and Select Masters; the Commandery, Knights Templar; and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Lewiston, Maine, which he joined March 23, 1893, and where he took his thirty-second degree in August, 1894. Mr. Phipps was not a member of any clubs.

James Selden Phipps was united in marriage, June 17, 1875, in the city of Portland, Maine, with Ellen Maria Edwards, a daughter of Clark Swett and Maria Antoinette (Mason) Edwards, for many years residents of that city. The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Phipps was an ideal one, Mrs. Phipps proving a companion and advisor to her husband in an unusual degree. The domestic tastes and instincts of both were unusually strong, and it was in the home that he found the relaxation and recreation after his arduous labors in bank or offices which the majority of men seek elsewhere. It was to Mrs. Phipps that he turned to advice, advice which she was eminently capable of giving. These conditions, together with their conscious efforts to this end, resulted in the establishment of an ideal home for the upbringing of children, two of whom were born to Mr. and Mrs. Phipps, Maude Lillian, born January 26, 1877, and Marcia Edwards, born November 9, 1889.

James Selden Phipps was a man of the strictest business integrity and of the highest ethical ideals in all the relations of life. His excellent judgment won for him the unreserved confidence of the general public, and many people came to him for advice, not only in matters of business, but in personal affairs as well. He possessed the only too rare quality of knowing when to say no, and what is more of meaning it, and his inflexible will was valued as a tower of strength by his associates and friends. His own standards made him particularly dislike anything like sharp practice, and he could not tolerate to have dealings with any who had recourse to it.

John Chandler Atwood



JOHN CHANDLER ATWOOD, late of Landaff, New Hampshire, where he was engaged in numerous and various activities, was one of that class of industrial pioneers to which New England has contributed so many distinguished names and to which the country at large owes such a debt of gratitude. His career was typical of the best traditions of the great State in which he was born and in which he lived, climbing, as he did, from the bottom of the ladder of success to a high place in the esteem of the community, and his death removed from this region one of its leading citizens and a man whose essential integrity and honor had never been questioned. He was a son of Joseph and Prudence (Chandler) Atwood, of Landaff, and came of the sturdy farming class of New Hampshire, his father having followed this occupation all his life. The elder Mr. Atwood was himself prominent here many years ago and represented Landaff in the State Legislature about the third decade of the nineteenth century.

Born October 18, 1818, at Landaff, New Hampshire, John Chandler Atwood attended the local common schools of his native region. His formal educational advantages were few and far between, but he learned readily in the great school of experience, and as a youth gained a first hand knowledge of farming methods on the home place. He also learned the blacksmith's trade while young, and practiced it to some extent until within about ten years of his death. He also operated a saw mill with considerable success, but his chief claim to distinction in the industrial world came from his pioneer efforts in connection with the manufacture of potato starch. In this enterprise he was highly successful and owned and operated a mill of his own. He was largely interested also in several other mills, and was one of the chief factors in getting this important industry started in this part of the State. But although interested in these large manufacturing projects, he never altered the place of his abode from the old farm where he was born, and finally died there, May 14, 1894. This place was in the ownership of the Atwood family for a period of more than one hundred and twenty years.

John Chandler Atwood was a Democrat in politics, but although active in local affairs, he rather avoided than sought political preferment or public office. In spite of this fact, however, and because he was so strongly urged to by his friends and colleagues, he held practically every office in the gift of the town, a great tribute to his personal popularity and the esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens. He was sent by the community to represent it in the State Legislature in the years 1875, 1876 and 1877, and was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State in 1876. The members of his family were all identified with the Methodist Episcopal

church of Landaff, and although not a formal member himself, Mr. Atwood was a liberal supporter of it and of the work that it did in the community of which he heartily approved.

John Chandler Atwood was united in marriage, in 1844, at Landaff, New Hampshire, with Mary Doyle Simonds, a daughter of William and Sally (Page) Simonds, old residents of this place. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Atwood were the following children: Emily Eliza, who became the wife of Henry Noyes Whitcher, whom she survives; Mary Alma, who became the wife of Holmes Drew Titus, and died June 29, 1916; William Henry, who married (first) Minnie Edwards, and (second) Susan Brooks; Amanda S., who became the wife of Moses Whitcher, whose death occurred April 30, 1903; Ada Francena, unmarried; and Warren Bertrand, who married Martha J. Miner.

Moody Currier

IT IS extremely difficult to express in words the value to the world of such a man as Moody Currier, governor of New Hampshire, and long one of the most successful and prominent men of the commonwealth. As a business man, a scholar and philanthropist, he rendered distinguished service to his native State and to humanity in general. Born amid conditions of poverty and misfortune, he rose superior to environment and achieved a success in his chosen lines which is vouchsafed to but few men even when blessed with every advantage at the start. His example will ever remain among those most worthy of emulation as an inspiration and encouragement to ambitious youth everywhere. His fame was not confined to one State, but extended over many, and the great final reckoning of mankind alone can tell the benefits of the world of his unblemished life.

He was born April 22, 1806, in Boscawen, Merrimack county, and died at his home in Manchester, August 23, 1898, in his ninety-third year. To him was given length of days and wisdom of a high order. His boyhood was passed in an agricultural community where books were rare. but he used his leisure hours in the pursuit of knowledge. Compelled to labor diligently and almost incessantly in order to live, from a very early age, he yet established the basis of that wide information which made his mature years so bright and useful to both himself and the country. A few weeks at the rural winter school enabled him to gain a footing at the base of the tree of knowledge, and by his own efforts he secured a preparatory training at Hopkinton Academy, and he finally entered Dartmouth College, where he paid his way by teaching and farm work, being graduated from the classical course in 1834. He was the honor man of his class, delivering the Greek oration, and none disputed his title to honors so nobly earned. He now set about preparation for admission to the bar, engaging as a means to that end in the work of teaching, for which he was fitted by nature, and like all his undertakings, this was carried on with enthusiasm and thoroughness. He was employed in a school at Concord, was principal of the Hopkinton Academy and of the Lowell (Massachusetts) High School. Having pursued his legal studies successfully while teaching, he was admitted to the bar at Manchester in the spring of 1841 and immediately set about the practice of his chosen profession, locating in that city. For two years he was associated with Hon. George W. Morrison, and subsequently pursued his profession alone, acquiring a handsome and valuable practice and continuing until 1848, when he entered the field of finance, for which he was so admirably fitted. He was the moving spirit in the organization of the Amoskeag Bank, of which he was cashier until its reorganization as a National Bank, becom-

ing at that time its president. This responsible position he held until failing health compelled his resignation in 1892. He was the first treasurer and subsequently president of the Amoskeag Savings Bank, and was the founder and one of the directors of the People's Savings Bank. In the broad field of industrial and financial development, he was a master, and his connections extended to nearly every useful and growing institution of his home city. He was a director of the Manchester Mills Corporation; was treasurer of the Concord Railroad Company, and of the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad; was chosen president of the Eastern Railroad in New Hampshire in 1877; was a director of the Blodgett Edge Tool Company and director of the Amoskeag Axe Company during its existence; was president and director of the Manchester Gas Light Company; and was for many years treasurer of the New England Loan Company, the first to issue debenture bonds.

It was natural that such a forceful mind should take an active interest in the conduct of public business, and we find him on record as clerk of the State Senate in 1843-44, to which position he was chosen as a Democrat. The slavery agitation caused him to join the Free Soil party, and he was among those who aided in the establishment of the Republican party in 1856. In that year he was elected to the Senate, and was president of that body in the latter part of its session in the succeeding winter. In 1860-61 he was a member of the Governor's Council, and as chairman of the committee charged with filling the State's quota of soldiers for the Union armies, he rendered the State and Nation most valuable service. In 1876 he was chosen as presidential elector, and was urged to become a candidate for governor in 1879. To this he would not consent. but in 1884 he became his party's leader, and was triumphantly elected to that high office. His administration was characterized by dignity, success and honor to all concerned. Besides an intimate knowledge of Greek and Latin, he possessed a knowledge of French, Spanish, Italian, German. and other modern languages, in which he read frequently in order that his acquaintance with them might not lapse. In recognition of his learning and distinguished services, both Dartmouth and Bates College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. While teaching in Concord he edited a literary journal and, for some years after locating in Manchester, he edited and published a newspaper. He was an able writer of both prose and verse, and was a deep student of religious and scientific questions. His State papers, published since his death, furnish edifying reading for those who appreciate pure and classical English. In speaking of Governor Currier, a local historian says: "A distinguished classical scholar," he was "learned in the literature and proficient in many of the languages of modern Europe. * * * For elegant expression and polished style and fitness for the occasion, his address accepting in behalf of the State the statue of Daniel Webster has never been excelled." His proclamations, though without formality or dogmatism, were religious in tone and moral in sentiment. The following short stanzas disclose the soul of a poet, and are given as one of the gems from Mr. Currier's pen:

When one by one the stars go out,
And slow retires the night,
In shining robes the sun appears
And pours his golden light.

So, one by one, we all depart,
And darkness shrouds the way;
But hope lights up the sacred morn
Of Life's eternal day.

Mr. Currier was thrice married, but left no offspring. His first wife was Lucretia Dustin; the second was Mary Kidder; the third, Hannah A. Slade, daughter of Enoch and Penelope (Wellington) Slade, survived him and treasures most worthily his honored memory. The best summary possible of the noble life and service of Governor Moody Currier is supplied by the following paragraphs, which were written by one who knew intimately all the phases of his long life and noble character:

The long list of New Hampshire's successful and eminent men contains few if any names that are entitled to precedence over that of ex-Governor Moody Currier, who died at his residence in this city Tuesday noon, and there is certainly no other whose career illustrates more strikingly the rewards that are open to ability, integrity, industry and perseverance. His home reflected his large means, great learning and cultivated tastes His house and grounds were ornaments of the city and the delight of all admirers of substantial architecture and floral beauty. His family idolized him, and in his declining years ministered to him with the greatest watchfulness and tenderest care. He lived almost a century with his mental facilities unimpaired and enjoyed as few can the old age which crowned his long life. He leaves to his family and friends a record which is to them a precious legacy and to all an inspiration. He was the most learned man with whom we were ever acquainted. For more than eighty years his books were the constant companions of his leisure hours. He never read merely for amusement, but always for instruction. Probably in all his life he did not read ten works of fiction. He read slowly, passing nothing which he did not understand, and when once he had finished a volume he never forgot what it contained. His knowledge of the Bible surpassed that of almost any New Hampshire man of his time. He could read and write several languages, ancient and modern, and was a master of pure English. He knew science, art and literature. He was versed in philosophy, astronomy, geology, botany, and natural history. He was a mathematician of a high order. The geography of the world was in his mind and the world's history was familiar to him. He was always informed upon current events, and new inventions were the subjects of his constant study. He studied social, moral, theological, industrial and political problems, and was always able to discuss them intelligently. His mind was a storehouse of rich and varied knowledge upon nearly every subject. And yet he never displayed his learning and only his intimate friends knew how profound and extensive it was.

As a financier he had no superior in the State. In the investment and management of capital his judgment was seldom at fault. The moneyed institutions which he founded prospered from the first and grew steadily in size and strength until they stood unshaken monuments to his courage, wisdom, prudence and skill against panics and depressions and all other adversities.

Among all the corporations in which he has been a controlling director there is not one which has proved a disappointment to those whose money was invested in it. There are no wrecks along the paths through which investors followed Moody Currier. He was a public-spirited citizen. He helped lay the foundations of Manchester and build the superstructure upon them, and whatever in his judgment promoted her prosperity commanded his support. He never gave because others did. He never tried to buy notoriety. He never placated opposition by bribes, but for the causes in which he believed he had a willing hand and an open purse. He was a man of very decided opinions and

therefore a strong partisan. From the birth of the Republican party he was one of its most courageous leaders, wisest counselors and most liberal contributors. He held many public positions and displayed in all of them the same ability which was so conspicuous in his private affairs.

During the War of the Rebellion he was a member of the governor's council, and in this position his financial and executive ability contributed immensely to the advantage of the State and Nation. Probably New Hampshire was more indebted to him than to any other man for her honorable record in providing money and men in response to the repeated calls of the government.

As governor of the State he won a national reputation. His State papers are the classics of our official literature, and all his acts were such as to steadily strengthen him in public confidence and esteem.

He was a generous patron of art and literature. In his religious views he was a liberal. Far from being an infidel, he rejected the creeds and ceremonies and superstitions of past ages and found his religious home in the Unitarian church, of which he was a firm supporter. He was not an effusive or demonstrative man. His self control was perfect at all times and under all circumstances. He was always calm, deliberate and quiet. He never sought popularity. He never contributed to sensations. He was always the thoughtful, earnest, steady-going, self-reliant and reliable citizen. Until within three days before his death his mind was as strong, as well balanced and as active as ever. He was an ardent lover of nature and a worshipper of her truth and beauty. He hated shams, hypocrisy and pretenses, and abominated Pharisees and demagogues. He had strong likes and dislikes. He remembered his friends and did not forget his enemies. His companionship was delightful and helpful to all who appreciated solid worth and enjoyed sound instruction. None could be much with him without growing wiser. His advice was sound. His example showed the road to honorable success and was an invitation to whoever was strong, ambitious and determined.

William Huse Cummings

WILLIAM HUSE CUMMINGS, whose death on July 15, 1891, at Lisbon, New Hampshire, removed from that community one of its most public-spirited citizens and one of the most conspicuous figures in its general life, was a member of a wealthy family which can claim a great and honorable antiquity, both in this country and abroad. Its origin is uncertain and may be said to be lost in the mists of an obscure and remote past, but there seems to be reason to believe that it was derived from the town of Comines, near the city of Lille, on the frontier between France and Belgium. There are indeed a number of legends which purport to account for a still earlier origin, but to these no great value can be attached in a historical sense. However this may be, it is certain that the family resided for many generations in Scotland and at times its members played very important parts in the destinies of that kingdom. We find the name there as early as 1080, A. D., though whether it came there originally from Flanders or the low country on the continent or not, would be difficult if not impossible to ascertain. We find it under all sorts of spellings during that age of orthographical laxity, and among others as Comines, Comynes, Comyns, Comings, Comyn, Cummungs and Cumings. There is a tradition in the family that it descended from one "Red Cumin" of Badenoch, in the southeastern district of Invernesshire, a wild mountainous country in which occur great stretches of bleak moorland. Here the Cumin clan flourished from about 1080 to 1330 A. D. After this it began to decline. In the Chronicle of Melrose, we find an account of the first of the name to come to these parts and who is stated to have been slain with Malcolm III., of Scotland, on the field at Alnwick in the year 1093. It is stated that he left two sons, John and William, and that it was from the former that all the Cumins of Scotland were descended. Sir John, the Red Cumin, or Comyn, was the first lord of Badenoch, and in 1240 was an ambassador from Alexander II. of Scotland, to Louis IX. of France. His son John, who rejoiced in the name of the Black Lord of Badenoch, was not inferior to any subject in Scotland for wealth and power and was one of the great nobles who vowed to support Queen Margaret, the daughter of Alexander III., in her title to the crown. At her death he himself became a competitor for the crown of Scotland, "as a son and heir of John, who was son and heir of Donald, King of Scotland." The son of this great noble, who was also known as the "Red Cumin," was the last lord of Badenoch to bear this name. In the year 1335 a number of the clan of Cumin were slain in the feudal battle, Calbleau in Glenwick, where a stone still stands to mark the spot. The badge of the clan was "Lus Mhic Cuiminn," which is the Gaelic for the Cummin clan.

The first of this ancient family to appear in America was Deacon Isaac Cummings, who is believed to have come from England to the New England

colonies in 1627. He settled at Salem, Massachusetts, and became a prominent man in the community. He had a number of children, from one of whom John, the eldest, a well known New Hampshire family is descended, while from his second son, Isaac, the line of which the subject of this sketch is a member, originated.

Joseph Cummings was a native of New Hampton, New Hampshire, born July 6, 1781. He was a carpenter by trade, and removed in early manhood to Lisbon, where he died February 10, 1864. On June 17, 1812, he was married to Mary Huse, a native of Sanbornton, New Hampshire, born August 2, 1787. To Mr. and Mrs. Cummings seven children were born, as follows: Greenleaf; William Huse, mentioned below; Joseph, who died June 1, 1865; Stephen H., Noah, Mary H., and Betsey.

William Huse Cummings, born January 10, 1817, at New Hampton, New Hampshire, second son and child of Joseph and Mary (Huse) Cummings, passed his childhood and early youth in his native town. His education was obtained largely through private reading and study, a habit which thus acquired in early youth remained with him throughout his entire life. He was of an exceedingly ambitious temperament, and when but seventeen years of age he left the parental home and came to New Chester, New Hampshire, where he sought and found employment as a clerk in the store of Major Ebenezer Kimball. His salary during the first year that he was thus employed was scarcely munificent, amounting as it did to thirty-five dollars per year and his board. He continued to work in this capacity for some three years, and at the end of that time purchased his employer's business, which he conducted independently for the two years following. This was in 1837, and in 1840 he came to Lisbon, New Hampshire, where he entered the employ of the firm of Allen & Cummings. After twelve months of hard work with this concern, he went to Haverhill, New Hampshire, and spent eight years at that place, during most of which time he was engaged in business in partnership with John L. Rix. Upon the retirement of Mr. Rix, Mr. Cummings conducted the business on his own account, but at the end of the year, 1849, he returned to Lisbon and there took up his permanent abode. From that time during the more than forty years which intervened between that and his death, he was most prominently identified with the business and commercial interests of the town and took an exceedingly prominent part in its public affairs. The old firm of Allen & Cummings, by which he had been employed before, was still doing business and he became a member, the firm name becoming Allen, Cummings & Company. This concern was engaged in a mercantile business and also in lumbering and manufacturing. James Allen died in 1853, and Greenleaf Cummings in 1865; the firm was succeeded by a number of others, but W. H. Cummings merely owned the store building and had no further connection with the business. He retired from active business life in 1875. Mr. Cummings did not by any means confine his activities to the conduct of this enterprise. On the contrary he was affiliated with many financial and industrial interests in and about Lisbon. For more than eighteen years he was president of the

Wells River National Bank at Wells River, Vermont, and he was also interested on a large scale in real estate in the neighborhood of Lisbon and dealt largely therein. He owned in the neighborhood of sixty houses, which he afterwards placed on the market and disposed of on the installment plan to people desiring homes.

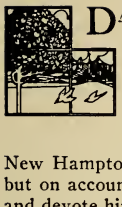
Mr. Cummings was a very conspicuous figure in the general life of his adopted community and held a number of important public posts at different times in his life. He was a strong supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party and became one of the leaders of the local organization in the county. He was elected to represent the town of Lisbon in the State Assembly in 1856 and again in 1873, and was State Senator in 1877 and 1878. In the year 1876 he was sent as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which nominated Mr. Tilden for the presidency. Mr. Cummings was a very prominent Mason, having joined in early life that fraternity as a charter member of Kane Lodge. For twenty-six years he was an active member of Franklin Chapter and served in all the offices of these two organizations. He was a charter member of St. Girard Commandery, Knights Templar, of Littleton. In his religious belief he was a Congregationalist and was one of the group of men who founded the society of that denomination at Lisbon in the year 1878. For thirteen years thereafter, Mr. Cummings was treasurer of the society and chairman of the board of trustees, and in 1893, two years after his death, his family presented the church with a pipe organ in his memory. He was a man of exceedingly charitable instincts and impulses and did much to relieve the poverty that existed in the region. He was, however, exceedingly unostentatious and obeyed literally the Biblical injunction not to let his right hand know what his left was doing. It was in 1853 that he built the charming and commodious house on a tract of land purchased by him on the eastern side of the Ammonoosuc river. This property, which was formerly owned by Hamlin Rand, stood upon the crest of a hill overlooking the village of Lisbon. At the time of his purchase the property was nothing more than rough pasture land, but under Mr. Cummings' skilled hand, it was developed into a charming and highly cultivated estate.

William Huse Cummings was united in marriage, August 3, 1843, with Harriet Sprague Rand, daughter of Hamlin Rand, and a native of Bath, New Hampshire, born April 8, 1817. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings were the parents of three children, as follows: Harriet S., born August 24, 1844, at Haverhill, New Hampshire, became the wife of Oliver P. Newcomb, of Lisbon, October 20, 1869, and died April 29, 1903; William Edward, born March 12, 1846, at Lisbon, died March 12, 1867, when just twenty-one years of age; and Mary Rand.

The character of Mr. Cummings was one particularly well balanced, in which the sterner virtues were relieved by a most gracious exterior, his attractions appearing upon the former like blossoms on a gnarled apple tree, increasing the effect of both. An almost Puritanic sense of honor and the discharge of obligations was the very essence of his nature, but this

Puritanic conscience existed only in so far as his own conduct was concerned and for others he was tolerant to a fault, if that be possible. His industry and the courage with which he surmounted all obstacles in the way of his aim were well worthy of remark and all praise. These were the qualities that brought him success and the admiration of those with whom he came into contact, but there were others which, if less fundamental, were not less potent in their influence upon those about him. Such was his hearty friendship, his open candid manner, his warm greeting, which did not alter for rich or poor, high or low, and such also was his ready charity which made all men feel that he was a friend who would not desert them in the time of need. In every relation of life, his conduct was irreproachable; in the home, in the marts of trade, or the forum of public opinion, in all he may well stand as a model upon which the youth of the community can afford to model themselves.

David Harvey Goodell



DAVID HARVEY GOODELL was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, May 6, 1834. When he was a small boy his parents moved to Antrim, and he lived upon the farm which his father purchased, until the time of his death, January 22, 1915.

He obtained his early education in the public schools of Antrim, afterwards attending the academies in Hancock, New Hampton and Francestown. In 1852 he entered Brown University, but on account of poor health was obliged to leave in his sophomore year and devote himself to a more out-of-door life. He taught school some, but in 1857 he settled upon the home farm with the expectation of making farming his principal business. It was about this time, however, that another opportunity was presented and he was elected treasurer of the Antrim Shovel Company and afterwards general agent of this company. He held this position until the business was sold to a Boston firm. In connection with Mr. Carter, the copartnership of D. H. Goodell & Company was formed and later the corporation of Goodell Company, of which Mr. Goodell was president and treasurer, and an extensive business in the manufacture of apple-parers, seed-sowers, cutlery and hardware specialties has been established. The goods are sold all over this country and in many foreign lands.

In 1894 an electric light plant was installed for furnishing lighting for the factories, commercial and street lighting, about the towns of Antrim and Bennington. In 1909 more power being needed for the growing business than the water privilege could furnish, an 800-horsepower electric plant was put in at North Branch and power was furnished for his own factories and any others that desired it.

For seven years Mr. Goodell was a member of the State Board of Agriculture and gave unsparingly of his time for the development of the science of agriculture throughout the State of New Hampshire. He operated a large farm where many of the improved methods were tested. In the year 1881 he built a large concrete silo on his farm, being one of the first in this country to appreciate the possibilities of what is now so universally recognized as necessary. For nearly thirty years he maintained a large herd of registered Holstein Friesian cattle which were somewhat famous in this section of the country.

Mr. Goodell was always deeply interested in the uplift and improvement of the town. He was town clerk and superintendent of schools and represented the town in the Legislature several times, and was honored by the State in being chosen to fill the highest office she could give, that of governor. When his term was but half spent it seemed unlikely that he would ever see his successor. Stricken with a desperate illness, he hung for weeks on the brink of the eternal, and, for the only time within living memory, the

president of the Senate was called upon to exercise all the functions of the chief magistracy. Yet he, thanks to the sturdy physique which was his inheritance from a long line of robust New England ancestry, lived to see thirteen of his successors take office, to witness the passing of all eight of his predecessors who graced his own inauguration, of six of the men who followed him, of all five of his council and of the Secretary of State who sat with them, and of most of those whom he commissioned into the State service. This is by no means to say that he lagged superfluous upon the scene. The facts are to the contrary, and there has been hardly a day during the twenty-five years intervening when he was not found taking a keen and active interest in public affairs and devoting himself to the problems which an expanding business laid upon him.

He came to the governorship by natural approach and through merit. He was born of Democratic stock, but the events of the Civil War led him into the Republican ranks and he early became a prominent figure in the local councils of the party. In the early seventies he was elected to the Legislature, and it is interesting to note that some of the highly controverted incidents of that period of legislative strife centered about his title to the seat which he continued to hold. In 1883 he served in the Council of Governor Hale, and of that group, too, he was a survivor. In 1886 he was first advanced as a candidate for governor and the support which he then secured made it evident that he was to be a central figure in the campaign of two years later. His nomination crowned a canvass of unprecedented activity. The convention ballotted for hours and without result, and when the end finally came, with a spectacular shift of alignment which brought him success, it was with a sense of certainty on the part of the delegates that the leadership of the party had been committed to safe hands.

Those were days of Republican stress in New Hampshire. The Democracy was alert, well-led, amply supplied with all the equipment of contest, and for the first time the national administration was in their hands. Two years before, one of the congressional districts had been carried by a Democrat and it was evident that if the Republicans were to win, it would be only through superior organization and by means of an aggressive canvass before the people. To the Republican victory of that year the candidate for governor made a signal contribution. He had secured the nomination over two strenuous contestants, who had dominated the earlier balloting in the convention. But he could hardly be called a compromise candidate. His support was a natural support, drawn to him by his high character and by the knowledge that a man like him was required to bring unity to the party. This expectation was speedily fulfilled and was strengthened as the campaign developed. On election day in 1888 he saw New Hampshire safely aligned in the Republican column and he himself chosen governor by the largest popular vote which had ever been received by a candidate in this State and which has since been exceeded only six times, even during the years of the almost total submergence of Democratic strength.

His administration was dignified and honorable. It followed the spectacular "railroad fight" of 1887 and the new governor's inaugural address

said, "Let us have peace." Through his signature peace was secured in the passage of the Act creating the Concord & Montreal Railroad and providing the *modus vivendi* which existed until the railroad consolidation of 1895. At his initiative the Soldiers' Home at Tilton was established and one of the last of his official functions was to preside at its dedication. His appointees made the last codification of our laws; at his suggestion the board of bank commissioners was given permanency; and many other helpful features of administration were inaugurated. He was the last of our governors to call the Legislature together in special session, the occasion being the confusion arising from the questioned outcome of the election of 1890; and it was his calm courage that strengthened the Republican majority in its successful effort to maintain its rights. The appreciation of the State for his services was such that if he had desired he undoubtedly would have been given a seat in the United States Senate.

Mr. Goodell was a strong temperance advocate and was a leader in the work in its pioneer state. He was president of the Anti-Saloon League for many years and was honorary president at the time of his death. Politically, he believed the Republican party the best means for advancing the temperance cause, even, though sometimes it grieved him deeply, as for example, in 1902, when the first steps were taken to supplant prohibition with local option, and in the meantime when the party had stood firmly for the policy then adopted. In the convention of 1902 he led the forces which favored the old order and before the Legislature which ensued he marshalled the advocates of prohibition. His efforts were fruitless as to the main question, but his great practical sense led him to take advantage of the opportunity to strengthen the temperance laws which were to be left in force in no-license territory. He never ceased to hope that some day New Hampshire would again be a prohibition State.

Mr. Goodell was a member of the Antrim Baptist Church for nearly sixty-four years and a deacon of the church for about twenty-eight years. He was always greatly interested in everything that was for the uplift of humanity and advancing the cause of Jesus Christ here upon the earth. He was a very constant attendant at all the church services and even in his busiest years found time to attend the mid-week prayer meeting of the church. He considered it a greater honor to be a deacon of the church than governor of the State.

Mr. Goodell married (first) Hannah J. Plumer, of Goffstown, who died in 1911; and (second) Emma S. McCoy, of Antrim, who, together with his sons, Dura D. Goodell and Colonel Richard C. Goodell, and grandson, Claire D. Goodell, survived him. He was always very much attached to his home. Undoubtedly the following tribute from one of his friends expresses the feelings of many others:

> To me his death means not only that a strong character has gone out from among us, that a successful business man has dropped out of the ranks of our industrial life, that an elder statesman has passed from the council table, but a helpful moral force has ceased from personal activity here; but it means that out of my own life I have lost an affectionate relationship of such paternal nature that it can never be replaced, but the memory of which will warm and bless all the years yet to come.

Charles Jacob Amidon

THE name of Amidon has for many generations been a distinguished one, at first in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and later in New Hampshire, but it had never come into such prominence as that which it has reached during the present generation and that just preceding it, in the persons of Charles Jacob Amidon and his son, Philip Francis Amidon. The family was founded in this country by one Roger Amidon, who is believed to have been a French Huguenot who, obliged to flee from his native land at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, lived for a time in England and finally emigrated to America. Although the exact date of his arrival here is not known, it is certain that it was extremely early in the Colonial period, since he is mentioned in the records of the Salem Colony in 1637, when he was alloted land there, so that he must have been there prior to that date. He lived in several different parts of the Massachusetts Colony, and finally took up his abode at Rehoboth, where his death occurred about November 11, 1673. The family continued to reside in that region until the time of Jacob Amidon, of the fourth generation from Roger Amidon who, in 1782, purchased property at Chesterfield, New Hampshire, and probably settled in the town shortly after. He was the grandfather of Charles Jacob Amidon, of this sketch, and his son, Otis Amidon, was born at Chesterfield, April 26, 1794. Otis Amidon was a well known figure in the life of this place, served as selectman of the town for a number of years, and represented it in the General Court of New Hampshire. He married Nancy Cook, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 16, 1825, and they were the parents of five children, of whom Charles Jacob was the only one to survive childhood.

Born April 23, 1827, at Chesterfield, New Hampshire, Charles Jacob Amidon was educated at the public schools of that place and the Chesterfield Academy, where he was a student for a number of years. Upon completing his studies he became for a time a teacher, but in 1849 he formed a partnership with Henry O. Coolidge, at that time one of the most prominent business men of Cheshire county, and the firm at once began business in Chesterfield Center. In the year 1851, however, the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Amidon removed to Hinsdale, New Hampshire, where he engaged independently in a mercantile enterprise. In the year 1862, after ten years of successful business, he became associated with Dr. Frederick Boyden and Sylvester Bishop for the manufacture of woolen goods, the firm being known as Boyden, Bishop & Amidon. Not long afterwards both of the elder men died, leaving Mr. Amidon as the sole owner of the large and prosperous concern, and later his two sons, P. Frank and William O., were admitted into the firm which was continued under the style of C. J. Amidon & Sons. The industry thus founded and continued became in course of time one of

the most important in the region, and the "Hinsdale Woolen Mill," as it was generally called, was well known in the industrial world. For a number of years great quantities of the goods known as cashmerettes were turned out here, but later, in 1873, goods for use in the rubber industry became the principal product. The firm also purchased, in 1894, a large mill at Wilton, where men's wear was turned out in great quantities, but this was sold in 1917, since the death of Mr. Amidon. In addition to the manufacturing concerns with which he was directly associated, Mr. Amidon was also a director of many others, especially of banking houses in various places, among which should be mentioned the Hinsdale Savings Bank, the Vermont National Bank of Brattleboro, Vermont, and the Ashuelot National Bank of Keene, New Hampshire. Although very far from taking part in politics in the usual sense of the term, Mr. Amidon was keenly interested in local affairs and in the broader aspects of politics as well, and it was quite out of the question that a man so prominent should be able to keep entirely aloof. As a matter of fact he held many public offices in the gift of the community and served town and State in various capacities. He was postmaster of Chesterfield in 1849 and 1850; State Bank Commissioner from 1855 to 1857; postmaster of Hinsdale from 1861 to 1872; and represented his town in the Legislature of the State in 1861-64, 1876-77, and 1883. He was State Senator in 1878-79-80, and held many town offices such as selectman, moderator, etc. He was one of the committee to formulate plans for the new State Library in Concord. For many years he was rightly regarded as the most influential citizen in Hinsdale. In politics he was originally a Whig, but afterwards became a Republican and was a leader of that party for many years. His name was frequently mentioned for important State offices and especially as a candidate for governor and for Congress, but his own impulse was rather to shun than to seek such preferment. He was a charter member of Golden Rule Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Hinsdale, and was always ready to aid in any way possible any movement undertaken for the advantage of the community. He was one of those who accomplished the erection of a handsome town hall which, however, was burned a few months prior to his death.

Charles Jacob Amidon was united in marriage, May 11, 1851, with Mary J. Harvey, a native of Chesterfield, New Hampshire, and a daughter of Loring and Elizabeth Harvey, old and highly respected residents of that place They were the parents of the following children: 1. Philip Francis, born June 27, 1852. 2. Mary Elizabeth, born July 13, 1859; married, October 28, 1886, Dr. R. B. Whitridge, of Boston, Massachusetts; she died September 1, 1888. 3. Esther Maria, born February 4, 1862, died August 7, 1865. 4. William Otis, born November 24, 1864, who died November 18, 1908.

The death of Mr. Amidon occurred at his home in Hinsdale, August 21, 1900, and closed a life full of successful and altruistic effort and achievement. It will be appropriate to bring this brief notice to an end with the quotation of a tribute paid him while he was still alive by a friend who knew and admired him. Writing to a mutual friend, Ezra S. Stearns, editor of

the "Genealogical and Family History of the State of New Hampshire," said:

Among his associates in State service, Mr. Amidon has been quickly recognized as the able, clear-headed man. His services have been valuable. Good judgment, directed by an honest purpose, has given him power that commanded universal esteem and respect. In very public position he has filled he has been foremost in influence, and his good common sense has attracted attention. Among his friends he is loved as a thoroughly honest, upright man, and he is a firm friend to those he deems worthy of such regard, but he will not tolerate anything that approaches treachery or double dealing. He is a faithful, sincere, truthful, honest man, and has a clear head and a vigorous intellect. He might have held many more positions of public trust, but he has never sought honor—all he has enjoyed have been freely tendered, and many possible honors have been declined. He is an example of the self-made man of New Hampshire.

Frederick T. Sawyer

FREDERICK T. SAWYER, son of Jabez and Hannah (Emerson) Sawyer, was born in Bradford, May 13, 1819, and died in Milford, July 14, 1898, aged seventy-nine. He spent his boyhood in Bradford, and there started in life on his own account as a clerk in a general store. In 1840 he went to Nashua, and was similarly employed for some years. About 1845 he formed a partnership with a Mr. Roby, and under the firm name of Roby & Sawyer, they engaged in the manufacture of scythes, in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, until 1850. In 1854 Mr. Sawyer went to Milford, New Hampshire, where for two years he was employed as station agent of the Nashua & Lowell Railroad. At the end of that time he and the late William R. Wallace formed the firm of Wallace & Sawyer, dealers in general merchandise, which did a prosperous business for some years. In 1869 the firm dissolved and Mr. Sawyer was made cashier of the Souhegan National Bank, an office which he filled to the time of his death with efficiency and conscientiousness that was a credit to him and gave satisfaction to bank officials and patrons alike. From the date of its organization till his death he was a director of the bank.

On October 19, 1874, the Souhegan National Bank was robbed in the following manner: About one o'clock in the morning six men, masked and heavily armed, effected an entrance into Mr. Sawyer's residence on the east side of the river and bound and gagged him and the members of his family. Leaving three of their number there, the remainder of the robbers took Mr. Sawyer across the river on a footbridge to the bank, and by torture compelled him to open the vault. There the robbers seized spoils to the value of $135,000, mostly non-negotiable bonds. They then conveyed Mr. Sawyer to his home, bound him in a chair, and fastened it to the floor. The children of the family were locked in closets, and about three o'clock in the morning the robbers departed. As soon as they were out of hearing, Fred W. Sawyer, then a boy of twelve years, broke out of his place of confinement, gave the alarm, and then liberated the other members of the family. The burglary made a great sensation, and the selectmen of the town offered a reward of $3,000, and the bank a like sum, for the capture of the criminals, but they were never caught. A few months later the most of the stolen bonds were recovered by the bank on payment of a reward for their return.

Mr. Sawyer was elected town treasurer in 1871, and continued to fill that office by consecutive annual elections the remainder of his life, a period of twenty-seven years. He was also notary public for many years. In politics he was a Republican, but his political belief was not of the rancorous type that denies the existence of any merit in other parties. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1864, and reëlected in 1865. He was elected moderator in 1873. Mr. Sawyer's long residence in Milford, nearly forty-

five years, had given him an intimate acquaintance with the people of that town. He was a man of sterling character, good judgment, familiar with the best business methods, attentive to duty, a firm, true friend and a valued citizen.

Mr. Sawyer married, January 7, 1859, Sarah S. Lovejoy, who was born in Amherst, August 22, 1833, died in October, 1905, daughter of William H. and Hannah (Shedd) Lovejoy.

David N. Patterson

DAVID N. PATTERSON, for many years one of the most active and prominent business men of Contoocook, New Hampshire, was born June 1, 1800, in Henniker, Merrimack county, and died March 28, 1892, in the village of Contoocook, at the venerable age of ninety-two years, nine months, and twenty-eight days. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, so called, being a direct descendant of John Patterson, who on account of religious persecution fled from Scotland to the northern part of Ireland, where his son Robert and his grandson, who, it is thought, was named Alexander, were born. The latter emigrated to America in 1721, bringing with him his family, which included a son, Alexander (2).

Alexander (2) Patterson, married Elizabeth Arbuckle, who was born in 1720, on board the ship in which her parents came to this country. He settled first in Londonderry, New Hampshire, where he held office in 1751, but subsequently removed to Pembroke, New Hampshire, in the early days of its settlement, and was one of the first selectmen of the town. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His wife, a well educated woman for those days, taught school several terms. In 1799 they migrated to Thetford, Vermont, going thence to Strafford, Vermont, where both died in 1802. They had nine children, Alexander, the third to bear that name, being the next in line of descent.

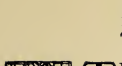
Alexander (3), born July 10, 1763, married Mary Nelson, of Sterling, Massachusetts, and settled in Henniker, New Hampshire. In 1806 he erected a building on the site now occupied by the residence of W. P. Cogswell, and put in water works, which were used until 1878. He was very prominent and popular among his fellow-men, full of humor and ready wit, and was generally accosted by young and old as "Uncle Sandy." He died January 12, 1827, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He had a family of eleven children, of whom David N., the special subject of this biographical sketch, was the seventh born. Their daughter, Mary M., the next younger child, became a very successful teacher, being endowed with a strong personality and a remarkable gift for imparting knowledge. She began teaching at the age of eighteen, and taught in Henniker and Warner until 1828. Going then to Cambridge, Washington county, New York, she taught in that locality twenty years. In 1844 she received a State license on parchment, and continued her labors until 1869, devoting forty-nine years to the education of the young. Her husband, Hervey Culver, to whom she was married in 1846, dying in 1875, she removed to Vassar, Michigan.

David N. Patterson left home at the age of sixteen years, going to Weare to work for his brother-in-law, John Chase. Four years later he began working at the clothier's trade with his brother Joab, a woolen manufacturer in Deering, New Hampshire. In 1829 the two young men came to

Contoocook, establishing themselves in business, first in carding rolls, then engaging in fulling and shearing, eventually engaging in the full manufacture of cloths, their old mills standing on the site of the present silk factory. There were several mills in that vicinity, including a saw mill, a grist mill, a sash, door and blind mill, a kit factory, a woolen mill, etc., all of which were destroyed in the fall of 1871, the silk mill having since been erected. The Patterson brothers continued in business until 1860, building up a substantial and profitable trade from one which at the beginning was largely an exchange. David N. Patterson continued his residence in the village until his death, preserving his mental and physical activities in a remarkable manner. He was very influential in local affairs, a strong worker in the temperance cause, and an enthusiastic laborer in the Free Will Baptist church, of which he was a member and for sixteen years the superintendent of the Sunday school. In 1842 and 1843 he was one of the selectmen of Hopkinton, and in 1845 and 1846 was a representative to the General Court. In his younger days he served four years as lieutenant in a company of militia.

On March 17, 1830, David N. Patterson married Maria Woods, a daughter of William S. and Betsey D. (Dutton) Woods. Mr. Woods settled in Henniker in 1800, purchasing mills at West Henniker, and was the first to carry on the clothier's trade there to any extent. A citizen of prominence, he served as selectman in 1813, 1814 and 1815, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1832 and 1833. He died at a good old age, March 29, 1847; and his wife passed away October 31, 1849. Mrs. Maria Woods Patterson died May 19, 1873, leaving four children, namely: Susan M., wife of Captain D. Howard, of Concord, New Hampshire; William A., of Contoocook; and Annette and Jenette, twins. The latter first married Charles Upton, of Amherst, New Hampshire, and after his death became the wife of Charles H. Danforth, of Contoocookville. On June 15, 1875, Mr. Patterson married for his second wife, Mrs. Sarah W. Batchelder, widow of Moses Batchelder, and daughter of Samuel and Mary (Gove) Philbrick, of Andover, New Hampshire. She died June 14, 1890, aged seventy-nine years and eight months.

Hon. Charles Henry Sawyer



THE Sawyer family, which was worthily represented in the present generation by the late Hon. Charles Henry Sawyer, was of English extraction, and the members thereof in the various generations have figured conspicuously in the United States Senate, in the ministry, in law and in various other callings.

Thomas Sawyer, the American ancestor, son of John Sawyer, of Lincolnshire, England, was born there about 1626, and when ten years old came to this country with two elder brothers locating in the State of Massachusetts. In 1647 he was one of the first settlers of Lancaster, removing thither from Rowley. He married, in 1647, Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Platts) Prescott. The next in line of succession was their son, Caleb Sawyer, born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, April 20, 1659, and there died February 13, 1755. He married, December 28, 1687, Sarah, daughter of Ralph and Jane Houghton. She was born February 16, 1661, and died November 15, 1757. The next in line of succession was Seth Sawyer, born December 31, 1704, at Lancaster, and died March 29, 1768. He married, October 12, 1732, Hepsibah, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Sawtelle) Whitney. She was born in 1710, and died in May, 1797. The next in line of succession was Caleb (2) Sawyer, born in 1737, in Harvard, a part of Lancaster. He married (first), December 9, 1760, Relief Fairbank, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Brown) Fairbank, of Harvard. She was born December 1, 1730, and died December 2, 1764. He married (second), in 1766, Sarah Patch, and the next in line of succession was one of their sons, Phineas Sawyer, born in Harvard, 1791, married Hannah, daughter of Deacon Israel and Hannah (Mead) Whitney. She was born April 23, 1773, and died in Lowell, in 1849. The next in line of succession was Jonathan Sawyer, born in Marlborough, Massachusetts, June 17, 1817, and died in Dover, New Hampshire, June 20, 1891. After completing his studies, he learned the art of dyeing on his own account, conducting the business until 1839. In that year he went to Watertown, New York, where for two and one-half years he was employed as superintendent of the Hamilton Woolen Company, and later he manufactured satinets on his own account in Watertown until 1849, in which year he removed to Dover, New Hampshire, where he and his brother, Zenas Sawyer, associated themselves under the firm name of Z. & J. Sawyer, and they operated a grist mill and a custom carding and clothdressing mill. In 1832 the old woolen mill was enlarged and adapted to the manufacture of flannels, and at the end of two years Francis A. Sawyer, another brother, took the place of Zenas, and the name of the firm became F. A. & J. Sawyer. Jonathan Sawyer was a man of enterprise, skill and ability, and in all that concerned the public welfare he was an interested partaker. He was one of the founders of the Free Soil party, and

after the organization of the Republican party he was one of its strongest supporters. Jonathan Sawyer married, in Barnard, Vermont, June 25, 1839, Martha, daughter of Cyrus and Martha (Childs) Perkins, of Barnard. They were the parents of Charles Henry Sawyer, of this review.

Hon. Charles Henry Sawyer, eldest child of Jonathan and Martha (Perkins) Sawyer, was born in Watertown, New York, March 30, 1840. He was educated in the public schools of Watertown, New York, and Dover, New Hampshire, the removal of his parents to the latter place having been made in 1849, when Charles Henry was about nine years old. When seventeen years of age he entered the Sawyer Mills as an ordinary operative to learn the business of flannel making in its different branches, acquiring a thorough knowledge of all the processes through which the material passes from the raw state to the finished product. At twenty-six he was made superintendent of the mills, at the time when the company was extending its sphere of operations, and adapted its machinery to the manufacture of high grade of woolens for men's wear, and upon the incorporation in 1873 was made agent, and from 1881 to 1898 was president of the company.

At an early age Mr. Sawyer's ability and position made him conspicuous and an available party leader. He was offered, accepted and was elected to seats in both branches of the City Council of Dover, and in 1869-70, and again in 1876-77, he was elected to the Lower House of the New Hampshire Legislature, where he served his constituency in such a manner as to secure their hearty approval and attract the attention of the State. He was appointed on the staff of Governor Charles H. Bell, in 1881, and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention held in Chicago, 1884, when James G. Blaine was nominated for the presidency. Though a political course was not the course Mr. Sawyer had started out in life to pursue, circumstances had made opportunities for him, and his service in public life had been such as to make him conspicuous among the Republicans of the State as an available and sagacious leader, and in 1886 he was nominated for governor by nearly a three-fourths vote of the delegates to the gubernatorial convention. There was no choice by the people and the Legislature elected him. During his term of office various centennial celebrations were held which he, as executive head of the State, attended. Notable among these was the centennial celebration of the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States, held at Philadelphia; the centennial celebration of the inauguration of President Washington in New York, and the laying of the corner-stone of the Bennington Monument at Bennington, Vermont.

During Governor Sawyer's term of office arose the memorable struggle over the "Hazen Bill," a measure designed to facilitate the leasing of certain railroads. One powerful railroad corporation championed the bill, another opposed it, and arrayed on one or the other of the sides were all the politicians in the State, and much feeling was displayed. It was proved by testimony given before a legislative committee that unquestionable methods had been used both for and against the measure. In view of these facts, when the bill reached the governor, he vetoed it, not basing his action upon

any objections to its intrinsic merits, but upon the unfair methods used in support of it, and acting on the principle which prompts courts of justice to refuse to help either of the parties to an illegal proceeding; the court refused "not for the sake of the defendant, but because they will not lend their aid to such a plaintiff." The governor in summing up his objections to justify his refusal and express his disapproval of the methods of the party said in his veto message: "The most effectual way to check such practices is to have it understood that no bill attempted to be passed by such means can become a law. When the promoters of a measure see fit to offer bribes to members, they cannot be allowed to excuse themselves on the ground that their offers were not accepted. If it comes to be understood that successful attempts of this nature will not imperil the passage of a bill, such offers will become much more frequent. If the offer is accepted, neither party will be likely to disclose the fact. If it is rejected, it is, in this view, to be considered of no consequence, and hence no harm could be done to the prospect of the bill. The bare statement of such a doctrine is its best answer." This courageous, wise and patriotic stand in favor of legislative purity taken by the governor was worthy of the commendation of every fair-minded person in the State; but instead of approbation it drew a storm of denunciation from certain sources, especially from newspapers retained to advocate the passage of the bill.

Governor Sawyer was connected with many business enterprises both in Dover and in other places, and in most of them he was a leading member. Governor Sawyer was an attendant of the First Church in Dover (Congregational), and was a prompt and generous giver whenever it needed financial support. From 1865 until his death he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons; was twice master of Strafford Lodge, No. 29, Free and Accepted Masons, of Dover, and was also a member of Belknap Chapter, No. 8, Royal Arch Masons; of Orphan Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, and of St. Paul Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he was for many years eminent commander.

Mr. Sawyer married, in Dover, February 8, 1865, Susan Ellen Cowan, daughter of Dr. James W. and Elizabeth (Hodgdon) Cowan, of Dover. Governor Sawyer died in 1908.

Augustin Charles Titus

AUGUSTIN CHARLES TITUS was one of that group of successful men whose careers have been closely identified with the greatest and most recent period in the development of the city of Newport, State of Rhode Island, one of those broad-minded, public-spirited citizens whose efforts have seemed to be directed quite as much to the advancement of the city's interests as to their own. The death of Mr. Titus, which occurred March 11, 1900, at Newport, Rhode Island, was a loss to the several communities in which he had resided, and was felt most keenly by a great host of personal friends whom his warm and genial personality had won him.

Born April 27, 1842, at Bath, New Hampshire, Augustin Charles Titus was a son of Jeremy and Mary (Hunt) Titus, his father having been a successful farmer and lumber dealer in that region for many years. Here it was that he formed his first childish impressions, and here it was that he received the elementary portion of his education, attending for this purpose the local public schools. He later attended the public schools at Haverhill, New Hampshire, and it was while a scholar that he began to show the marked business talents which characterized his mature life. In the month of September, 1861, he left his parental home, though only nineteen years of age at the time, and made his way to Fall River, Massachusetts, where he secured a position with the firm of Flint Brothers, who were engaged in the house furnishing business. He worked for this concern as a salesman for a time and went overland to Newport, Rhode Island, where he took orders in various housefurnishing goods. He continued this work for about a year, and was so successful that at the end of that period he was able to purchase an interest in another business of that kind at Newport, and thereafter took part in the management of the concern. During the next few years he made such great strides in business that he was able to buy out his partners and conduct the business entirely on his own account. So great were the strides made by him after he came into full control of the establishment that it was not long before he erected a large new building, with a handsome store on the ground floor, for his establishment, where he carried everything for household use. To this handsome establishment he gave the name of Titus Emporium, and it became one of the most popular and largely patronized stores in the region. Later he admitted his brother, I. W. Titus, as a partner in the business, and the firm of A. C. Titus Company was formed. It was through his energy also that the first street railway established in Newport was built, and there were few departments of the city's life in which he was not a leading figure. Besides the street railway, which was one of the most important features in the development of the community, he was also largely responsible for the introduction of electric lights and for a number of other improvements.

While Mr. Titus was in no sense of the word a politician, and rather avoided than sought public office of any kind, yet it was difficult for him to resist the pressure brought upon him by his friends and associates to accept various offices. He did so nevertheless, excepting in the case of his nomination to the City Council of Newport. Mr. Titus was a conspicuous figure in the social and club life of Newport, and was affiliated with the Business Men's Club of that city and the local lodges of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, the most ancient military organization in the country, and always took a keen interest in its affairs. In his religious belief Mr. Titus was a Methodist, and was for many years an active member of the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Newport.

Augustin Charles Titus was united in marriage at Haverhill, New Hampshire, December 9, 1864, with Judith Henrietta Cogswell, a native of that city, a daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Ruth (McConnell) Cogswell. Mr. and Mrs. Titus were the parents of the following children: Harry Augustin, born July 27, 1866; Alonzo Flint, born April 1, 1870; Nettie Louise, born February 14, 1872; Mary Estelle, born November 1, 1874; and Raymond Stanton, born October 6, 1883. Mrs. Titus and her children survived Mr. Titus, and Mrs. Titus then made her home at North Haverhill, New Hampshire.

The welfare of his adopted city, where Mr. Titus began his career so humbly, and where he became so influential a figure, was very dear to him, and he was never a laggard when it came to a question of doing anything for the general advancement. He was justly regarded as one of the most public-minded members of the community, for he was always ready to give his aid in any form to all movements for the public weal. His personality had the effect of making all those who came in contact with him feel instinctively the value of life; the question of the pessimist as to what is its use seemed never to have occurred to him, and his own healthy, normal activity was the best of answers to it. In the height of his prosperity and good fortune he never forgot the difficulties of his own youth and was ever ready to hold out a helping hand to such as were less fortunate than himself. Various and large as were his business interests, a remarkably large portion of his time and attention was devoted to these more altruistic purposes, and he never allowed, like so many successful men, his private pursuits to warp his generous feelings or shake his charity and faith in life and the goodness of his fellows. He himself had started out with high ideals which neither hardships nor prosperity could shake, and he credited others with the same idealism. And what may seem strange is that he very seldom was mistaken, for it had been rightly said that men are apt to show the traits we attribute to them, good or bad. His career had been a busy and useful one, and all men, himself as well as others, had benefited by it. Nor were his virtues less apparent in his family life than in his relations with the outside world. He was possessed of a strong and religious faith, which it was his purpose to make practical in his everyday life.

Henry Francis Green

HENRY FRANCIS GREEN, late of Littleton, New Hampshire, where his death occurred on May 9, 1917, was for many years most intimately identified with the life and affairs of this community, both in connection with its business interests and as an influence in public matters generally. He was the only son of Henry and Marilla (Smith) Green, of Lyndon, Vermont, and it was at that place that he was born, February 6, 1844. His father followed the occupation of farming during his entire life and thus the lad had the advantage of growing up among the most wholesome surroundings in the world, those of the American farmer. The elder man died, however, and the mother later became the wife of James Kimball, of Bath.

It was at the age of sixteen that Henry Francis Green accompanied his mother to the new home in Bath, and there lived for a short time. He then went to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he took a course at the celebrated Eastman Business College, thus fitting himself the better for the business career he had determined upon by that time. Having completed his studies, he secured a position as station agent, at Barton, Vermont, on the Passumpsic Railroad, and there he remained some eighteen months, gaining much valuable knowledge of the railroad business and of business methods generally. At the expiration of that period the young man, feeling the lure of the West, left behind him all that he was familiar with and removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he became connected with a large flour business as a bookkeeper. In the meantime his two sisters, Mrs. Charles Eaton and Mrs. H. H. Southworth, had come to Littleton, New Hampshire, and made this town their residence, and so it happened that when Mr. Green returned to the East he also came here. This was the beginning of his long association with Littleton, during which he came to occupy so very prominent a place in the community's affairs. It was in the year 1877 that he first made his dwelling place here and a little later another sister, a Mrs. George W. Jackman, removed here from Bath. The first business association of Mr. Green in Littleton was with Mr. Eaton, a brother-in-law, in the Brackett store, later owned by F. H. English. Some time afterward, he entered the employ of the Saranac Glove Company, a concern that just at that time was doing a great business and prospering highly. It was under the management of Ira Parker and George M. Glazier, and these two capable business men soon realized the talent of their new employee. He was therefore rapidly advanced in position and gained a very complete knowledge of business and industrial methods, especially in connection with the financial side of the concern. Later the business was reconstructed and for a time Mr. Green was not connected with it, but again Mr. Glazier became interested and finally gained complete control of it, whereupon he recalled

his old assistant, and Mr. Green became treasurer. This post he continued to hold from that time until his death, and during that long period continued to give most valuable service to the company and exercised a very important share in the management of its affairs. Another of the business concerns of Littleton with which Mr. Green was closely identified was the Littleton National Bank, of which he was elected a director in the year 1898. In 1909, upon the retirement of Oscar C. Heath from the presidency, Mr. Green stepped into that place and from that time until the close of his life actively discharged its duties. His extremely capable management resulted in a long period of great prosperity for the institution, which developed so rapidly that it is to-day recognized as one of the strongest institutions of the kind in the State of New Hampshire.

But even more in the world of public affairs than in that of business and finance was Mr. Green well known throughout his adopted region, while in both he was equally honored. While still a young man his peculiar qualifications for caring for the affairs of others had manifested themselves, chief among which were his absolutely essential honesty and his courage in resisting anything like corrupt pressure. He had become the manager of the Littleton Water and Light Department while it was still under private control and ownership, and his work there did much to render the department more efficient and improve the service. Not long afterwards he was elected to the Littleton Board of Education and here again his efforts resulted in a great improvement in conditions and the rapid development of the schools followed. He served eleven years on this important board and then, in the year 1892, he was elected a selectman of Littleton. He remained a selectman until 1899, and showed remarkable administrative ability. It was during this period that the town building and the fine bridge across the Ammonoosuc river were built. Shortly after this Mr. Green was elected to the position of County Commissioner and served three terms in this capacity, during which time he instituted many much needed reforms. Among these should be mentioned the modern steel structure for the county jail at Haverhill, which replaced a structure that had for long been a reproach to the community. A still wider scope was given to his work by his appointment to the Executive Council of the Governor, by the late Governor Rollins, and this experience put him into close touch with State affairs and made him a prominent figure in the politics of the region. In 1901 he was elected to the State Legislature and became chairman of the appropriation committee. For six years he was a member of the Bank Commission, a position for which he was especially well qualified, and he was also a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1902. He also served as a member of the Littleton Board of Health and the Water and Light Commission.

Henry F. Green was united in marriage, on June 18, 1872, with Jennie M. Smith, a native of Chittenango, New York, and a daughter of Harry Smith of that place. One son, Harry D. Green, and a grandson, Henry Francis Green, of Worcester, Massachusetts, survive. Mr. Green was a prominent Free Mason and belonged to Burns Lodge, Ancient Free and

Accepted Masons, of Littleton, New Hampshire; Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Lisbon, New Hampshire; St. Gerard Commandery, Knights Templar, of Littleton, New Hampshire; and the New Hampshire Consistory.

This brief notice cannot close more appropriately than with the words of Judge A. S. Batchellor, who wrote of Mr. Green as follows:

His strong good sense, conservative instincts, and wide acquaintance with men and affairs in this region have rendered his service to these institutions (the banks) especially valuable. * * * It is, however, in public affairs and political relations that Mr. Green has been, from the beginning of his residence here till the present day, the most effective producer of results among all his political co-workers and contemporaries in this region. If he had subordinated the success of his party to any private interest, his closest confidants would find it difficult to name that interest. He is sagacious, far-sighted and persistent in all those concerns which relate to party plans, party organization, party methods and party achievements. He is always true to his purpose and loyal to his friends. When he became a resident here he found his party in an apparently chronic minority status. He supplied the talent for organization, management, adaptation of means to ends, and adherence to definite purposes, on correct conceptions of political strategy without haste and without rest, which the local leaders lacked or had not discovered in their twenty or thirty years of almost uninterrupted defeat. From the outset Mr. Green has been recognized by his political opponents, as well as by his political associates, as an astute and potential mover in political events, unobtrusive and imperturable, far-sighted and tireless, an adept in the art of ultimate arrival!

George Roscoe Eaton

WITH the passing of George Roscoe Eaton, of Lancaster, New Hampshire, Lancaster and the State of New Hampshire lost an eminent citizen, and the business world a man of acumen, enterprise and resourcefulness. His life was one of well directed efforts from the time he entered railroad employ at the age of fifteen until its close, and during its course he reaped the honors of public life as well as the emoluments of business life. Until his death he was president of the Lancaster National Bank, and made Lancaster his home. He was a native son of Maine, son of Stephen Woodman and Miranda B. (Knox) Eaton, and of the ninth generation of the family founded in New England by John and Anne Eaton, who came with their six children prior to 1639, as in that year their names appear on the proprietors' books of Salisbury, Massachusetts. Salisbury, Massachusetts, Hampton (now Seabrook), New Hampshire, Buxton and Portland, Maine, have been towns in which Eatons of this branch lived.

George Roscoe Eaton was born in Portland, Maine, November 16, 1837, and died in Lancaster, New Hampshire, February 10, 1911. He attended Portland grade schools and Yarmouth High School until fifteen years of age, then entered the service of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence (Grand Trunk) Railroad, his particular assignment being a clerkship in the office of the general superintendent, S. T. Corser. There he spent two and a half years, then for an equal period was connected with the freight department of the Grand Trunk in the Portland office. This brought him to the age of twenty, and a resolution to leave railroad employ, which he did, going to Berlin, New Hampshire, there becoming agent for the mill and manager of the store owned and operated by H. Winslow & Company. Although the ownership of mill and store changed several times he retained his position for fourteen years, until 1872, when he established in the mercantile business in North Stratford, New Hampshire. For ten years he successfully conducted business there, associating with him E. B. Merriam, under the firm name, E. B. Merriam & Company. During his business life in New Hampshire, Mr. Eaton fully comprehended the value of the timber tracts of the State, and as he was able, acquired all the acreage he possibly could. E. B. Merriam & Company marketed a great deal of the lumber from these tracts and purchased more, they operating largely along the lines of buying and selling timber lands and lumber manufacturing. Mr. Eaton's foresight and business ability had brought him financial success, and soon he was sought in furtherance of important business enterprises. He became president of the Lancaster National Bank, organized in 1882, and became a resident of that city. In 1887 the Siwooganock Guaranty Savings Bank was organized with Mr. Eaton as one of the incorporators, and until his death he continued a trustee of the same. He was senior member of the firm, Eaton & Sawyer,

lumber manufacturers of Columbia, New Hampshire; partner in Marshall & Eaton, carriage manufacturers of Lancaster, was interested financially in the Mt. Washington Stock Farm Company, promoter and president of the Lancaster Driving Club, and was everywhere known as a man of sound judgment and integrity. He performed every duty well, and was highly esteemed by his business associates. In addition to his manufacturing activities he dealt largely in real estate.

In politics he was a Democrat, and very influential in party councils. He represented Berlin in the New Hampshire Legislature, 1872-73; was selectman in both Berlin and Stratford; was a member of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention of 1876; member of Coos County Board of Commissioners, 1879-83; and county treasurer, 1885-91. He was a Unitarian in religion and most generous in his support of the Lancaster church. He was a member of the Masonic order, and among the selfmade men of his day none was more reliable or more naturally qualified for leadership.

Mr. Eaton married, April 10, 1860, Sarah J., daughter of Josiah Parker, of Saco, Maine, and they were the parents of three daughters: Minnie P., Georgia May, Sarah J., a twin with Georgie May.

Commodore George Hamilton Perkins

COMMODORE GEORGE HAMILTON PERKINS, second child and eldest son of Hamilton E. and Clara B. (George) Perkins, was born in Hopkinton, October 20, 1835, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, October 28, 1899. He lived in the country and enjoyed the outdoor life of a country boy until he was about eight years old, when he accompanied his father's family to Boston where he spent the next three years. Then returning to Merrimack county, he engaged in the sports and learned the lessons that fall to the lot of a vigorous lad who grows up under circumstances embracing life on a farm or in a small town. He was always busy, sometimes in mischief, performing the tasks set for him to do, taking interest in every beast and bird, and often reluctantly learning the lessons a watchful and loving mother required him to learn. He attended the academy of Hopkinton somewhat irregularly during his early years, and later studied at Gilmanton.

When young Perkins was fourteen years of age, Hon. Charles H. Peaslee, at that time a member of Congress, urged George's parents to accept for their son an appointment to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, which they finally did. While there he wrote many letters home, always showing the greatest attachment to home and everything connected with it. This love for home and friends was one of the strongest impulses of his nature throughout life. He graduated at the Naval Academy in 1856, and was ordered to the sloop of war "Cyane," Captain Robb. The ship went to Aspinwall, Central America, where trouble had grown out of the filibustering expedition of General Walker. Here he saw a great deal that was new, and learned much that was useful to him in later life. In this ship he also cruised as far north as Newfoundland and back to Hayti, when he was transferred to the "Release," and made a voyage to the Mediterranean, and afterwards to South Africa, with the Paraguay expedition. At Montevideo he was transferred to the "Sabine," returning to the United States for his passed-midshipman examination. This being over, he was ordered to the west coast of Africa as acting master of the United States steamship "Sumter." On that station he saw a great deal of dull, monotonous, and trying service, where there were only a few small white settlements on a coast of thousands of miles in extent, the elements of danger from storm and disease always being great. In June, 1861, he was made acting first lieutenant, a great compliment under the circumstances to a young man of twenty-four. He makes a calculation about his time, and finds that since they left New York they had run over fifty thousand miles. The "Sumter" soon returning to the United States, the young officer was ordered to the United States gunboat "Cayuga" as first lieutenant, a berth which he wrote home he found "as onerous as it was honorary." The "Cayuga" was ordered to report

to Commodore Farragut at Ship Island, and was soon one of the great fleet prepared to attack New Orleans. In the attack of that city, which occurred April 24, the "Cayuga" led, and Lieutenant Perkins had the honor of piloting the vessel, and his quick observation and skillful management in steering the vessel took the "Cayuga" past Forts Jackson and St. Philip in safety, though masts and rigging were badly shot through by the rain of projectiles hurled at her. Once past the forts she was attacked by eleven of the enemy's vessels, but made such a great fight that she crippled and took the "Governor Moore," the ram "Manassas," and a third vessel. Then, with the arrival of the remainder of the fleet, the day was won. The "Cayuga" led the way to New Orleans, and there Comodore Farragut ordered Captain Bailey to go on shore and demand the surrender of the city. He selected Lieutenant Perkins to go with him, and they two went ashore and passed through a howling, frenzied, threatening mob of citizens to the City Hall and performed their mission. Doubtless they would never have returned alive to the ship if Pierre Soulé had not worked a ruse to attract the mob while these two brave officers were taken to the boat landing in a carriage. Lieutenant Perkins' action in the battle at the forts and the events that followed marked him as one of the coolest and bravest men in the navy and brought him unstinted praise.

He next commanded the "New London" and then the "Pensacola" on the Mississippi and along the coast. He was next appointed to the command of the "Chickasaw," a new and untried monitor. In the battle of Mobile Bay, which followed on August 5, Captain Perkins pitted his vessel against the rebel ram "Tennessee," disabled her and forced her to surrender, having shot away her smokestack, destroyed her steering gear, and jammed her after-ports, rendering her guns useless, while one of the shots wounded the rebel commander, Admiral Buchanan. This brilliant action of Lieutenant-Commander Perkins elicited the highest encomiums from his companions-in-arms from the admiral down, and from the newspapers. He had obtained leave to visit his home before he assumed command of the "Chickasaw," and only volunteered to command her in the attack on the fleet, but he was not detached until July 10, 1865. The winter following he was superintendent of the ironclads in the harbor of New Orleans, and the next year, in May, 1867, he was sent on a three years' cruise in the Pacific as first lieutenant of the "Lackawanna."

After this cruise he was ordered on ordnance duty in Boston, March 19, 1869, and continued in that position until March, 1871, when he took the steamer "Nantasket" on her trial trip to New York. January 19, 1871, he was appointed commander in the navy. In March, 1871, he was ordered to command the "Relief," which carried stores from the United States to France, at that time suffering from famine resulting from disorder of the Communists. After an absence of six months he returned to the Boston navy yard, but was soon after transferred to the position of lighthouse inspector of the second district, and continued to reside in Boston, which had now become his home. In 1877 he was ordered to China to take com-

mand of the United States steamer "Ashuelot." He performed the routine duties of his station until October, 1878, when he received orders to cruise as far south as Bangkok, and to visit various ports in Japan, China and the Philippines. While lying at Hong Kong, General Grant and party arrived on their trip around the world, and Captain Perkins was ordered to convey them from Hong Kong to Canton and back, which proved a very enjoyable voyage to all. After his return, Captain Perkins gave up his command of the "Ashuelot" to Commander Johnson, who had been appointed to succeeded him, and returned to the United States. In March, 1882, Captain Perkins received his appointment as captain in the navy by regular promotion. In 1884-85 he made a year's cruise in command of Farragut's famous old "Hartford," then flagship of our Pacific squadron. This cruise included the Pacific ports of North and South America and Honolulu. He retired from service in 1891 as captain, after forty years faithful service upon the active list of the United States Navy, and by special act of Congress, in January, 1896, was honored with the rank of commodore.

Commodore Perkins was married in 1870 to Anna Minot Weld, daughter of William F. Weld, of Boston, Massachusetts. Of this marriage there was one child, Isabel, who became the wife of Lary Anderson, of Brookline, Massachusetts, and Washington, D. C. Commodore Perkins died at his home in Boston, October 29, 1899, and was buried in the cemetery at Forest Hills. A magnificent monument to his memory was erected by his widow and daughter in the State House enclosure, facing State street, Concord, and presented to the State of New Hampshire with appropriate exercises, April 25, 1902. In the presence of many persons of official and social prominence, and more than ten thousand citizens, the statue, the work of Daniel C. French, of New York City, was unveiled by Mrs. Lary Anderson, escorted by her uncle, Mr. Hamilton Perkins, of Boston. In behalf of the donor, Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, United States Navy, presented the statue to the State of New Hampshire, which was accepted in behalf of the State by his Excellency Chester B. Jordan, Governor of New Hampshire.

John Abbott

JOHN ABBOTT, eldest child of Amos and Judith (Morse) Abbott, was born November 15, 1805, at the old homestead in West Concord, New Hampshire, on the farm that has been owned by the family since the founding of the town. He was educated in the local public schools, and early in life engaged in the lumber business. From 1835 to 1849 he was in partnership with Captain Abel Baker, father of Governor Nathaniel Baker. Together they bought and cut off tracts of timber, and rafted their product down the Merrimack to Lowell and Boston. Mr. Abbott was expert in woodcraft and was often called upon as referee in placing valuation upon standing timber, sometimes going as far as the Adirondacks in this capacity. Mr. Abbott lived on the ancestral homestead until after his marriage, when he bought the house in Concord, 236 North Main street, which was the family home until 1905. This house, previous to the Abbott occupancy of half a century, was successively owned by Dr. Peter Renton and Dr. William Prescott, physicians of note in their day.

Mr. Abbott was a man of great kindness of nature and of unswerving integrity. Of a sweet and serene disposition and absolute uprightness in every relation of life, public and private, he held the respect and confidence of the community to a degree possessed by few. "Honest John Abbott," as he was familiarly known, was frequently called upon to serve the public, and he filled nearly every official station in the town. He was selectman in 1849 and 1851, and alderman in 1854. The city government was founded in 1853, and during the next twenty years he served twelve times as assessor. This office seemed to devolve upon him by natural right because the public had such faith in his honesty and judgment. In January, 1856, he was elected mayor by the city government to fill the unexpired term of Mayor Clement, who had died on the twenty-third of that month, and he was five times subsequently elected to fill the office at the March meetings in 1856-57-58 and 1866-67. No man has ever received the office so many times by popular vote, and no man discharged its duties, including at that time the supervision of the highways and the care of the poor, in more honorable manner. Mr. Abbott was a trustee of the New Hampshire Savings Bank, a director of the Page Belting Company and a member of the City Water Board. In politics he was a Whig and among the founders of the Republican party. He was a regular attendant of the North Congregational Church, belonged in early life to the Odd Fellows, and at the time of his death was a member of Blazing Star Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Abbott's tall and commanding form, six feet four inches in height, made him a marked figure in any public gathering.

On November 12, 1856, John Abbott married Hannah Matilda Brooks at the home of her parents in Warner, New Hampshire. She was born

March 14, 1828, at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and was the only daughter and sole surviving child of Samuel and Hannah (Cogswell) Brooks, both members of old Bay State families. In 1835, with her parents and younger brother, Thomas Emerson, who died October 18, 1838, she removed to Warner. There in a delightful old house, which was the scene of constant hospitality, her happy youth was spent. Many of the winters were passed near Boston, either visiting or attending school. From her father Matilda Brooks inherited marked intellectual ability, and she received unusual educational advantages, culminating in 1846-47 in a year at the private school connected with the famous Brook Farm Community, at West Roxbury, Massachusetts. Here she met many of the distinguished people of the day, and lived in a most stimulating intellectual atmosphere. She was a favorite pupil of George Ripley, the head of the school and one of the foremost American men of letters. Charles A. Dana, afterwards editor of the New York "Sun," and Horace Greeley, were members of the Community at that time. Some of the pupils were from Cuba and the Philippines, regions far remote in those days. Mrs. Abbott was probably the only resident of New Hampshire ever connected with Brook Farm, and she regarded her year there as one of the great and special privileges of her life.

At intervals, from the age of fifteen to twenty-eight years, Mrs. Abbott taught several terms of school in various places near her home. Her energy of character, magnetic personality and active mind made this occupation a delight, and she always spoke with the greatest pride and pleasure of her school teaching days. Her interest in education never flagged and in later years, when her children were pupils, she was as regular in her visits to the schools as any of the committee. Mrs. Abbott possessed a remarkable personality. She had great social charm, logical and brilliant mental powers, and the most unswerving spiritual ideals. She was especially fond of young people, and her fluent talk and ready wit made her always an entertaining companion. Few people were better informed on local history. Her mind was a storehouse of dates and genealogies, and her memory was infallible. Her standards of life and literature were of the highest; her judgment of character was instantaneous and unerring; her love of truth and justice, a passion. Courage, fidelity, affection and extreme conscientiousness were her marked characteristics.

John Abbott died instantly of heart disease at the home in Concord on the evening of March 18, 1886, at the age of eighty years and three months. His father died in the same way at the same age. Mrs. Abbott, who had long been a sufferer from nervous exhaustion, died at the home on the morning of April 22, 1898, aged seventy years and one month. Their three children, all born in the home at Concord, were: Frances Matilda, born August 18, 1857; John Boylston, born April 5, 1860; and Walter Brooks, born December 9, 1862.

Leland J. Graves, M. D.

DR. LELAND J. GRAVES was a progressive physician of Claremont, who by the introduction of more advanced ideas in the treatment of disease aided considerably in carrying the healing art to its present high standard of excellence. It is a well-known fact that the greatest amount of good in the way of scientific development has been accomplished by self-made men, and the subject of this sketch belonged to that worthy type of American citizenship.

Leland J. Graves was born in Berkshire, Franklin county, Vermont, May 24, 1812, son of David J. and Mary (Leland) Graves. The founder of the family came from England, where its printed genealogical record covers a period of eight hundred years. The original form of the name was Greaves. Thomas Greaves, who ranked as a rear admiral in the Royal Navy, settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1636, and his family was prominent in early Colonial affairs. His son was one of the first physicians graduated from Harvard College; and a grandson, who also graduated from that institution, became a judge. Dr. Graves's great-grandfather was Peter Greaves. His grandfather, Luther Greaves, who resided in Leominster, Massachusetts, was born April 20, 1749. Luther served in the Revolutionary War as a minute-man in Sergeant Samuel Sawyer's company, and was a lieutenant in the company of Captain Ephraim Harris from May, 1778, to July 31, 1779. He died in Leominster in 1790. He married Phœbe Jewett, of that town, and had a family of ten children. His widow married Colonel John Boynton, and moved to Weathersfield, Vermont. David J. Graves, who was born in Leominster, October 2, 1785, accompanied his mother and step-father to Vermont, where he was brought up as a farmer. The latter part of his life was spent in Wisconsin. His wife Mary, whom he married in Weathersfield, became the mother of four children; namely, Sereno, Leland J., Calvin Jewett, and I. Franklin.

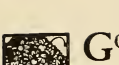
As soon as he was able to make himself useful, Leland J. Graves began to assist upon farms in his neighborhood. He did not attend school until he was fifteen years old. An ambition to advance developed with his mental faculties; and in April, 1829, he bound himself to his uncle, Cyrus Boynton, with the understanding that he was to have three months' schooling each year, and that his wages were to be given to his father. That he made good use of these limited educational facilities is attested by the fact that when he reached his majority he was competent to teach school. He taught in the winter and worked at farming in the summer, saving his earnings, and at intervals attending Chester, Cavendish, and Ludlow academies. He was about to enter college when he was attacked by a severe illness, which in spite of constant medical aid continued for four years. The suffering he endured at this time caused him to change his plans for the future. Exces-

sive doses of calomel, prescribed by the physicians to break up his stubborn fever, produced such injurious results upon his system that he decided to study medicine, with a view of ascertaining if less dangerous and more effective modes of treatment could not be devised. Upon his recovery he entered upon a course of preliminary medical instruction under the guidance of Drs. Crosby, Peaslee, and Hubbard. He attended lectures at Dartmouth College, and subsequently received his degree on his thirtieth birthday. Shortly after he entered upon his profession in Langdon, New Hampshire. When firmly established, Dr. Graves began to depart from the usual course of treatment recognized in those days. In the treatment of fevers he substituted fresh air and water for mercurial preparations. He acquired a large practice, his regular circuit including the towns of Langdon, Acworth, Walpole, and Charlestown, and other places; and for a quarter of a century he devoted himself to his professional duties.

In 1868 he decided to rest from his labors, and with a view of permanently retiring he moved to Claremont. Popular pressure, however, was such as to make it impossible for him to carry out his resolution at that time; and he continued in practice here for some years afterward. He was especially noted for his charitable and patriotic disposition. The poor and needy were never turned away, and during the war of the Rebellion he steadfastly refused to accept pay for treating soldiers or their families. He was a close student of botany, geology, and astronomy, and was familiar with the terrestial formation and vegetation of the United States from the State of Maine to the Rocky Mountains. With the practical value of plants he was thoroughly conversant. A large collection of minerals which he had spent years in collecting, was later presented to Durham College by his daughters. In politics he was originally a Whig, and he became an ardent Republican at the formation of that party. He was Superintendent of Schools in Langdon for fourteen years, and he was a member of the Legislature during the years 1867 and 1868. For fifty years he was a leading member of the Baptist church in Springfield, Vermont. He was a member of the New Hampshire State and Connecticut River Medical Associations. In Masonry he had advanced to the commandery, was at one time eminent commander, and was the organizer of the commandery in Claremont. He died February 22, 1891, at his home in Claremont, nearly seventy-nine years of age.

On May 24, 1843, Dr. Graves was united in marriage with Caroline E. Strow, daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth (McEwan) Strow, of Weathersfield, Vermont. Previous to her marriage she taught in the Unity Scientific and Military School. She was a woman of superior mental endowments and noble character. She died August 29, 1885, leaving three daughters—Mary E., Harriet M., and Agnes J.

Governor Ezekiel A. Straw



GOVERNOR EZEKIEL A. STRAW, eldest son of James B. and Mehitable (Fisk) Straw, was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, December 30, 1819, and died October 23, 1882. His early education was secured in the public schools of Lowell, Massachusetts, whither his father had moved his family after a few years residence in New Hampshire. Later he became a student in the English department of Phillips-Andover Academy, where he gave his special attention practical mathematics. He left the academy in 1838. The Nashua & Lowell railroad was then in process of construction, and he became assistant civil engineer on this line. On July 4, 1838, he came to Manchester at the request of the consulting engineer of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, to take the place of the regular engineer, who was ill and unable to work. He came expecting to remain in Manchester only a few days, but made it his home ever afterward. At the time of his arrival in Manchester, the canal was unfinished, and no mill had been built on the east side of the river. Among his first assignments were the surveying of the lots and streets, and what is now the principal part of the city, and assisting in the construction of the dams and canals. At the end of six years (1844) he had acquired so full a knowledge of the processes and needs of the business that the Amoskeag Company sent him to England and Scotland to obtain information and machinery necessary for making and printing muslin delaines. The knowledge and skill that he brought back with him enabled the Manchester Print Works to introduce first this process in the United States. Mr. Straw remained with the Amoskeag Company in the capacity of civil engineer until July, 1851, when he took the position of agent of the land and water power department of the company. At that time the mills and machine shops were under separate agents. Five years later, in July, 1856, the first two were united and put in charge of Mr. Straw; and in July, 1858, all three were combined under his management and he took entire control of the company's operations in Manchester.

Mr. Straw being so prominent in the construction of the mills, then, as now, the most important feature of the city, it was very natural that he should be appointed a member of the committee to provide plans and specifications for the rebuilding of the town house in 1844, and one of the first committee appointed to devise plans for the introduction of water works into the city. He was connected with all subsequent measures for supplying the city with water, and in 1871, when the board of water commissioners was appointed to take charge of the present water works, he was made its president, and held that office for many years. In 1854 he was chosen a member of the first board of trustees of the Manchester Public Library, and held that office for a quarter of a century. He was elected assistant engineer of the

Fire Department in 1846, and was repeatedly reëlected to that position. His public service to the State at large began in 1859, when he was elected Representative to the State Legislature. He was reëlected in each of the four years next following, and during the last three years served as chairman of the committee on finance. He was elected to the State Senate in 1864, returned in 1865, and made president of that body. The same year he was chosen on the part of the Senate one of the commissioners to superintend the rebuilding of the State House. In 1869 he was appointed by Governor Stearns a member of his staff. In 1872 he had been employed almost continually in the service of the State for thirteen years, and had been in one way or another connected with all the questions of public interest of that time. In that year the Republican party elected him Governor of the State, and reëlected him the following year. In 1870 the commission to arrange for the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 was appointed, and President Grant made Governor Straw a member of that committee from New Hampshire.

From the organization of the Namaske Mills, in 1856, till their dissolution, Mr. Straw was the treasurer and principal owner, and after 1854 until near the end of his business career was the sole proprietor. In 1874 he was chosen a director of the Langdon Mills. He was president and a director of the Blodget Edge-Tool Manufacturing Company from its organization in 1855 until its dissolution in 1862, and during the existence of the Amoskeag Axe Company, which succeeded it, he was a director. He was one of the first directors of the Manchester Gas-Light Company, when it was organized in 1851, and was chosen its president in 1855, holding the office until January 29, 1881. In 1860 he was elected a director of the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad Company, and in 1871 became president of the corporation, resigning in 1879. Upon the organization of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association he was chosen its president, and was also president of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company from its organization in 1869 until 1880, when he resigned. He was one of the founders of the First Unitarian Society in 1842, its clerk and treasurer from that time until 1844, its president from 1853 to 1857, and was chairman of the committee which built the present house of worship. In 1879 Mr. Straw was compelled by ill health to resign the management of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and after a prolonged sickness he died October 23, 1882.

In the "History of Hillsborough County," Governor Straw's biographer said of him, "Mr. Straw was emphatically a great man, not only in his profession, in which he towered far above nearly all others, but in all the various positions to which he was called. He was not known as a brilliant or a sharp man. He had but little need of the helps which men gain by dazzling or outwitting friends or foes; for there was a massiveness about him, a solid strength, which enabled him to carry out great plans by moving straight over obstacles which other men would have been compelled to remove or go around. His mind was broad, deep and comprehensive; he had rare good judgment, great self-reliance, and a stability of purpose which seldom failed. He was peculiarly fitted for the management of vast enterprises. His plans

were farreaching and judicious, and his executive ability was equal to the successful carrying out of whatever his mind projected and his judgment approved." Clark's "History of Manchester" (1875) says: "Governor Straw, in our judgment, is the ablest man in New Hampshire. In a room full of people, the judges of our courts, the managers of our railways, the professors of our colleges, he would take the lead of all. He is conversant with more subjects than any other man we know of, whether art or science, manufactures or financial themes. He is a great reader, and his tenacious memory makes all he reads his own. Not long after he came to this city, the Amoskeag Company began to look upon him as competent to manage its whole business and gradually it fell into his hands. In time, the other corporations, the city and State, looked to him for advice, and for many years he has been the foremost man in Manchester, and for the past few years the leading man in shaping the policy of the State. Of great mental capacities, he is able to turn off a vast amount of work with the greatest ease. He never seems in a hurry, though probably surrounded by more business than any other man in the State. He never looks to others for his opinions, and though willing to fall in line with his friends and his party in nonessential things, he cannot be swerved from his idea of what is right by political considerations or fear of unpopularity. He enjoys truth, and takes pleasure in doing what his judgment dictates. A very generous man, liberal in his gifts to the poor and to all charitable institutions, to him more than any other man is Manchester indebted for its great prosperity."

Ezekiel A. Straw married, April 6, 1842, at Amesbury, Massachusetts, Charlotte Smith Webster, who died in Manchester, March 15, 1852. To them were born four children: Albert, who died in infancy; Charlotte Webster, the wife of William H. Howard, of Somerville, Massachusetts; Herman Foster, who became superintendent of the Amoskeag Company's Mills in Manchester; Ellen, the wife of Henry Thompson, of Lowell, Massachusetts.

Charles William Cheney

THERE was much in the life of the late Charles William Cheney, of Manchester, New Hampshire, to command the admiration of his fellow-men, but it was not more his strict adherence to the principles of right and justice that attracted him to others than his unfailing kindness and spirit of self-sacrifice. Upon these traits his great popularity with all who were privileged to know him intimately was based, while the respect of the business world was the outgrowth of a life known to be honorable, upright and without guile. "Good business" with him did not necessarily mean volume but quality, and this fact was appreciated more by those whose lives brought them into daily contact with his gentle and kindly spirit. His personality was most pleasing, dignified and courtly, and he was truly one of those men whose lives and characters form the underlying structure upon which are built the hopes of the prosperity of America. His ambition along the worthiest lines, his perseverance, his steadfastness of purpose, and tireless industry, all furnish splendid lessons to the young business man of the coming generations, and the well-earned success and esteem that he gained proved the inevitable result of the practice of these virtues. The entire life of Mr. Cheney was devoted to the highest and best, and all his endeavors were for the furtherance of those noble ideals that he made the rule of his daily life. The success which he won as a business man never elated him unduly, nor caused him to vary from the usual tenor of his way. But any estimate of his character would be unjust that did not point to the natural ability and keen mental gifts which he improved by daily and hourly usage. He had a profound knowledge of human nature, and his judgment was sound and unerring. His strong and dominating personality, and his power over other men, was not the result of aggressiveness, but of the momentum of character and strength. In all the walks of life, Mr. Cheney acquitted himself as to be regarded as a most valued and honorable citizen, and as a representative business man, and his death, which occurred at his home in Manchester, New Hampshire, September 14, 1914, meant the removal of one who had been endowed by nature with many fine traits of character, and an influence of inestimable value. Mr. Cheney was a progressive man in the broadest sense of that word, and gave his earnest support to any movement that promised to benefit his community in any manner. His was a long life of honor and trust, extending over seventy-two years, and no higher eulogy can be passed upon him than to state the simple truth that his name was never coupled with anything disreputable, and that there never was a shadow of a stain upon his reputation for integrity and unswerving honesty. He was a most consistent man in all that he ever undertook, and his career in all the relations of life was utterly without pretense. He was held in the highest esteem by all who had known him, and

the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, could boast of no better man or more enterprising citizen.

The birth of Charles William Cheney occurred in Goffstown, New Hampshire, October 10, 1842, the son of Charles William Cheney, Sr., who was born in Deering, New Hampshire, August 29, 1818, and on September 28, 1841, was united in marriage with Louisa Roberts, a daughter of Adam and Mary (Ring) Roberts. The history of the Cheney family is a most interesting one, and is exceeded by none in England. John Cheney, the head of the Newbury line of Cheneys, came to Roxbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1635, and brought with him four children. Later he went to Newbury, Massachusetts. His allotment of land was exceedingly large, and we learn from the Historian Coffin that John Cheney took great interest in Governor Winthrop's campaign for the governorship of Massachusetts against Sir Harry Vane. John Cheney was admitted as a freeman, May 17, 1637, was a member of the Board of Selectmen, and was considered one of the most prominent and influential men in the Colony. His son, Daniel Cheney, was born in England, and became a resident of Newbury, Massachusetts. Daniel Cheney, the third in descent, the son of Daniel Cheney, was also a resident of Newbury, and was a prosperous farmer by occupation, being the owner of a large estate. He was one of the brave defenders of the town against the attacks of the Indians, and he died in 1755. Thomas Cheney, the fourth in descent, and the son of Daniel Cheney, became a prominent resident of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and later of Plaistow, New Hampshire. He was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, February 25, 1703. His son, Daniel Cheney, the fifth in descent, was a resident of Salem, New Hampshire, and later of Goffstown, New Hampshire, where he bought land in 1780. Thomas Cheney, the sixth in descent, and the son of Daniel Cheney, passed away, September 17, 1862, and was buried in Goffstown, New Hampshire. He was the grandfather of Charles William Cheney, the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this memoir, and such is the line of descent and the sterling New England stock from which he came. His traits of character, as exemplified in his industry, his strict integrity, broad-mindedness, and high type of citizenship, bears out the old and true saying that "Blood will tell." He was in everything and in every way a worthy descendant of his honored forbear, John Cheney, Sr., who was the staunch friend of Governor Winthrop, and one of the long list of the pioneer builders of our country.

Mr. Cheney obtained his education in the schools of his native town of Goffstown, and also received a course of private instruction, thus laying a splendid foundation for his business career. At the time of his death, Mr. Cheney had been a resident of Manchester, New Hampshire, for forty-one years, or for the major part of his producing years. For thirty-five years of that period he had been a valued employee of the Amoskeag Corporation, and entered into that concern in 1880. His marked advancement in the Amoskeag Mills, from carpenter to master mechanic, was due largely to his native ability and power of strict application to all the tasks that came to his hand. At the time of his death, Mr. Cheney was at the head of the land

and water department of this corporation, a position that called for executive ability of a high degree. He attributed his success in life to the training which he had received from his parents, while at his home in Goffstown, during his boyhood days. His younger days were spent on the farm, where he learned the trade of carpentering, and then the yearning to enter the business world became strong and induced him to start his career in a larger city. Thus he came to Manchester, New Hampshire, and worked for a large firm before entering the employ of the Amoskeag Corporation. He proved his worth to this corporation before he had worked many years, and was advanced rapidly, until he became master mechanic of the department. Mr. Cheney also held the position of overseer of buildings and repairs. On account of illness, Mr. Cheney was obliged to give up his active work in the mills, and he had high hopes that inactivity and freedom from all worry over business would enable him to regain some of his lost strength and health, but it was too late. The best part of his life had been given over in perfecting the wonderful organization and work of the Amoskeag Corporation. His services were deeply and fully appreciated, and his worth in the business world was acknowledged by those men whose opinion is best worth having.

In his political belief, Mr. Cheney was a consistent and staunch Republican, and always worked for the best interests of his party. He never aspired to any great office in politics, but he served one term, in 1899, in the State Legislature, as representative from Ward Three, of Manchester. He never attempted, however, to gain any higher honors, and during his term in the Legislature he served as chairman of the committee of labor. Mr. Cheney was the possessor of that frank, open manner that is so attractive, and his democracy was so fundamental and genuine that he never felt contempt for the humble, and thus drew all classes toward him as by magnetism. During his business too, he had to deal with the most various classes of men, but with all he displayed a remarkable control of himself, and a self-possession which marked him as a leader of men. One may well be amazed at the enumeration of his achievements, of the offices which he filled, and the duties which he discharged.

In fraternal circles, Mr. Cheney was a well known and prominent figure, being a member of the Masonic order, holding his membership in Washington Lodge. He also belonged to Mount Horeb Chapter, Adoniram Council, Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, Bektash Temple, Shrine, Ruth Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, Ridgley Lodge of Odd Fellows, the Social Lodge of Rebekahs, and was a member of the Calumet Club of Manchester, New Hampshire. There have been few men better known or more highly esteemed in Manchester's business and social circles than Mr. Cheney, and it is safe to say that if it were possible for any man never to have had an enemy, he was Charles William Cheney. In his religious belief, Mr. Cheney was affiliated with the Baptist church, and for many years was an influential member of the First Baptist Church of Manchester.

Charles William Cheney was twice married, his first wife being the mother of two children, namely: 1. Lucy, deceased. 2. Georgia May, who

became the wife of Charles H. Marshall, of Laconia, and they are the parents of two children, twins, John and Richard H. Marshall. On January 31, 1900, Charles William Cheney was united in marriage with Lizzie J. Ladd, of Lawrence, Massachusetts, who survives him, and since his death has continued to reside in Manchester, New Hampshire, at No. 302 Orange street. The private life of Mr. Cheney was a model of virtue, his home relations ideal, and it was there that he turned for rest and recreation after the arduous labors that claimed so much of his time and energy. His devotion to his home and family was one of the most attractive characteristics of this altogether lovable man.

The various testimonies to the love and veneration in which Mr. Cheney was held are merely examples of the general popular feeling that was dominant throughout the city for this noble gentleman. It will be appropriate to close this memorial with the following resolutions which were passed by the Knights of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, on the occasion of Mr. Cheney's death. These resolutions read as follows:

IN MEMORIAM.

Sir Knight Charles William Cheney was a native of Goffstown, New Hampshire, and in early life learned the trade of a carpenter. After applying himself to his trade in the vicinity of Manchester, he became identified with the Amoskeag Corporation, where, by his high moral character and his loyalty to his employers, he won distinction in his work, and at the time of his death was Master Mechanic in the Land and Water Power Department of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, in whose employ he had been for a term of thirty-five years.

Resolved, That in the passing away of our beloved Sir Knight Charles William Cheney, the community has lost an upright and honorable citizen, Trinity Commandery has lost a true and courteous Knight, and his family an indulgent and loving husband and father. And we as brother Sir Knights unite with the family in this hour of their sorrow and bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That these Resolutions become a part of our records, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

J. F. Briggs

James Francis Briggs

THE late James Francis Briggs belonged to that class of men who, possessing by nature and inheritance excellent business abilities, are successful in more than one kind of activity. Throughout his life he made his home in Manchester, New Hampshire, where he was well known and highly esteemed, not only in business circles but in social life as well. His bright and happy disposition attracted many friends, and won for him popularity and confidence. His high ideals and exemplary character were interwoven with his activities and were thoroughly appreciated by his family, friends, business associates, and all others who knew him. The essence of a man's true and honorable success, as well as the very foundation, is his worth, and no higher compliment can be paid a man than to make the statement that he is a member of the class known as the worthy business men. No better example of this class can be found than Mr. Briggs, whose death, which occurred in Manchester, New Hampshire, February 3, 1913, came as a sorrowful shock to his many friends and acquaintances. His friends were indeed a legion, numbering many high in official and business life, who received the tidings of his death with great and deep regret. Mr. Briggs was blessed by nature with gifts of a high order, which he did not hesitate to use. He developed a strong business ability, and possessed a progressive habit of closely following the trend of modern thought. He was self-made, inasmuch as he rose to affluence and success through his own individual efforts, and not through a lucky turn of fortune's wheel. What was even better, he was one of the last men to ascribe the least merit to himself.

The birth of James Francis Briggs occurred in Manchester, New Hampshire, June 20, 1870, the son of James and Anna (Cullenton) Briggs. His father, James Briggs, was one of Manchester's best known business men, and passed away March 26, 1901, at the Sacred Heart Hospital, in Manchester. Mr. Briggs, Sr., was a native of England, and emigrated to the United States when a young man of twenty-one years of age. Soon after his arrival in this country, he located in Manchester, where he embarked in the stove and house furnishing business. It was not long before he became one of the largest dealers in that line in the city, and was considered as such up to the time of his decease. His absolute integrity and faithfulness in the discharge of every obligation was the foundation of his success in life. He was a Catholic and a member of St. Anne's Parish, Manchester. He was a Democrat, staunch in his support of his party, and held office in Ward Five, besides receiving the nomination of his party for several important positions in Ward Six. He was a man in whose heart there existed the spirit of kindness and charity, and this was manifested even in performing the sometimes disagreeable duties of a public officer. As a neighbor he was ever ready to accommodate, and generously contributed of his means to make the neigh-

borhood more pleasant and happy. His death created a void that it will be hard to fill, and as the years pass by and his friends and business associates more properly estimate his true character the more fully will they realize their great loss in his death.

James Francis Briggs did not encounter the insuperable obstacles that beset other boys in securing an education, as he received the training afforded by the Old Park Street School, in his native city of Manchester. After his graduation he worked for his father for some time, and then engaged in the grocery business, on his own account, in the block owned by his father on Lake avenue. Early in life Mr. Briggs learned the value of punctuality and steadfastness, which he magnified throughout his daily life. Mr. Briggs remained in the grocery business for about three years, but on account of his not being wholly satisfied nor the business agreeing with him, he sold his interest and engaged in the milk business, which he followed for a period of eleven years. Through his hard work and industry a large and growing trade was developed, and his business sagacity, accompanied by untiring energy, made him a man among men. Success came to him because he rightly deserved it, and it came through industry, thrift and ability.

About four years previous to his death, Mr. Briggs became interested in the wholesale confectionery business, and at the time of his death was looked upon as one of the most enterprising men in this line. He had an extensive trade, and his strict honesty and integrity made for him a host of friends, both socially and in the business world. Energy, self-confidence and a strict adherence to the moral law and those principles of human conduct that play so vital a part in moulding society were the traits which lay at the bottom of Mr. Briggs' character. His business success, as must all true success, depended first upon his highly moral character, and then upon the special knowledge of his various subjects which was a later and acquired power. In all that he did for himself Mr. Briggs kept the interest of those about him ever in sight, and all of his relations with his fellow-men were carried out in like manner. He would not allow, for instance, his exacting occupations in the business world to interfere with what he considered to be due his family, any more than he erred in the opposite direction and allowed domestic ties to interfere with the discharge of his obligations to the outside world.

Mr. Briggs never took an active part in the public affairs of the community, although he lived up to the tasks and duties imposed upon him by virtue of his citizenship. He was an extremely industrious man, and when not attending to his business affairs, was always to be found by his own fireside at home, preferring the comforts and intimate intercourse of his immediate family to any other form of social life or pleasure. He was a member of Derryfield Lodge, N. E. O. P., where his genial disposition won him many friends. He was one of those men positive in his opinions, but considerate of the opinions of others. In almost every emergency he was self-possessed, cool and quick to realize what was necessary. In his religious feeling and thought Mr. Briggs' views were very liberal, for religious

bigotry had no place in his nature. He was a Catholic, and a member all his life of St. Anne's Catholic Church. For many years he was a member of Court Queen City, giving his time and means to upbuild the Court. Mr. Briggs was also a member of the Holy Name Society, and of the Ancient Order of Foresters.

In 1894, James Francis Briggs was united in marriage with Mary E. Kuhn, of Raymond, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs became the parents of seven children, as follows: Mary, Margaret, Elizabeth, Irene, Frederick and Francis, twin brothers, and Charles Briggs. Mr. Briggs' own fireside was the seat of his real enjoyment and happiness of life, and though many mourned his departure from earthly view, it was in the family circle that the greater vacancy and the deeper mourning was to be found. Mr. Briggs was always intensely devoted to his family. His private virtues were not less remarkable than his public, and the deep affection with which his family and intimate friends regarded him is the best tribute which can be paid to the strength and sincerity of his domestic instincts.

Mr. Briggs was a very just and generous man, of calm, deliberate judgment, and he led an unselfish, helpful life, full of activity, good deeds and kindly acts. In all the relations of life he displayed sterling traits of character which stood out in a marked manner, and gained for him the admiration and affection of all who came in contact with him. With an unyielding purpose in the enlargement of his activities and usefulness, he laid the sure foundation of an honorable and substantial life. We are always interested and impressed by the success won by unusual talents and powers out of the common, for it appeals to a very fundamental trait in all of us. For instance, such records which describe how worth has won its way upwards through doubts and difficulties to a recognized place in the regard of men, and trusted to no power but its own indomitable courage and indefatigable patience for the result. Such an example we may find in the life career of James Francis Briggs, who by sheer perseverance gradually forged his way upward to one of influence and control in the business world. His life was a short one, less than half a century, but in the years of his business career in Manchester he stamped himself as a man of great worth.

William True Cass

WILLIAM TRUE CASS was born February 7, 1826, under the shadow of old Kearsarge Mountain, in Andover, New Hampshire, son of Benjamin and Sarah (True) Cass. His father was a farmer, first in Andover, later in Plymouth, and the boy grew to manhood among the scenes of a country life. He attended the country schools and was a student at the Holmes Academy, Plymouth, for several years.

In 1855 the family moved to a farm in that part of Sanbornton which is now Tilton, then known as Sanbornton Bridge. Here the banker of the future followed the vocation of farmer, like his father and grandfather before him. He worked for his uncle one year and carried on his farm for one hundred and fifty dollars, paying his wife's board out of that sum. He sawed his own wood evenings, and in the winter season when the land could not be tilled, he worked days in a mill, fulling cloth, and in that way lengthened out his purse. But such was not long to be his work, for in January, 1856, he was chosen cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Sanbornton, and commenced his new duties one afternoon, having spent the morning at his labors in the mill. The bank was then but a small affair, and had been in existence only a short time. It occupied one room in the brick dwelling which has been Mr. Cass' residence ever since he took possession of the bank and house together that January day. Although not familiar with banking, he studied the books of the institution until he had mastered them, and knew just how to keep them, and even till his last days he proved a good accountant and well versed in the best methods. The business of the bank rapidly increased, and in 1865 it was made a national bank, with increased capital. Mr. Cass continued cashier until 1889, when he resigned to accept the position of president, which he retained until his death. He was one of the directors of the bank almost from the beginning of his connection with it. In 1870 the Iona Savings Bank was established, largely through the efforts of Mr. Cass, and he was made treasurer, in which office he continued the remainder of his life. He saw the institution grow from a new bank with no deposits to nearly a half a million at the time of his death. At the latter date he was the second oldest bank official in the State in point of years of service, having been continuously in the work for more than forty-five years. His long experience in this connection gave him a wide knowledge to be sought for upon many matters outside of banking interests. He was for eighteen years treasurer of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, and had been a trustee of that institution for forty years. He was also one of the board of three trustees in charge of Park Cemetery. He was for two years treasurer of the town, served for several years as moderator at the annual town meeting, and had been supervisor of the checklist, but he never sought political honors, and refused them whenever possible. A man of quiet domestic

tastes, he preferred the comforts of home to the excitement of political life, and the pleasures of the outside world never appealed to him to any great extent.

Mr. Cass became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church when only fourteen years of age. He had been connected with the Methodist Episcopal church of Tilton during the entire period of his life here, had been a class leader for forty years, a member of the quarterly conference, and president of the board of trustees for many years. He was almost all his life a teacher in the Sunday school, and was at one time superintendent. He was always actively interested in all that pertained to the church, gave liberally to all its benevolences, and never failed to be in his place at all the services unless prevented by sickness. He was a very intelligent Christian man. He loved the doctrines and polity of Methodism, and delighted in strong, earnest, evangelical preaching. He was always a generous supporter of the benevolent enterprises of the church. His knowledge of the Bible gave him an aptness in prayer and speech that was very marked. He held and practiced the old-fashioned views of family piety, constantly maintained his family altar, and exercised a generous Christian hospitality. He commanded public confidence by his honest upright dealings, so that his fellow-citizens trusted him without reserve. He finally allied himself with every moral reform that promised the wellbeing of men, and did not hesitate to speak out boldly in their behalf. In politics, Mr. Cass was a Democrat until the Civil War. He then became a Republican, and, although loyal to party, he was not slow to see any defects or weaknesses in party lines, and was always ready to help correct the same. His State and his country were always uppermost in his mind, and he was careful to obey his convictions of duty. Therefore, it was his custom to go to the party primaries as a proper place to correct errors or advocate reforms.

Mr. Cass married, September 18, 1851, Mary Emery Locke, who survived him. She was born at East Concord, New Hampshire, September 19, 1830. Their children were: 1. Alfred Locke, born October 28, 1860, died September 1, 1862. 2. Mary Addie, born March 5, 1863, married Abel Wesley Reynolds, October 29, 1889; children: Margaret, born September 23, 1890, died November 8, 1896; Alice, born December 30, 1893; Kenneth Cass, born May 28, 1897; Chester Abel, born February 6, 1900; Arthur Wesley, born April 27, 1902, died October 31, 1902. 3. Arthur T., born April 9, 1865. 4. William Daniel, born January 27, 1872, died May 7, 1879. Mr. Cass died May 26, 1901. His death came suddenly, after an illness of less than a week, of pneumonia.

Frederick Millarmon Gilbert

FREDERICK MILLARMON GILBERT was a prominent figure in the industrial and business world of Walpole, New Hampshire, where, although he was not a native of the place or indeed of the State at all, he was closely identified with its general life for a number of years. He was a member of an old New York family, and his father was associated with the industries of the Empire State for many years, as was Frederick M. Gilbert also before coming to Walpole, New Hampshire. He was a son of Colgate and Martha (Austen) Gilbert. Mr. Gilbert, Sr., was a resident for many years of New York City, and was there engaged in the manufacture of starch, meeting with a high degree of success in business. He and his wife were the parents of a family of children, among whom was Frederick Millarmon.

Born June 26, 1854, in the city of New York, Frederick Millarmon Gilbert, son of Colgate and Martha (Austen) Gilbert, did not remain in his native place for more than the first few years of his life. He was taken by his parents to Buffalo, New York, whither his father removed to continue his manufacturing enterprise, and it was in this western city that the lad received his education or rather the elementary portion thereof, attending for this purpose the local public schools. He was later sent by his parents to the Zeigler School at Newburgh-on-the-Hudson, and still later attended the Horace Briggs School at Buffalo. Throughout his school years, Mr. Gilbert showed great aptitude as a student and established an enviable reputation for himself both in this connection and as a young man of good character. He was popular with his fellow under-graduates, and won the approval and respect of his instructors and masters as well. Upon completing his studies at the Horace Briggs School, he turned his attention to the serious business of earning his livelihood and was admitted by his father as an employee into the latter's starch factory at Buffalo. Here the young man, working up from a humble position through the various steps of employment, learned every detail of this industry until he became an expert on the manufacturing of starch. It was perhaps, however, the mechanical side of the operation involved in the turning out of this product which interested young Mr. Gilbert the most, and as time went on his taste for mechanics grew and was developed. Eventually, Mr. Gilbert found his attention so drawn to this subject that he decided to give up the starch business altogether and turn his attention and energies into his favorite line of work. Accordingly he began on his own account the manufacture of gasoline engines, and in the year 1892 came to Walpole, New Hampshire, where he continued his enterprise, developing a large and satisfactory trade in gasoline engines, his plant having been one of the most important of its kind in that region. The type of engine manufactured by Mr. Gilbert stood high

in the general trade, and as he used only the best material and workmanship in its production, it commanded a large and excellent market. In addition to his industrial interests, Mr. Gilbert was also interested in enterprises of various characters in the West, especially at Des Moines, Iowa. Here he was an important figure in the financial situation, and was director of the Iowa National Bank of that city. While in no sense of the word a politician, his time and inclination both preventing him from actively identifying himself with local affairs, he was, nevertheless, keenly interested in the great political issues and questions of the day. As is the case with most men of intelligence, he identified himself with no party, but was an Independent in his political attitude, using his influence in favor of that candidate or policy which he believed would be most beneficial to the community-at-large, quite without regard to what party supports or opposes him, or indeed of partisan considerations altogether. During his residence in Buffalo, Mr. Gilbert was a member of the City Club of that place, an organization not now in existence. In his religious belief Mr. Gilbert was a Unitarian, and since his residence in Walpole attended the church of that denomination.

Frederick Millarmon Gilbert was united in marriage January 30, 1879, at Buffalo, New York, with Alice Clifton, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Dorsheimer) Clifton, old and highly respected residents of that city. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, Colgate, May 29, 1896. Mr. Gilbert died in 1902.

Tyler Westgate

TYLER WESTGATE, Judge of Probate of Grafton county, New Hampshire, postmaster of Haverhill, the incumbent of many other offices of responsibility and trust, and one of the most prominent figures in the life of his community, was a member of a good old New England family, which has resided in these parts for many years. His death, which occurred on June 6, 1917, deprived the community of which he was a member, of one who had ever been actively interested in its welfare and a leader in all movements undertaken to advance its interest. Not only during his own life and career was the name of Westgate closely associated with the courts and legal life of the community, but his father before him was an eminent attorney of Enfield, New Hampshire, for more than thirty years. He was a son of Nathaniel Waite and Louisa (Tyler) Westgate, old and highly respected residents of Grafton county, New Hampshire, the former having held a number of posts there in which he was afterwards succeeded by his son, the Mr. Westgate of this sketch. Nathaniel Waite Westgate was register of probate of Grafton county from 1856 to 1861, judge of probate for the same county from 1861 to 1871, and upon his retirement from that office was elected to represent the community in the New Hampshire State Legislature. He and his wife were the parents of a family of six children, of whom Tyler Westgate was one.

Born December 2, 1843, at Enfield, New Hampshire, Tyler Westgate passed the years of his childhood and early youth at his father's home in that town. The elementary portion of his education was gained at the local public schools, but he was later sent to the Haverhill Academy, where he studied for a time, and still later to the Kimball Union Academy, from which he was graduated with the class of 1864. It was natural that as a son of his father Mr. Westgate should early be interested in court procedure and legal affairs generally, and he had not long graduated from school when he accepted the offer of assistant clerk of the Supreme Court of Grafton county. He held this position from 1865 to 1871, and then, just ten years after his father's resignation from the position, became register of probate and continued in that office from 1871 to 1874. He was again appointed register of probate in 1876 and served for three years following. In 1876 he was also chosen clerk of the New Hampshire State Senate, a post that he held for one year and in which he gave eminent satisfaction despite the many difficulties involved therein. Mr. Westgate was a staunch Republican in his political belief, and in the year 1881, when Garfield became President, he was appointed postmaster of Haverhill and served in that capacity during the administration of that gentleman. During this time he did much to improve the postal service at Haverhill and brought his important department up to a high state of efficiency, instituting many much needed reforms. In the

year 1890 Mr. Westgate was appointed judge of probate and continued in this office until the year 1913, when he reached the age limit and resigned. During the twenty-three years of his service in this responsible post, Judge Westgate established a most enviable reputation for just and impartial dealings and for the wisdom and good judgment he displayed in his decisions.

In addition to his many official capacities, Judge Westgate was also actively engaged in several business enterprises in which he met with a high degree of success. For a considerable time he conducted a large coal business and he previously had entered the insurance line and become a successful agent for the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company. Indeed his activities made him a prominent figure in the industrial and business life of the community and played no small part in stimulating business activity there. He was also a conspicuous figure in the general life of the community, and was a trustee of Haverhill Academy for many years. He was affiliated with the Masonic order and for a long period was a member of Grafton Lodge, No. 46, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Another office in which Mr. Westgate served for many years and in which he established a most enviable reputation was that of justice of the peace.

Judge Westgate was united in marriage, August 30, 1881, with Lucretia M. Sawyer, of Malone, New York. Mrs. Westgate died, however, a few years later, and on August 15, 1888, Judge Westgate married Phebe Jane Bean, of Limington, Maine, a daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Waterhouse) Bean, old and highly respected residents of that place. Of this second union two children were born, as follows: Louise B., July 17, 1890, and Elsie Mae, April 18, 1892.

Oliver Ernesto Branch

BORN in that part of Ohio which at one time constituted the Western Reserve of Connecticut, Oliver E. Branch was by blood through both of his parents a Connecticut Yankee, who, contrary to the prevailing tendency of his time, came East to seek his fortune, and finally found success in New England, which his grandparents had left one hundred years before. Family pride was always one of his marked characteristics, and no sketch of his life would be complete without some account of his ancestry.

Mr. Branch was a direct descendant in the seventh generation of Peter Branch, who sailed from England in 1638 on the ship "Castle," and who died during the voyage. With him upon this journey came his son John, then a boy about ten years of age, who was born in Kent county, England, about 1628. After his arrival in America this John Branch probably spent the early years of his life at Scituate, Massachusetts, but eventually settled at Marshfield, Massachusetts, where he died August 17, 1711. His son, Peter Branch, was born May 28, 1659, at Marshfield, Massachusetts, whence he moved as early as 1680 to Norwich, Connecticut, and later to Preston, Connecticut, where he died December 27, 1713. His son, Samuel Branch, was born September 3, 1701, at Preston, Connecticut, and died in the year 1756. His son, Samuel Branch, Jr., was born at Preston, Connecticut, August 6, 1729, and died February 15, 1773. His son, William Branch, was born at Preston, Connecticut, September 3, 1760, and died at Madison, Ohio, April 13, 1849. His son, William Witter Branch, was born at Aurelius, Cayuga county, New York, August 31, 1804. He married, July 3, 1834, Lucy Jane Bartram, and died May 25, 1887, at North Madison, Ohio. Their son, Oliver Ernesto Branch (christened Erastus), was born July 19, 1847, at North Madison, Ohio, and died June 22, 1916, at Manchester, New Hampshire.

Mr. Branch's grandfather, William Branch, was a fine type of the Revolutionary soldier and pioneer, whose life was full of hardship and adventure. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he was only fifteen years old, and his first attempt to enlist at the age of sixteen was thwarted by an older brother who secured his discharge on account of his youth. On April 1, 1777, he enlisted again, however, in Colonel John Durkee's Connecticut regiment and served until the end of the war. He fought at Brandywine, Germantown, Fort Mifflin, Monmouth and Yorktown, and spent the winter with Washington at Valley Forge. About 1790 he settled in Cayuga county, New York, then known as Onondaga county, where he held the office of sheriff for three years. Thence he moved to Chautauqua county, New York, thence to Erie county, Pennsylvania, thence to Kirkland, Cayuga county, Ohio, thence to Madison, Lake county, Ohio. He married, November 27, 1796, Lucretia Branch, a second cousin, who was born April 3, 1775, at Pitts-

field, Massachusetts, and died December 5, 1857, at Madison, Ohio. During the War of 1812 he raised a company of volunteers, known as the "Silver Grays," of which he was elected captain, but was never ordered into service. He was a farmer by occupation, a Whig in politics, and in religion he was a Presbyterian and a deacon of that church.

Mr. Branch's father, William Witter Branch, followed in his early years the movements of his father from Cayuga county, New York, to Chautauqua county, New York, thence to Erie county, Pennsylvania, thence to Kirkland, Ohio, thence to North Madison, Ohio, in 1837, where he afterwards resided. In his youth he learned the trade of a wagon-maker, but later took up the study of law and became one of the leading lawyers and most influential citizens of Lake county. From 1847 to 1852 he was judge of the Court of Common Pleas for that county. He was one of those who first foresaw in part the tremendous developments which lay ahead of the American railroads and he became widely known as one of the organizers of the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Railroad. He himself obtained the charter for this road, which subsequently became a link in the great Lake Shore system.

Upon his mother's side also Mr. Branch was descended from distinguished Revolutionary and Colonial ancestry. His mother, Lucy Jane (Bartram) Branch, who was born at Huntington, Connecticut, May 25, 1816, and died at North Madison, Ohio, May 17, 1897, was the daughter of Uriah Bartram, who was born at Reading, Connecticut, January 9, 1782. He was one of the early settlers of the Western Reserve and moved with his family to Madison, Ohio, in 1810, when there were but ten families in town and the whole country was covered with a dense forest. He was a captain in the War of 1812. He was the son of Daniel Bartram, who was born at Reading, Connecticut, October 23, 1745, and who was a soldier of the Revolution. He was the son of David Bartram, who was born at Fairfield, Connecticut, about December 13, 1702, and died at Reading, Connecticut, in 1768. David Bartram was the son of John Bartram, who died at Fairfield, Connecticut, December 11, 1747, and who was probably the son of John Bartram, who died at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1675.

On the maternal side of the house the Bartrams were descended from the Chauncey family, which was founded in this country by Charles Chauncey, a native of England, who was the first minister at Scituate, Massachusetts, and the second president of Harvard College. His son, Israel Chauncey, was born at Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1644, and was one of the founders of Yale College. His son, Charles Chauncey, was the father of a second Israel Chauncey, who in turn was the father of Ellinor Chauncey, who married Gurdon Merchant, of Fairfield, Connecticut. Their daughter, Ann Merchant, married Daniel Bartram, and was the grandfather of Lucy Jane Bartram.

William Witter and Lucy Jane (Bartram) Branch were the parents of the following children: William Wirt, born September 5, 1835, and died April 12, 1907; John Locke, born October 4, 1837, and died March 27, 1909; Cornelia, born September 19, 1839, and died April 20, 1891; Ida Anna, born

August 27, 1842; Martha Lucretia, born March 19, 1845; Oliver Ernesto (christened Erastus), born July 19, 1847, and died June 22, 1916; Mary Alma, born October 2, 1850, and died November 29, 1916; Charles Coit, born July 25, 1852; Happy Ella, born June 17, 1855.

Oliver Ernesto Branch was one of a family of nine children. He passed his childhood at North Madison, Ohio, and his early education was obtained in the public schools of that town, but he later attended Whitestown Seminary at Whitesboro, New York, where he prepared for college. He entered Hamilton College in 1869, from which he was graduated in 1873 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and the highest honors of his class. The two years succeeding his graduation he spent in teaching, as principal of the Forestville Free Academy at Forestville, New York. In 1875 he came to New York City and entered the Columbia University Law School. During the two years that he was a student there he was also instructor in Latin and history at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, thus accomplishing a dual task which might well have taxed his energies. He graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1877 with the degree of LL. B. In 1876 he had received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Hamilton College, and in 1895 he received the same degree from Dartmouth College. In 1908 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Hamilton College. From 1877 to 1883 Mr. Branch practiced law in New York City with his brother, John L. Branch, but in the latter year was obliged to give up his business for a time on account of illness. Accordingly, he removed to North Weare, New Hampshire, the home of his wife, where he hoped to regain his health, and was so far successful that in 1889 he was able once more to take up active practice. During his residence at North Weare he compiled and edited three volumes of selections for public speaking, which formed a series, published under the title of "The National Speakers."

In 1889 he opened an office at Manchester, New Hampshire, and resumed the practice of law, which he continued uninterruptedly up to the time of his death. He took up his residence in the city of Manchester in December, 1894. During this period he was one of the general counsel of the Boston & Maine Railroad in New Hampshire, and had a large and varied practice. He was, in fact, connected with much of the most important litigation in the State from 1889 to 1916, and was recognized as one of the leaders of the New Hampshire bar. Among the notable cases in which he was engaged was that of the State of New Hampshire vs. Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, begun in 1895, in which the State sought to recover claims amounting to six hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Branch took a leading part in the successful defense of this action. He was also one of the associate counsel for the defendants in the famous "next friend" proceedings of Eddy vs. Frye, *et al.*, begun in 1906, which involved the question of the mental capacity of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, the founder of Christian Science. In 1908 he was one of the counsel for the defendant in the case of State of New Hampshire vs. Boston & Maine Railroad, the so-called "rate case," which involved questions of the interpretations and validity of the

statutory limitations upon the rates of fares and freights contained in the acts which authorized the leasing and consolidation of New Hampshire railroads.

Soon after coming to New Hampshire, Mr. Branch became interested in politics. He was always a Democrat and was twice elected representative of the town of Weare to the New Hampshire Legislature, and served as a member of that body during the sessions of 1887 and 1889. During both of these sessions he was a member of the judiciary committee and at the commencement of the session of 1889 he was the Democratic candidate for speaker of the House of Representatives.

The legislative session of 1887 was the most famous of New Hampshire history on account of the noted "railroad fight" which grew out of the opposing efforts of the Boston & Maine Railroad and the Concord Railroad to secure legislation which would give one corporation or the other control of the railroad system of the State. In this contest Mr. Branch took a prominent part, favoring the passage of the Hazen bill, so-called, which permitted the union of the Boston & Maine and Concord railroads, and the enactment of which was desired by the Boston & Maine interests. In advocacy of this bill Mr. Branch made a remarkable speech, which is acknowledged to have been one of the greatest ever heard in the House of Representatives at Concord. The final passage of the bill was in a large measure due to the effect of this speech and it brought instant fame and prominence to its author. Thereafter, until 1896, when the Democratic party was disrupted by the Free Silver issue, he was one of the leading figures in the politics of the State. During the legislative session of 1889 he further enhanced his reputation as an orator and debater by his successful advocacy of the Australian Ballot Law and by a notable speech in favor of Woman Suffrage. In 1892 he was elected chairman of the Democratic State Convention and received this honor again in 1904. In 1894 he was appointed by President Cleveland United States District Attorney for the District of New Hampshire and discharged the duties of that responsible office for four years with efficiency and success. In 1903 he was elected president of the New Hampshire Bar Association and for several years prior to 1910 he was a member of the Board of Examiners appointed by the Supreme Court to examine candidates for admission to the bar.

Always impatient of pretence or evasion, and always prompt to champion a cause which he believed to be just, Mr. Branch was an early and consistent advocate of Woman Suffrage. He became greatly aroused over the situation which developed in the city of Manchester with reference to the liquor traffic under the old prohibitory law. Under the so-called Healy system which took its name from that of the chief of police of Manchester, the sale of liquor was permitted to go on openly for years, the dealers who engaged in this business being practically licensed by a system of fines, always for first offenses, regularly imposed in the police court. Mr. Branch attacked this system in a series of editorials which were published in the Manchester "Union" under the common heading of "The Reign of Lawless-

ness," and performed a great public service in thus laying bare the workings of the system. When a group of New York capitalists succeeded in securing the passage by the New Hampshire Legislature of the notorious New England Breeders' Club Charter, which was designed to legalize racetrack gambling in New Hampshire, Mr. Branch gladly lent his aid to the "Committee of Twelve" which was organized to combat this institution, and made a notable speech upon the subject at a huge mass-meeting held at Mechanics Hall in Manchester.

As an orator Mr. Branch was extremely versatile and effective. He was equally at home in arguing questions of fact to a jury, or questions of law before an Appellate Court. His services as a campaign speaker at political meetings were always in great demand and he was frequently called upon to speak upon important public occasions. He was always an unsparing critic of his own work and his judgment as to the relative worth of his public addresses was probably correct. Among those in which he took most pride were an address entitled "John Marshall, the Statesman," prepared to be delivered at a banquet of the New Hampshire Bar Association held in 1901 in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Marshall's appointment as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court; an address in favor of Woman Suffrage, delivered at a mass-meeting in Representatives Hall, Concord, in 1903, in reply to Dr. Lyman Abbott, who had made a strong anti-suffrage argument from the same platform on the previous evening; and another address entitled "American Democracy Still on Trial," delivered by him as president of the New Hampshire Bar Association at its annual meeting in 1904.

Mr. Branch's interests in life centered chiefly in his family. Social functions had but slight attractions for him, and he spent but little time in the clubs to which he belonged. During his college days at Hamilton he became a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity and his high rank as a student brought about his election as a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He was a Mason, and a member of the Derryfield Club and the Intervale Country Club, both of Manchester. He was also a member of the New Hampshire Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the New Hampshire Historical Society, and the sons of the Revolution. From 1905 to 1911 he was one of the trustees of Hamilton College. In religion Mr. Branch was a Congregationalist. He was one of the organizers and a member of the church of that denomination at North Weare, and after his removal to Manchester he was a constant attendant at the Franklin Street Church.

Mr. Branch was married, on October 17, 1878, at North Weare, New Hampshire, to Sarah Maria Chase, who was born in that village, April 2, 1857. Se was the daughter of John Winslow and Hannah (Dow) Chase, both natives of that town. Mr. Chase, her father, was the inventor of a skiving machine and was for many years engaged in the manufacture of these machines at North Weare. The death of Mr. Branch occurred at Manchester, New Hampshire, October 6, 1906.

Austin Corbin

AUSTIN CORBIN—Third of his direct line to bear the name of Austin, Mr. Corbin in his business activity and efficiency is a worthy successor of Austin (2) Corbin and Austin (1) Corbin, both of whom were men of great prominence in the business world. Perhaps no section of this country owes more to the enterprise and genius of one man than Long Island owes to Austin (2) Corbin, whose success in reorganizing the Long Island Railroad and in developing the attractions of Long Island as a summer resort is well known. The Corbins are of ancient New England family, and in New Hampshire many generations of the family were born. They were substantial land owners of the State, and a roster of the State Senate reveals the fact that they were also prominent as legislators. The founder of the family in America was Clement Corbin, born in 1626, who came to America in 1637.

Austin (1) Corbin was a wealthy land owner and prominent business man of Newport, New Hampshire, and for a time was State Senator. He married Mary Chase. Austin (2) Corbin, born in Newport, New Hampshire, July 11, 1827, died at his country estate in the town of his birth, June 4, 1896, his death the result of being thrown from a carriage. He was educated in private schools, academy and Harvard College, completing his studies with a law course and graduation from Harvard Law School, class of '49. Before entering law school he was a clerk in Boston, and while pursuing his legal studies also taught school. Forming a partnership with Ralph Metcalf, afterwards governor of New Hampshire, he practised law in Newport until 1851, then went West, locating in Davenport, Iowa. His keen foresight and business acumen led him into several business undertakings and the founding of the banking house of Macklot & Corbin, the only private Iowa bank which weathered the panic of 1857. In 1863 he organized and was chosen president of the First National Bank of Davenport, that being the first institution organized under the National Banking Act. In 1865 he located in New York City, was appointed receiver and later president of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad, that being his introduction to the transportation business, a line of activity in which he became famous. In 1873 he founded the Corbin Banking Company and did a large business in mortgage loans on western farm lands. In 1880 he was appointed receiver of the Long Island Railroad Company, and a year later was chosen its executive head.

From that time forward until the close of his life, Mr. Corbin was a recognized power in railway and financial circles and the promoter of many large business undertakings which he carried to successful issue. He was prominently concerned in the reorganization of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, of which he was first a receiver and afterwards presi-

dent. He was also president of the New York & New England Railroad Company, the Elmira, Cortland & Northern Railroad Company, the New York & Rockaway Beach Railroad Company, the Manhattan Beach Company; a director in the American Exchange National Bank, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Nassau Fire Insurance Company and the Mercantile Trust Company. He was the first to conceive the plan of tunneling under the Hudson river to bring trains from the West and South into New York City direct. He brought Charles M. Jacobs, an English engineer, to this country to make the necessary borings, and interested the Pennsylvania Railroad in the project, which was eventually carried out by that system, with Mr. Jacobs as engineer. He planned a free port and a steamship terminal at Montauk Point, Long Island, and was on the point of carrying these plans to a successful conclusion at the time of his death. Notwithstanding his high position in the business life of New York, he ever retained his pride in and love for his native State, maintained a large estate in Newport, his native town, and there spent his vacation periods. He established near his home at Newport, New Hampshire, the largest fenced game preserve in this country, the Blue Mountain Forest, containing 24,000 acres, and stocked with buffalo, elk, deer and wild boar. He was a member of numerous social and other organizations outside the realm of business, these including the Manhattan, Metropolitan, Lawyers, South Side, and Players clubs of New York City, and the Somerset Club of Boston. He also belonged and was much interested in the Sewanaka-Corinthian Yacht, the Meadowbrook Hunt and South Side Sportsmen's Club.

Austin (2) Corbin married, in 1853, Hannah M. Wheeler, daughter of Samuel Wheeler, a prominent citizen of Newport, New Hampshire. Children: Mary, deceased; Isabelle C., married George S. Edgell; William, deceased; Anna W., married Hallet Alsop Borrowe; and Austin (3).

Jeremiah W. Wilson, M. D.

DR. JEREMIAH W. WILSON, who was for fifty years a prominent physician of Contoocook, Merrimack county, was born January 11, 1816, in Salisbury, New Hampshire. He was a descendant of Thomas Wilson, who came with his wife from Exeter, England, in 1633, and located in Roxbury, Massachusetts. The line of descent was continued by Humphrey Wilson, born in 1628, who married Judith Hersey, and settled in Exeter, New Hampshire; Thomas Wilson, born May 20, 1672, who married Mary Light, and continued his residence in Exeter; Humphrey Wilson (second), born December 9, 1699, who married Mary Leavitt, and located in Brentwood, New Hampshire; Nathaniel Wilson, born June 24, 1739, who married Elizabeth Barker, and settled in Gilmanton, New Hampshire; and Job Wilson, M. D., born in Gilmanton, who was the father of Dr. Jeremiah W. Wilson.

Job Wilson, M. D., removed from his native town to Salisbury, where he practised his profession for many years, finally removing from there to the town of Franklin, locating near the Daniel Webster place. He was a very skilful physician, and considered an authority by his professional brethren on small-pox. When that disease was epidemic in New Hampshire, he was employed by the State to take medical charge of the patients. His death occurred in Franklin. He inherited the ancestral homestead at Gilmanton, which was entailed to the children of his son, Dr. Jeremiah W. Wilson. His wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Farnham, bore him seven children.

Jeremiah W. Wilson attended the public schools and the academy at Franklin. At the age of twenty he began the study of medicine under the instruction of his father. Subsequently he attended a course of lectures at Hanover, New Hampshire; and prior to receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University in Castleton, Vermont, he practised with his father and Dr. Ephraim Wilson, his brother. After his graduation he came to Contoocook, buying out the practice of Dr. Sargent, an old and well-known practitioner; and for the remainding fifty years of his life he was actively engaged in his professional labors, residing for the entire time in the house he at first occupied. His practice extended over a large territory, embracing every town and village in this vicinity, and he was eminently successful. In the diagnosis of the diseases brought to his notice he was particularly fortunate, being rarely mistaken; while as surgeon his skill was unquestioned. He had a rare delicacy of perception, and a refinement of thought and feeling very gratifying to the sick. Combined with these qualities were a decision and firmness of character that inspired confidence, and caused him to be regarded by his patients as a friend and counsellor as well as a physician. A close student, he kept up with the progress of his pro-

fession, and as a rule adhered to the regular practice, although his brother Ephraim, a physician in Rockville, Connecticut, was a warm advocate of homœopathy.

Ever heedful of the call of distress, Dr. Wilson gave his time and skill without making question of compensation; and, being a poor collector, fees amounting to hundreds of dollars, that the debtors could well afford to pay, have long since been outlawed. In his visits to the poor he often contributed necessary articles of clothing or food to needy families, besides gratuitously giving his services to the sick. Frank and outspoken, he never hesitated to express his honest opinion, and defend it when necessary. He bought a tract of land in Contoocook, and for some years did a little farming, intrusting the manual labor oftentimes to those owing him for professional work and unable to find ready money with which to pay their bills. Although other physicians located in the town, he maintained the even tenor of his way, never forgetting the ethics and courtesy of his profession. He never aspired to political honors, but was always an earnest supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He was held in high respect by his medical brethren, and was a valued member of the County Medical Society. For a time he served as surgeon of the Twenty-first Regiment of the State militia, to which he was appointed in 1845.

On March 31, 1847, Dr. Wilson married Miss Elizabeth Gerrish, who was born September 5, 1820, daughter of Thomas and Betsey Gerrish, of Boscawen. She died November 8, 1882, having borne him three children. Doctor and Mrs. Wilson took Miss Martha J. Chase into their family when she was a girl of twelve years. She subsequently repaid the loving care they bestowed upon her by tenderly watching over the Doctor in his declining years. Both the Doctor and his estimable wife were earnest and sincere Christians in the true sense of the term. Though they were connected with the Congregational church of Hopkinton for a period of fifty years, they worked harmoniously with the Baptist and Methodist Episcopal churches of Contoocook. In 1890 Dr. Wilson had a cataract, which threatened his sight, successfully removed from his eye. In the last years of his life his chief enjoyment was the reading of the leading newspapers and medical journals of the day as well as the choice works of the library. He died in Contoocook, April 30, 1896, having outlived by a full decade the Scriptural limit of human life.

George Augustus Marden

GEORGE AUGUSTUS MARDEN, son of Benjamin Franklin and Betsey (Buss) Marden, was born in Mont Vernon, New Hampshire, August 9, 1839. He was descended from Richard Marden, who took the oath of fidelity at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1646, and is supposed to have come direct from England. The name Marden is said to have been originally "mass-y-dwr-dn," a Welsh combination, signifying "field of the water-camp." By contraction this became Mawarden and Marden. George A. Marden's preparatory education was obtained in Appleton Academy in Mont Vernon, afterwards McCollom Institute. In later life he became president of the board of trustees of this school. In boyhood he was taught the shoemaker's trade by his father. He worked at that intermittently, and during vacations from the age of twelve till he was through college. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1861, being the eleventh in rank in a class of fifty-eight. Among his classmates was Rev. William Jewett Tucker, afterwards president of the college. In 1875 Mr. Marden was commencement poet of the Phi Beta Kappa society, and in 1877 delivered the commencement poem before the Dartmouth Association Alumni. He was president for each of these societies for the term of two years.

Mr. Marden served three years during the Civil War. In November, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Second Regiment of Berdan's United States Sharpshooters, and on December 12 of that year was mustered into the United States service as second sergeant. In April, 1862, he was transferred to the First Regiment of Sharpshooters, and served during the Peninsular campaign under McClellan from Yorktown to Harrison's Landing. On July 10, 1862, he was made first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, which duty he held until January, 1863, when he became acting assistant adjutant-general of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Third Corps. He served in this position until the fall of 1863, taking part in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Wapping Heights, and was then ordered to detached service on Riker's Island, New York. Soon after, by his own request, he was sent back to his own regiment, with which he remained until it was mustered out in September, 1864.

Coming back to New Hampshire, Mr. Marden entered the law office of Minot & Musgridge, at Concord, and also wrote for the Concord "Daily Monitor," then just established. In November, 1865, Mr. Marden purchased the Kanawha "Republican," a weekly paper at Charleston, West Virginia, which he edited until April, 1866. He then returned to New Hampshire and worked for Adjutant-General Head in compiling and editing the histories of the State's military organizations during the Civil War. In the meantime he was finding his true vocation in journalism. He wrote for the Concord "Monitor," and in July, 1866, became the Concord correspondent of the Boston "Advertiser." January 1, 1867, he was made assist-

ant editor of the Boston "Advertiser," which position he held until the next September. At that time, in partnership with his classmate, Major E. T. Rowell, he purchased the Lowell "Daily Courier" and the Lowell "Weekly Journal," which he continued to conduct until his death, nearly forty years later. The partnership of Messrs. Marden and Rowell lasted for a quarter of a century, or until the Lowell Courier Publishing Company was formed, when both partners retained their interest in the corporation. In January, 1895, this became the Courier-Citizen Company by consolidating with the paper of that name. The "Citizen" was made a one cent morning paper, and Mr. Marden continued in editorial charge of both papers.

Mr. Marden soon became known as a speaker as well as a writer. His first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, and since 1867 there has been no election, State or National, when he did not appear on the platform. During the presidential campaign of 1896, in company with Major-General O. O. Howard, Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, General Russell A. Alger, and others, he addressed more than a million people. They travelled over eight thousand miles on a platform car, and spoke in fifteen different States of the Middle West. Mr. Marden's ready wit, which caused the Lowell "Courier" to be quoted all over New England, soon made him in demand as an after-dinner speaker, and for various celebrations like Dartmouth banquets, Old Home Week observances, Memorial Day or Grand Army reunions. In 1889 and 1892 he spoke at the banquets of the New England Society held in New York on Forefather's Day. He considered these invitations the greatest honor ever accorded him. In 1873 Mr. Marden was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature. He became clerk of the House in 1874, which office he held until he became speaker in 1883 and 1884, and in 1885 he was chosen to the State Senate. In 1885 he was appointed trustee of the Agricultural College at Amherst, Massachusetts. In 1888 he was elected treasurer of the Commonwealth, which office he held for five consecutive years, the constitutional limit. In 1899 he was made assistant treasurer of the United States at Boston, which office he held until his death, December 19, 1906. He became vice-president of the Hancock National Bank in Boston in 1895. Mr. Marden always retained a great love for the place of his birth, Mont Vernon, New Hampshire. Although his newspaper and legal residence was at Lowell, Massachusetts, he kept a summer home at Mont Vernon, which he visited every year. He owned much property there, built many fine houses, and was always the first to take hold of anything which promised to help the town. At the time of his lamented death, he was editing a history of Mont Vernon, begun by C. J. Smith of that place.

George A. Marden married, at Nashua, New Hampshire, December 10, 1867, Mary Porter Fiske, daughter of Deacon David Fiske, of Nashua. They had two sons: Philip Sanborn, born in Lowell, January 12, 1874, who was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1894, and from Harvard Law School in 1898. He married, June 12, 1902, at Goffstown, New Hampshire, Florence Sophia Shirley, of Shirley Hill, Goffstown. Robert Fiske, born at Lowell, January 14, 1876, who was graduated from Dartmouth in 1898, married, June 12, 1901, Ella B. Pote, of East Boston.

Edwin Burbank Pike

EDWIN BURBANK PIKE was born in Haverhill, New Hampshire, April 7, 1845, the son of Isaac and Sarah Morse (Noyes) Pike, and the youngest of six children. He died at Pike, New Hampshire, August 24, 1908. Mr. Pike was a descendant, ninth in line, from John Pike, of Longford, Oxfordshire, England, who came to this country in 1635 and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts.

Owing to the death of his father, when he was about fourteen years of age, Edwin B. Pike was thrown upon his own resources, but he managed to study for a time at Haverhill Academy, Haverhill, New Hampshire, and also at Newbury Seminary, Newbury, Vermont. When he was about seventeen years old he made his first trip selling whetstones, but thinking there was not enough opportunity in that line at the time, he took up other business. After selling specialties in the hardware and mill supply line for a few years, he became associated in the early seventies with the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, then in its infancy, but which since has become one of the largest concerns of its line in the world. He was the first travelling salesman for this company, and later, as their business increased, remained at the head of their sales force, representing the company at the famous Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, and later at the Paris Exposition of 1878. On his return from the Paris Exposition in 1878, he suffered a severe attack of rheumatic fever and was obliged to give up travelling for a time. He had previously sold scythestones made by his brother, A. F. Pike, and after his illness decided to devote his time to the scythestone business. His unbounded energy and ability as a salesman resulted in the immediate and steady expansion of the scythestone business, and in the incorporation in 1884 of the A. F. Pike Manufacturing Company, with Alonzo F. Pike, president, and Edwin B. Pike as vice-president. Through his initiative a general line of oilstones, razor hones, and other sharpening, grinding and polishing stones was added. In 1889 the company was again enlarged by taking over the eastern scythestone quarries and properties of the Cleveland Stone Company, and in 1891, upon the failing in health of his brother, Alonzo F. Pike, he became president of the Pike Manufacturing Company, which office he held until his death. Under his direction, driven by his tireless energy, the modest scythestone business established by his father and continued by his brother developed into the largest business of its kind in the world, until to-day the Pike name and trademark are known in every market of the civilized world.

Mr. Pike's business activities demanded too much of his time to permit of his active participation in politics, although he had always a keen interest in public affairs. He was a member of the New Hampshire Constitutional

Convention in 1902. He was instrumental in the establishment of a cemetery commission in the town of Haverhill, and was chairman of the commission from its establishment in 1905 until his death. He was a lifelong Republican. Mr. Pike endeavored to enlist in the Union army at the age of eighteen, but was prevented by his mother from entering the service. Later he went South and served with the commissary and railroad department until the close of the war. Mr. Pike was vice-president, for New Hampshire, of the National Association of Manufacturers, and a member of the American Hardware Manufacturers Association. He was one of the charter members of the Pike Station Grange, No. 291. He was also a member of the Hardware Merchants' and Manufacturers' Club, of New York. In his religious affiliation he was a member of the Congregational church, of Haverhill, New Hampshire, and later one of the charter members and chief supporters of the Bethany Congregational Church, of Pike, New Hampshire, which was organized through his efforts.

Mr. Pike married (first) in Salem, Massachusetts, Adelaide A. Miner, who died in 1887, leaving three children: Edwin Bertram, born July 24, 1866, resident of Pike, New Hampshire; Winifred Alta, born May 21, 1869, later Mrs. Walter L. Emory, of Honolulu, Hawaii; and Archie Florence, born September 24, 1873, died December 15, 1887. Mr. Pike married (second) September 10, 1890, Harriet D. Tromblee, of Montpelier, Vermont. Their children were: Mary Dorothy, born May 20, 1892, died February 14, 1896, and Harriet Katherine, born December 13, 1895, married, September 25, 1915, William V. M. Robertson, Jr., of Birmingham, Alabama.

Mr. Pike was a man of very strong personality and of a most genial, generous disposition. He was a genuinely public spirited man, interested in everything that affected in any way the life of the community and town, and always worked for its betterment. The attractive school house and the store block in the little village of Pike are evidences in part of his generous interest in the welfare of the community. He took great pride in his business, often saying that he felt his company were producers in the best sense of the word, for they went into the earth and took from it that which did not impoverish it, but added in many ways to the benefit and comfort of his fellowmen. A quotation from an address delivered by Mr. Pike at one of the annual conferences of salesmen and department heads of the Pike Manufacturing Company expresses briefly the purpose actuating him in personal and business life: "It has been my intention and effort for years that whatever I touched should be benefited by my connection with it. * * * And that is a principle that I want to carry out in my own life and in the life of the Pike Manufacturing Company. Whatever we do let it be a benefit to all those with whom we come in contact. I want to put honesty and kindness, as well as push and perseverance, into our business."

John Tyler

JOHN TYLER, well known in Claremont as an inventor and builder, was a son of John Tyler and a grandson of Benjamin Tyler, both eminent mechanics. Benjamin, who settled in Claremont in the spring of 1776, built the first dam across the Sugar river at West Claremont, and was for many years one of the most public-spirited men in town.

John Tyler was born in Claremont, March 26, 1818. He learned the trade of millwright, serving an apprenticeship of seven years, and was then for eight years foreman of the shop where he learned his trade in Barre, Vermont. He went to West Lebanon in 1850, and for several years did a large business in building mills, sometimes employing fifty men. He returned to Claremont in 1872. He was engineer and superintendent in building the Sugar River paper-mill, and was a principal stockholder and the president of the company.

Mr. Tyler was the inventor of the Tyler turbine water-wheel, which he had patented in 1856, and which he manufactured for many years. His was the first iron water-wheel made, and nine different patents were subsequently granted him for improvements upon it. These wheels found their way all over the country, some of them also finding their way abroad; and for years they were considered the best turbine wheels manufactured, this fact being thoroughly developed some years ago by a comparative and competitive test of the products of other makers of similar wheels. He was also the inventor and patentee of Tyler's copper cylinder washer for washing paper stock. In 1874 he built the reservoir known as the Bible Hill Aqueduct, which supplies over two hundred families in Claremont village with pure fresh spring water for household purposes. He was a stockholder of the Ben Mere Inn at Sunapee Lake, also in the Woodsum Steamboat Company. In both of these enterprises Mr. Tyler was deeply interested. He not only used his influence to make Sunapee Lake what it is to-day, but he opened his purse wide to aid in its improvement. He was a far-seeing and sagacious business man. If he started into any kind of business that was backward in getting on to a paying basis, he labored the harder for it. He was a staunch Republican. He was a member of the Legislature in 1891-92, and his record was a clean one. He was a public-spirited, genial man; and in his death Claremont lost a most worthy citizen. He was a lover of good horses, and in his stables could always be found the best blooded and handsomest to be had. In religious convictions he leaned toward the Universalist faith; and he always attended divine worship at the First Universalist Church, although never uniting with the society. He was a most liberal man, and no worthy cause was brought to his notice that failed to receive assistance at his hands. He died at his home, November 28, 1896.

While a young man working at his trade in Barre, Vermont, he married Roxalana Robinson, of that town, who died on the first anniversary of their marriage. Not long after he married Miss Mary J. Smith, of Rutland, Vermont, with whom he lived for fifty years, she passing away at their home on Pleasant street. Mr. Tyler married for the third time, October 31, 1894, Miss Anna Maria, daughter of Taylor and Sybil (Lawton) Alexander, who survived him.

Samuel Smith Page

SAMUEL SMITH PAGE, who for more than forty years was one of the most esteemed residents of Hopkinton, was born September 30, 1822, in Dunbarton, New Hampshire. He was a descendant of Benjamin Page, who was born in 1640, in Dedham, fifty-seven miles northeast of London, England. In 1660, on account of religious differences, Benjamin came to America, locating in Haverhill, Massachusetts, where on September 21, 1666, he married Mary Whittier, who belonged to the family from which the poet, John G. Whittier, sprang. Their son, Jeremiah, the eldest of a family of sixteen, born September 14, 1667, was the next ancestor. He married Deborah Hendrick, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, July 2, 1696; and they reared seven children, two sons and five daughters, the sons being Caleb and Joshua. He died in 1752.

Caleb Page, the next in line of descent, was born August 16, 1705, and died in 1785. He married in 1728 or 1729 Ruth Wallingford, of Boston, who died in 1738. In 1740 he married a widow Carleton, of Newburyport, who weighed three hundred and fifteen pounds. She, together with a huge arm-chair, now in the possession of the Stark family, had to be carried to meeting on an ox sled. In 1749 Caleb Page removed from Haverhill, Massachusetts, to Atkinson, New Hampshire, where he is said to have owned land measuring one mile in opposite directions from the site of the present academy. In 1751 he sold his lands in Atkinson for his wife's weight in silver dollars, and located in Dunbarton, this county. The country was then infested with Indians; and his daughter Elizabeth, who later became the wife of General John Stark of Revolutionary fame, often stood, musket in hand, as guard at the rude block-house. In 1758 Governor Wentworth appointed Caleb Page captain of Provincials. The commission given to him on this occasion is copied in full in the "History of Dunbarton." Caleb, who is said to have had a noble and benevolent spirit, had ample means to indulge his generous impulses. His money, comprising golden guineas, silver crowns and dollars, was kept in a half-bushel measure under the bed. He owned many slaves. His house was the abode of hospitality and the scene of many a happy gathering. In 1753, previous to receiving his captain's commission, the governor sent him as a guide with Colonel Lowell, of Dunbarton, Major Talford, of Chester, and General John Stark, to mark out the road from Stevenstown, now Salisbury, to Coos. He was a firm patriot, and in 1775 was the first delegate from Dunbarton and Bow to the Provincial Congress. His children were: Caleb, Jeremiah, Elizabeth, and Molly. Caleb Page, Jr., who held a lieutenant's commission in the French and Indian War, together with his company was ambushed by Indians between Crown Point and Ticonderoga, and killed in the ensuing massacre with

several of his men, January 21, 1757. Elizabeth, born in 1736, who died in 1817, married General John Stark, by whom she had eight children; namely, John, Caleb, Archibald, Charles, Ellen, Polly, Sophia, and Frank. Molly married Deacon James Russell, of Bow.

Jeremiah Page, born in August, 1730, died November 29, 1807. In 1745 he bought land in Dunbarton, and from that time until his death was actively identified with local affairs. He served as justice of the peace, and did most of the surveying for Hillsborough county. In 1784 he was appointed judge of the New Hampshire courts. In 1752 he married Sarah Merrill, of Billerica, Massachusetts, who was born in 1732, and died September 5, 1807. Their children were: Caleb, the grandfather of Samuel Smith Page; Sarah, born in Dracut, Massachusetts, December 24, 1754, who married A. Stinson, and died in 1835. Jeremiah, a native of Dunbarton, born in 1756, who died in 1842; Achsah, born September 25, 1759, who died in 1831, and whose successive husbands were first B. Plummer, Esq., who died in 1816, and Captain C. Coffin; Elizabeth, born August 2, 1765, who married William Tenney, and died August 22, 1838; John, born in 1767, who married M. Story in 1810, and died August 14, 1837; and Ruth, born in 1770, who married Dr. S. Sawyer, and died June 27, 1804. Caleb Page, the third bearer of the name, was born in Dracut, Massachusetts, in April, 1751, and died June 3, 1816. His wife, Hannah, bore him seven children, three of the sons being named Caleb, John, and Peter Carleton. Peter Carleton Page, the father of Samuel S. Page, was born July 1, 1783, and died October 15, 1858. He married Miss Lucy Smith, who was born November 26, 1792, in Hopkinton. They reared three sons; namely, Caleb, Samuel Smith, and George.

Samuel Smith Page received his education in Pembroke, Hopkinton, and New Hampton. Ill health forced him to abandon further study; and at the age of eighteen years he began teaching school in Weston, Massachusetts, where his mathematical ability was well displayed. A pupil relates that when the text-book was completed the young teacher propounded questions that, he said, had baffled Dartmouth professors, the class often spending its energies for a whole week on some of them. After his marriage he bought the Greenough homestead on Dimond Hill, on the dividing line between Concord and Hopkinton, and there successfully carried on general farming until his death, which occurred on Thursday, October 22, 1896.

In 1852, June 10, Mr. Page married Miss Ellen Maria Cutter, of Weston, Massachusetts, one of his pupils, who was five years younger than himself. He was a man of great intelligence and force of character, having the courage of his convictions, which he was never unwilling to express or defend. He served several terms as moderator of Dunbarton, was a member of the superintending school committee, and in 1864 and 1865 was one of the selectmen of Hopkinton. In 1840 he united with the Baptist church of his native town, having been converted during a revival, and for more than half a century after was devoted to the Christian work of that denomination as well as to the broader needs of humanity, his large and loving heart beating

in sympathy with those of every sect and clime. Throughout his long illness he was a most patient and cheerful sufferer, trusting serenely in the goodness of the Divine Master. His death was a sad loss, not only to his immediate family, but to the community in which he had so long lived. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Page was a daughter—Lucie Elizabeth, who became the wife of Arthur Borden, of Denver, Colorado.

Herman W. Greene

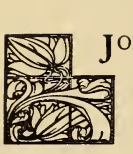
HERMAN WELLS GREENE, formerly a lawyer of considerable note in Hopkinton, was born there, April 11, 1836, son of Herman H. and Ellen Chase (Little) Greene. After receiving his early education in the public schools of Hopkinton and at Pembroke and Gilmanton Academies, he became interested in the legal profession, and read law with George & Foster, of Concord, and later with Beard & Nickerson, of Boston, Massachusetts. On his twenty-first birthday he was admitted to the Suffolk county bar. At first he practised with Charles E. Pike, afterward with Ithmar W. Beard and James P. Sullivan. Subsequently, on account of failing health, he returned to his native place, and did not practise for about seven years. On resuming his profession he was for a time associated with Carlos G. Hawthorne. In politics he was an enthusiast, and he held various offices of trust. He was moderator of the town meeting for over twenty years all together, was superintendent of schools for five years, and State Representative in 1881, 1889, and 1891. In 1891 he took an active part in the debates of the legislature, and served on the judicial and railroad committees. He was county solicitor of Merrimack county five years, during which period he was obliged to be in Concord much of the time. In early life a Democrat, he afterward became a Republican, and served on the Republican State Committees, and generally attended the conventions. He was for a number of years curator of the Hopkinton Antiquarian Society, and was chairman of the library trustees.

Before he was of age, Mr. Greene married Miss Frances Adeline Willard, of Hopkinton, who was brought up by her grandmother, Mrs. Sophia Tebbets. Mrs. Greene died March 2, 1873, leaving one son, Willard T. On September 18, 1877, Mr. Greene married for his second wife Miss Anstice Irene Clarke, daughter of Daniel W. and Ruhamah (Cochran) Clarke, of Canaan, New Hampshire. Mrs. Clarke, who was left a widow by the death of her first husband, married Judge Horace Chase when Anstice was but nine years old; and they went to Hopkinton to live.

Mr. Greene was an accomplished public speaker, ready with telling argument and bright repartee. He was versatile and quick to discern the drift of legislation. The important positions intrusted to him showed that he had the esteem and confidence of all. For years he was president of the State Republican League, and with that body attended the Baltimore Convention. Throughout his own State he was a noted speaker. In making public addresses he used no notes except for headings, and never wrote but one address. In his legislative career he was associated both in an official and warmly personal way with Dr. Gallinger, of Concord, the well-known United States Senator.

Mr. Greene died of apoplexy, March 1, 1896, at the age of sixty years. He had felt that death was impending, and had shortly before made the most orderly settlement of all his affairs. He was a tall, well-proportioned man, in manners affable and courteous, and in disposition calm and cheerful. Always a man of correct habits, his life was well-nigh blameless. He was an unusually well-read man; and he had strong tendencies to art, especially to music. A warm affection existed between him and his mother, partly because he was the only son left her. He remained with her for this reason, and these family ties kept him from going elsewhere and opening a law office. While he was not a member of any secret society, he belonged to St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, of which he was warden. The latter church contains a beautiful family memorial window designed by his niece, a noted artist, Miss Elsie Roberts, of Philadelphia.

John S. Kimball



JOHN SHACKFORD KIMBALL was an enterprising lawyer of Boston and a business man of Burlington, Iowa. A son of David and Abigail (Perkins) Kimball, he was born at Pembroke, New Hampshire, April 28, 1812. His descent from Michael Kimball, who married Bettie Runnells, came through David Kimball of the second generation and David Kimball of the third, who married Abigail Perkins. Mr. Kimball's parents died at Pembroke when he was thirteen years old, leaving nine children—Betsey, Asa, Perkins, John Shackford, Abigail, Sarah Towle (widow of Timothy Colby, of Concord), Joseph, Mary Lewis (widow of Samuel B. Wright, of Burlington, Iowa), and Harriet. Mary, who was about five years old at the death of her parents, subsequently lived in the family made famous at that time by the noted Prescott murder. Perkins, after spending some time in the printing business, was later employed in the Boston custom-house, and then kept a store in partnership with J. Frank Hoyt in Concord. On retiring from business, he returned to Hopkinton, and died there December 15, 1876. He first married Lydia Reed Wilde, of Boston, a sister of Joseph Wilde, of the well-known firm of Lawrence, Wilde & Co., furniture dealers, Cornhill, Boston. His second marriage was made with Savalla Mason, of Grafton, New Hampshire, who survived him with one daughter, Sarah Underwood Kimball.

When a young man, John Shackford Kimball went to Concord and worked in a bakery. Afterward he entered Hill & Sherburne's printing office, and there learned book and job printing. While yet new in this occupation, he gained considerable fame as a card printer by the introduction of enamel work. In his school life at New Hampton, New Hampshire, he was an associate of the Hon. John Wentworth, and was one of the founders of the Social Fraternity Library. He was clerk in the old Franklin book store in Concord for a time, and was associated in the printing business with his brother Perkins.

From Concord he went to New Haven, Connecticut. Later he was for three years a night clerk in the post-office at Portland, Maine. While there he read law with District Attorney Haynes. Afterward he took the law course at Harvard College, and was associated in practice with the noted Robert S. Rantoul, of Boston. In 1838 he went to Burlington, Iowa, where his youngest brother, Joseph, was conducting a general store in company with Nathaniel Chase from Warner, New Hampshire. Mr. Chase soon dying, Mr. Kimball bought out the latter's interest in the business; and he and Joseph were partners till the latter's death. The firm then became J. S. Kimball & Co., the company being his brother-in-law, S. B. Wright. Shortly after starting the business, prompted to the step by his failing

health, he retired from the legal profession, and came east in the capacity of buyer for the firm. The sales of the firm in the course of time increased from eight or nine thousand dollars a year to more than one million dollars, this being the largest business of the kind in the State. In 1863 the business cleared above all expenses one hundred and ten thousand dollars upon an investment of three hundred thousand dollars. In 1864 quarters were secured in Chicago, but owing to Mr. Kimball's ill health nothing was done there. He, however, outlived all the partners he ever had except Mr. Wyman, formerly a clerk of the firm, and Erastus Chamberlain, who was sent to the firm from Massachusetts. In 1866 Mr. Kimball sold out to William Bell, a Scotchman, and retired from the business. In 1854 he purchased a summer residence at Hopkinton, which became his permanent home, but his business interests were still with the Burlington firm. He spent much time in Boston, especially during the winter. Another of his associates in the law business was General N. P. Banks, who had been one of his fellow-students. His services in the legislature were mainly on the judiciary and banking committees. He was an able, persistent, and forcible speaker. He was a careful student, was well read in history, and had attained considerable knowledge of German, so that in his later life he was able to undertake translations from the German. He paid a bounty to the first ten men who enlisted in Hopkinton, besides advancing the money for the State bounty.

Mr. Kimball married Mary E. Stevens, daughter of Dr. John Stevens, of Goffstown, New Hampshire, afterward a noted physician of Charlestown and Boston. She was brought up in Boston and was married there. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Kimball were: John Stevens, Robert Rantoul, George Alexander, Mary Grace, and Kate Pearl.

Mr. Kimball contributed liberally to all the churches, while he had no professed creed. He did much to assist in local developments, and was most active in all progressive movements. His burial place is in Forest Hills Cemetery, Boston, Massachusetts.

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